



INTERNATIONAL TREC REGULATION

Applicable from January 30th, 2025



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PREAMBLE

The Fédération Internationale de Tourisme Equestre is the sole international organisation with the authority to govern TREC competitions.

According to procedures decided by the FITE and the relevant specifications, the actual organisation of each of the various competitions is allocated to a National Equestrian Tourism Organisation (NETO), designated by the FITE.

TREC competitions are open to all equines and determine the best national team or the best horse and rider combination, over a series of phases rather than just in one single area.

A TREC competition comprises three phases:

- ◆ The POR phase (Orienteering and Regularity),
- ◆ The MA phase (Control of Paces),
- ◆ The PTV phase (Obstacle course).

I – ORGANISATION

Art 1.1 – Field and equipment

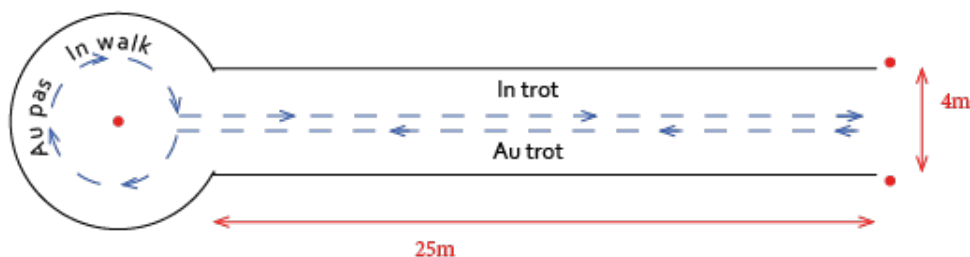
The organising committee must provide the following:

- ◆ Stables,
- ◆ A veterinary inspection area,
- ◆ A map reading room,
- ◆ A recognized circuit representing no apparent danger, for POR,
- ◆ A warm-up arena for the Control of Paces phase and the PTV phase,
- ◆ An area for running the Control of Paces phase,
- ◆ A PTV course, built to be in line with technical requirements.
- ◆ This list is not exhaustive and may be supplemented by a specification pertaining to a single competition.

NB: If the course designers speak neither French nor English, the organizers must provide an interpreter.

Art 1.2 – Vets

- ◆ Two vets are appointed by the organising committee ~~and, as appropriate, assisted by a commission.~~
- ◆ Veterinary inspections must take place in a flat area, on a firm, soft ground with no slopes.
- ◆ They must be located near the stables. One or more watering points must be available for the horse.
- ◆ Presenting for a veterinary inspection can be done either with a bridle or halter.
- ◆ Difficult horses and stallions must be presented with a bridle.



Art 1.3 – Timekeeper

- ◆ An official timekeeper is provided by the organising committee, placed under the authority of the president of the jury, he officiates on the different phases:
- ◆ The control of paces,
- ◆ The PTV phase.

Art 1.4 – Rescue service

The organizer defines the emergency plan for his event according to:

- ◆ The parameters specific to his event and in particular the response times of public emergency services,
- ◆ The simultaneous and maximum number of public and competitors attending his event,
- ◆ The recommendations and regulatory obligations of its NETO.

II – COMPETITIONS**Art 2 – General**

All TREC competitions organised by the FITE, ~~whether individual championships or team championships per continent, International Open competitions, on the initiative of one or several NETOs, etc.~~ must comply with the international rules and provide to judges and course designers official FITE documents. However, certain articles may be modified by organisers, according to the competition, with the formal agreement of the FITE.

Competitions considered as international TREC competitions are those on FITE event calendar.

Specific regulation for the international circuit accepts different national rules that are compatible with FITE's.

~~Specific features of the Young Riders and Juniors section are also given in these rules.~~

A – World Senior Championship

As of 2004, a World championship is organised every four years.

B – European Open Senior Championship

As of 2024, a European Open Senior Championship is organised every year except the year of the World Championship.

C – World Young Riders Championship

As of 2012, a World Young Riders' championship is organised every two years.

D – European Open Young Riders Championship

As of 2013, a European Open Young Riders championship is organised every two years.

E – World Juniors Championship

As of 2020, a World Juniors championship is organised every two years.

F – European Open Juniors Championship

As of 2019, a European Open Juniors championship is organised every two years.

G – International competitions

- ◆ This is intended to bring together TREC riders throughout the sports season in order to encourage exchange of techniques and to bring competitors closer together.
- ◆ NETOs whose TREC competition rules are compatible with the FITE rules are authorised to organise these competitions.
- ◆ Each NETO can propose TREC competitions ~~per season~~ to be included **in to** the FITE event schedule.
- ◆ After having being validated by the NETO, entries must be sent to the organiser on FITE entry forms.

H - European Open Cup

- ◆ International events support the European Cup
- ◆ The European Cup is organised each year, from August the 15th of the current year to August the **14th** of the following year, under the aegis of the FITE, by affiliated NETOs and is open to their licensed riders.
- ◆ NETOs whose TREC competition rules are compatible with the FITE rules are authorised to organise competitions.

FITE - TREC REGULATION

- ◆ Each year, NETOs declare the international events that they wish to be labelled 'European Cup' no later than 1st November of the previous year.
- ◆ European Cup events can not be organised on the weekend of a European and/or World Championship, nor the weekend before, nor the weekend after.
- ◆ The FITE will only validate the results of TREC events included in the calendar.
- ◆ Entries must be sent to the organiser no later than midnight on Friday of the week preceding the competition on the FITE entry forms.
- ◆ The relevant ranking is established and announced by the FITE at the end of the season.
- ◆ The TREC World Championship and the TREC European Open Championship are not European Cup events. Rankings obtained by competitors at these two championships do not count towards the European Cup ranking.

III – JURIES

Art 3 - Composition of juries for World and/or European Championships

Officials are proposed by the FITE sports commission for these championships.

The jury ~~and the veterinary commission~~ decisions are taken **in consultation** ~~an absolute majority vote of each of the members~~, with the jury president having the deciding vote.

The jury president and the technical delegate must be informed of any incidents occurring during the competition.

A – The jury

1 – Members

- ◆ The president of the jury is ~~appointed~~ **proposed by the organizer and** validated by the FITE Board of directors,
- ◆ Two international TREC judges from the FITE of different nationalities, suggested by the organising committee,
- ◆ The FITE technical delegate, in a consultative role.

2 – Role

- ◆ It must ensure that these rules are applied,
- ◆ It is responsible for its implementation by various judges and controllers,
- ◆ It must receive and process technical queries and appeals,
- ◆ It must validate the results of each phase and of the final result.
- ◆ It must be present during veterinary checks,
- ◆ It must be present at the start of each phase to check the smooth running and the conformity of the equipment used by the competitors.

Cases not appearing in this list are addressed by the jury. The jury is competent to take decisions based on common sense and fair play, ensuring that all decisions are compatible with the spirit of the FITE regulation.

3 – Its decisions

They are irrevocable.

B – Ethical commission

- ◆ Presided over by the president of the FITE ~~sports~~ **TREC** committee.
- ◆ It also comprises two international judges put forward by the president of this committee.
- ◆ The FITE technical delegate, in a consultative role.
- ◆ It meets upon request from the FITE president, after the competition at a date and venue to be defined.
- ◆ Its role is to rule on events that the jury has failed to resolve: in cases of doping, cheating, behaviour, etc.
- ◆ It may call upon and consult judges and competitors concerned.
- ◆ Expenses linked to meetings of this jury, including travel and accommodation expenses, are fully

covered by FITE.

C – Technical delegate

The technical delegate is FITE's technical point of reference.

He is designated by the Board of directors, as proposed by the FITE president.

He works under the authority of the FITE president to whom he reports on his activities, unless otherwise specified in regulations.

The technical delegate is a qualified official:

- in equestrian tourism activities and specifically in hiking,
- in specific riding techniques and the relevant teaching techniques,
- in sports events: organising and preparing competitions.

He is backed up by an alternate technical delegate that is proposed for appointment to the FITE president and may replace him, ~~the technical delegate~~ if he is not available.

This decision, taken by **the** FITE president, is not the responsibility of the event organisers or the NETOs that they are part of.

The technical delegate may be assisted by specialist officers: phase managers, course designers, etc... and may encourage training for them.

- ◆ Taking into account the requirements of the specifications and to enable him to be in a position to assume his responsibilities, both in technical terms and in terms of the general organization of the event, the technical delegate is required to carry out, in liaison with the candidate NETO and his designated manager, a feasibility visit to the proposed site, before the general assembly called upon to give final approval to the dossier presented to it.
- ◆ As the statutory general assembly of the FITE is held each year ~~in September~~, in the context of an international **championship TREC event**, the feasibility visit of the proposed site for the following year must have taken place prior to this meeting.
- ◆ The correlative report of the technical delegate is sent to the FITE president at least one month before the date of the general assembly concerned.
- ◆ The technical delegate reports to the FITE president on any difficulties that may be encountered in the accomplishment of his mission.
- ◆ He controls the organization during the championship and reports to the president of the jury.

D – POR Course designer

The POR course designer, **approved by the FITE**, establishes the orientation courses in reference to the categories of the competitions, in respect of safety and animal welfare. He has authority over the controllers at his disposal for the organization of the controls he sets up. He must be consulted when an incident occurs on the POR.

E – POR Verifier

The POR verifier is **appointed by the FITE**. **After receiving a project 6 months before the competition, he is kept regularly informed of the progress of the course designer's work. He checks that the regulatory framework is strictly applied and that speeds are adapted to the field. It validates the exact final course, under the same conditions as those available to the competitors, and the technical explanations** of the course designer according to the principles of topography (fundamentals). The **final** check takes place between 45 and 20 days before the competition, and **no changes will be made after validation.**

F – PTV Course designer

The PTV course designer, **approved by the FITE**, establishes the PTV and Control of paces courses: plans, layouts and dimensions of the exercises, **according to the levels** of the competitions ~~with reference to the categories of events~~ and in compliance with safety and animal welfare. He has authority over the personnel placed at his disposal for the organization of the track and the handling of equipment. He must be consulted when an incident occurs on the PTV.

G – Judges

A minimum of 24 international judges, including 16 foreigners and 8 from the organizing nation, are proposed and officiate under the responsibility of their NETO.

The distribution of foreign judges is as follows:

- ♦ 1 judge per nation that enters competitors in the championship,
- ♦ 1 judge who has attended the FITE training course per nation.

International judges and trainers must follow refresher courses and regularly officiate at events. The protocol can be consulted on the FITE website www.fite-net.org

If a competitor and / or a horse seem physically unable to continue a phase, the judges are entitled to temporarily stop the competitor by neutralizing the time and must inform the jury as soon as possible.

H – Warm-up Paddock Steward

1. An official warm-up arena is provided near the start of each phase.

The role of the paddock steward is to ensure safety and to check the conformity of the equipment of the horse and rider before the start of each phase.

2. Before being allowed to enter the warm-up arena paddock, the horse/rider must present themselves to the steward so that he can check their equipment: adjustment of the noseband, etc.

3. As long as the equipment is judged incomplete or not in conformity by the Paddock steward, the horse/rider cannot access the warm-up arena or take the start of a phase.

4. In order to ensure the smooth running of the warm-up and the safety of all, he will also regulate the access to the warm-up:

- a) Maximum 1 helper per couple (team leader, coach or groom), including at the start of the POR,
- b) If necessary, he may limit the number of horses present,
- c) The public is not allowed at the warm-up.

5. This function is carried out by an international judge, or failing that by a national judge trained in the FITE rules.

IV - COMPETITORS

Art 4.1 – Nationality

The National Federation (NETO) may select a rider in the European or World Championships if he has the same nationality as the said federation. Proof of nationality may be required. For riders with more than one nationality, they will be asked at the age of 18, to decide what their "sports nationality" will be and therefore which federation they wish to be affiliated to. Riders under the age of 18 and with more than one nationality can choose each year which federation they wish to be affiliated to.

For the international competitions, riders not residing in their home country may compete in international competitions under the flag of their country of residence if they have the license of this country.

This regulation is based on the general regulation FEI, Article 119- Sport Nationality Status of Athletes.

Art 4.2 – General entry conditions

World and/or European Open Championship

According to the schedule defined by FITE, each National Equestrian Tourism Organisation (NETO) should send the following to the organiser of a World or European Open Championship:

- ♦ Their intention to participate, at least 90 days before the championship.
- ♦ The list of team members at least 15 days before start of the championship:
 - For seniors and young riders: six riders, three or four of whom will make up the national team, with the two additional riders competing only as individuals. The organizing NETO may enter 6 additional riders competing only individually, for a total of 12 riders.
 - For juniors: each NETO may enter 2 pairs. The organizing NETO may enter an additional pair.

~~Under the responsibility of each NETO, a competitor may be upgraded by one category.~~

Art 4.3 – Specific conditions for Seniors

Riders taking part in competitions must be 16 years of age within the calendar year. However, the regulations in force in the host country apply.

Art 4.4 – Specific conditions for Young Riders

Riders participating in competitions must be aged at least 16 years old and at most 21 years old in the calendar year. However, any other rules in force in the host country are applied as a priority.

Art 4.5 – Specific conditions for Juniors

Riders participating in competitions must be at least 14 years old and at most 18 years old in the calendar year. However, any other rules in force in the host country are applied as a priority.

A Pair is a team composed of 2 competitors.

Art 4.6 – Clothing

Correct riding and team outfit is required.

- For the vet checks, the person presenting the horse must wear pants and closed shoes.
- For the POR, the clothing is free choice.
- For the Control of paces test, PTV and the opening and closing ceremonies, riding boots or half chaps are obligatory.

The shoulders must be covered for:

- ◆ Opening and closing ceremonies,
- ◆ Phases,
- ◆ Vet checks.

The wearing of an approved safety helmet is compulsory for all competitors in all phases, all rounds and all competitions, whenever they are riding a horse, and throughout the whole competition.

- ◆ For the POR phase:

Competitors must bring:

- Proof of identity for the rider and the horse, if necessary, photocopies in countries where this is allowed,
- Fluorescent vest,
- Halter or headcollar and lead rope.

At any time during the POR, the jury will be able to check if the rider still has the minimum mandatory equipment. Penalties for missing equipment are 10 points per missing item with a maximum of 30 points.

The wearing of a **body protector** meeting equestrian standards is mandatory for all competitors on the PTV. When wearing shoes without a heel of at least 12 mm, the use of closed or safety stirrups is mandatory.

The jury may not allow competitors to start if wearing inappropriate or ill-suited equipment.

The dressage whip is only permitted for Control of Paces phase.

The maximum length of the whip on the PTV is 75 cm.

Art 4.7 – Means of communication

Any competitor who, for reasons of safety, wants to have a cell phone, ~~GPS, radio, walkie-talkie, etc.~~ in their possession, must declare it to judges before the start of the POR when entering the map reading room. The phone will be locked away, switched off, by stewards in a special pack that will then be given back to the competitor.

Any other means of communication and GPS are prohibited.

Art 4.8 – Image rights

Participants, team leaders and accompanying persons expressly authorize the FITE and the organizing committees of international competitions to use or have used, to reproduce or have reproduced their name, image and voice, captured within the framework of these competitions.

The photographs and videos may therefore be exploited and used directly by the FITE and the organizing committees, in all forms and media known and unknown to date, throughout the world, in full or in excerpts

and in particular on the following media: press, publishing, catalogs, brochures and all printed documents, press kits, stationery, posters, advertising objects, advertising in all places. This use includes exploitation by all electronic means of communication (internet, cell phone, television, cinema) and more particularly on the competition website and the FITE website.

The image of the persons will not be used for commercial purposes but only for the promotion of horse riding and the discipline practiced.

This right of use is granted free of charge under the aforementioned conditions and for a period of twenty years after the competition.

V – HORSES

Art 5.1 – Requirements for the participation of horses

Horses participating in the competitions must:

- ◆ Wear a headband number throughout the competition as soon as they leave the stall.
- ◆ Be at least 6 years old
- ◆ Have the appropriate identification document
 - FEI passport or
 - equine passport with a graphical outline, and up-to-date vaccination details according to legislation in the host country.

The organizing committee must inform the FITE and all NETOs likely to take part in the competitions in good time, of the preliminary program, health requirements and/or other national obligations.

Art 5.2 – Vaccination procedure

All regulatory vaccinations required by the competent services in each NETO are mandatory.

It complies with FEI standards.

Vaccination against equine influenza is required to enter a competition.

To be considered vaccinated against equine flu, a horse must have been administered:

1. Primary course:
 - 1st vaccination, day 0 (March 1st),
 - 2nd vaccination day + 21 to 92 days (April 1st),
2. First booster
 - Within 7 months of the 2nd vaccination of the Primary Course (October 1st),
3. Subsequent boosters
 - Minimum: within one year of previous booster vaccination (before October 1st of the following year).

Horses that have received only the first vaccination of the primary course are not allowed to compete or enter the FEI stables.

Horses must have been vaccinated within 6 months + 21 days prior to their arrival at the event.

Horses that received their primary vaccination prior to 2005 are exempt from the requirement for a first booster within 7 months. Subsequent boosters must be administered at intervals of no more than 1 calendar year after the primary vaccination.

Art 5.3 – Sanctions for failure to vaccinate

Penalties may be given by the jury to owners of horses that do not comply with FEI vaccination requirements. Owners may be issued with a fine, ineligibility to compete or disqualification from the event.

Below is a complete list of penalties found in **Appendix VI of the FEI Veterinary Rules**.

- No evidence of Equine Influenza vaccination in passport: horse prohibited,
- Vaccination record not up to date, missing information required from the horse's veterinarian:
Warning: +100 euros,
- Failure to update the passport within 30 days of a warning for a vaccination record not up to date: 500 euros each time the horse is presented,
- Last vaccination against Equine Influenza administered within 7 days of the horse's arrival at the event:

horse prohibited,

- Failure to give the first booster against equine influenza within 7 months of the second vaccination of the primary vaccination. Horses vaccinated prior to 2005 are exempted: warning and repeat vaccination protocol with primo, etc.
- Failure to complete primary vaccination again, after warning for first booster being incorrect: Horse prohibited,
- Failure to give booster vaccinations against Equine Influenza at less than 12 month intervals: Horse prohibited and the primo is to be repeated,
- Failure to give the last vaccination against Equine Influenza within 6 month +21 days of the Horse's arrival at the event (<1 week): Warning and 200 euros,
- Failure to give the last vaccination against Equine Influenza within 6 month +21 days of the Horse's arrival at the Event (<2 week): Warning and 300 euros,
- Failure to give the last vaccination against Equine Influenza within 6 month +21 days of the Horse's arrival at the Event (<4 weeks): Warning and 400 euros,
- Failure to give the last vaccination against Equine Influenza within 6 month +21 days of the Horse's arrival at the Event (>4 weeks): Horse banned.

Art 5.4 – Vet inspection

- ◆ The first inspection will take place before the start of the event, preferably the day before.
- ◆ The dressage whip is authorized.
- ◆ Reinspection may be requested on all phases at any time by a veterinarian or by the jury.
- ◆ During the POR, a veterinary check may be arranged.
The veterinarian checks the condition of the horses. The vet can decide if a horse needs to be held temporarily or definitively stopped and his decision is final. It takes place 30 minutes after the arrival of the competitor at the control.
- ◆ At the end of the POR, the judges will give the competitor a ticket with the bridle number and the maximum time for presentation to the veterinary control.
- ◆ The vet inspection takes place 30 minutes after the return of the competitor to the finish-line check-point. This time may be adjusted by the jury president, if necessary.
- ◆ The competitor who misses the finish-line check-point must present his horse at the veterinary inspection within the same timeframe after passing the end of route check-point.
- ◆ The final veterinary inspection will take place before the Control of Paces phase.
- ◆ The jury and/or the veterinary commission can carry out veterinary inspections at any point and at any time during the three phases of the event and decide to stop a horse that they deem unfit to continue competing.

Heart rate monitoring procedure:

- ◆ The horse's heart rate will be monitored before the other tests.
- ◆ Its heart rate must be 64 beats per minute or under. If not, the competitor is eliminated from the event.

Lameness examination procedure:

- ◆ This is carried out by trotting the horse in a straight line for a distance of at least 25 meters, with its head free.
- ◆ Any horse with a distinct gait irregularity on each stride will be eliminated from the event.

Examination procedure concerning the horse's condition and metabolism:

- ◆ This is left entirely up to the vet's judgement.

Art 5.5 – Tack and equipment

The tack: bit, saddle and reins can be changed between the phases.

The choice of the mouthpiece is free. Riding without a bit is allowed.

Training aids: only running martingales are authorised during the competition.

The use of fly mask and UV protected mask is allowed for the POR phase.

~~Horse~~ Fly hoods ~~masks~~ and nose nets are authorized in all phases.

Art 5.6 – Shoeing

Horses that are usually unshod may compete unshod.

Horses with hipposandals can start in the other phases with or without shoes.

VI – TECHNICAL STANDARDS

Art 6.1 – Allocation of points per phase

A – Seniors and Young riders

♦ POR phase	240 points
♦ MA phase	60 points
♦ PTV phase	160 points
Maximum total that can be obtained for all phases	460 points

B – Juniors Pair

♦ POR phase	240 points
♦ MA phase : 60 pts x 2	120 points
♦ PTV phase : 140 pts x 2	280 points
Maximum total that can be obtained for all phases	640 points

Art 6.2 – POR phase

A - Speed

1 – Optimum speeds for each stage and average speeds for the POR

SECTION	SPEEDS PER STAGE	AVERAGE SPEED
Seniors	6 to 12 km/h	8 to 9 km/h
Young riders	6 to 12 km/h	8 to 9 km/h
Juniors	6 to 10 km/h	7 to 9 km/h

In mountain regions, involving major changes in altitude or steep slopes, the POR course designer may, with the technical delegate's agreement, have stages with speeds of under 6 km/h.

The optimum speeds are:

- ♦ clearly displayed on a notice board
- ♦ told to riders by the steward at the start of the rest time between each stage
- ♦ constant over the stage in question
- ♦ ~~chosen by the organisers between 6 and 12 km/h~~
- ♦ the organisers will be careful not to impose the same speed on two successive stages.

B - Distance

~~1 – POR distance by day~~

SECTION	POR DISTANCE BY DAY
Seniors	Between 35 and 45 kms 40 km maximum
Young riders	Between 25 and 35 kms 30 km maximum
Juniors	20 km maximum

C – Penalty points

This phase is marked by deducting penalty points from an optimum total of 240 points allocated each time a competitor starts. The final result can be negative.

PENALTY POINTS	NUMBER OF POINTS
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FITE - TREC REGULATION

Time penalties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 1 point per minute late or early in comparison to the optimum time: the time taken is rounded down to the nearest minute. ◆ On stages with a freely chosen route stage: point to point, coordinates, etc.... the allocated time is maximum. <p>Time penalties only start once the allocated time has been exceeded.</p>
Course penalties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 10 points per piece of missing equipment, with a maximum of 30 points, in the case of listed equipment being observed to be missing, unless the rider can justify its use. ◆ 30 points for arriving by a route other than the intended direction. ◆ 30 points for arriving with an opened map after a stage that was to be executed with a compass. ◆ 30 points for missing a route check-point. ◆ 30 points for any competitor who, within sight of a check-point, does not maintain his horse in forward movement, while staying on the route towards the timed line. A change of gait is authorised. ◆ 30 points, in the case of a multi-level point-to-point, for scoring a beacon that is not part of his course. ◆ 50 points for any missed check-point. The two successive stages on each side of the missed check-point will be considered as one single stage to be executed at the speed that was set for the first of the two stages.

For each stage, the score is calculated independently from the other stages. Because of this, received penalties in a stage are definitively incurred and cannot be won back on the other stages. Any competitor or any horse who has arrived at a stage check-point cannot return to the stage already completed. In case of missing stage checks, the time penalty is calculated by adding up the distances of "x" number of stages under consideration. The calculation of the ideal time is based on the most recent known speed of the competitor.

Example of time penalties for stages:

For an optimum calculated time of 55':

A competitor taking exactly 54'59" will have a real time (rounded to the minute reading) of 54' and therefore 1 penalty point.

A competitor taking exactly 55' or 55'59" will have a real time (rounded to the minute reading) of 55' and will therefore have no penalties.

A competitor taking exactly 56' or 56'59" will have a real time (rounded to the minute reading) of 56' and therefore 1 penalty point.

Art 6.3 – Control of Paces phase

A – Marking table

SCORE	Seniors and Young riders		Juniors	
	CANTER	WALK	CANTER	WALK
	Time in seconds	Time in seconds	Time in seconds	Time in seconds
30	33,80 or more	67,00 and under	31,60 or more	75,00 and under
29	from 33,60 to 33,79	from 67,01 to 68,00	from 31,20 to 31,59	from 75,01 to 75,70
28	from 33,50 to 33,59	from 68,01 to 69,00	from 30,80 to 31,19	from 75,71 to 76,40
27	from 33,30 to 33,49	from 69,01 to 70,00	from 30,40 to 30,79	from 76,41 to 77,10
26	from 33,20 to 33,29	from 70,01 to 71,00	from 30,00 to 30,39	from 77,11 to 77,80
25	from 33,00 to 33,19	from 71,01 to 72,00	from 29,60 to 29,99	from 77,81 to 78,50
24	from 32,90 to 32,99	from 72,01 to 73,00	from 29,20 to 29,59	from 78,51 to 79,20
23	from 32,70 to 32,89	from 73,01 to 74,00	from 28,80 to 29,19	from 79,21 to 79,90
22	from 32,60 to 32,69	from 74,01 to 75,00	from 28,40 to 28,79	from 79,91 to 80,60
21	from 32,40 to 32,59	from 75,01 to 76,00	from 28,00 to 28,39	from 80,61 to 81,30
20	from 32,30 to 32,39	from 76,01 to 77,00	from 27,60 to 27,99	from 81,31 to 82,00
19	from 32,10 to 32,29	from 77,01 to 78,00	from 27,20 to 27,59	from 82,01 to 82,70
18	from 32,00 to 32,09	from 78,01 to 79,00	from 26,80 to 27,19	from 82,71 to 83,40
17	from 31,80 to 31,99	from 79,01 to 80,00	from 26,40 to 26,79	from 83,41 to 84,10
16	from 31,70 to 31,79	from 80,01 to 81,00	from 26,00 to 26,39	from 84,11 to 84,80
15	from 31,50 to 31,69	from 81,01 to 82,00	from 25,60 to 25,99	from 84,81 to 85,50

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14	from 31,40 to 31,49	from 82,01 to 83,00	from 25,20 to 25,59	from 85,51 to 86,20
13	from 31,20 to 31,39	from 83,01 to 84,00	from 24,80 to 25,19	from 86,21 to 86,90
12	from 31,10 to 31,19	from 84,01 to 85,00	from 24,40 to 24,79	from 86,91 to 87,60
11	from 30,90 to 31,09	from 85,01 to 86,00	from 24,00 to 24,39	from 87,61 to 88,30
10	from 30,80 to 30,89	from 86,01 to 87,00	from 23,60 to 23,99	from 88,31 to 89,00
9	from 30,60 to 30,79	from 87,01 to 88,00	from 23,20 to 23,59	from 89,01 to 89,70
8	from 30,50 to 30,59	from 88,01 to 89,00	from 22,80 to 23,19	from 89,71 to 90,40
7	from 30,30 to 30,49	from 89,01 to 90,00	from 22,40 to 22,79	from 90,41 to 91,10
6	from 30,20 to 30,29	from 90,01 to 91,00	from 22,00 to 22,39	from 91,11 to 91,80
5	from 30,00 to 30,19	from 91,01 to 92,00	from 21,60 to 21,99	from 91,81 to 92,50
4	from 29,30 to 29,99	from 92,01 to 93,00	from 21,20 to 21,59	from 92,51 to 93,20
3	from 28,50 to 29,29	from 93,01 to 94,00	from 20,80 to 21,19	from 93,21 to 93,90
2	from 27,80 to 28,49	from 94,01 to 95,00	from 20,40 to 20,79	from 93,91 to 94,60
1	from 27,00 to 27,79	from 95,01 to 96,00	from 20,00 to 20,39	from 94,61 to 95,30
0	26,90 and under	96,01 or more	19,99 and under	95,31 or more

B – Scoring:

- ◆ Control of Paces is judged anonymously. A minimum of 5 judges are posted along the corridor, plus 2 others, one at the start and one at the finish point.
- ◆ Judging must be made by each judge for the whole corridor. Each judge notes any faults, breaks and/or lanes on ~~a form~~ his sheet. A fault in the same zone (A, B or C) of the same nature, break or corridor, must be noted by 2 judges to be taken into account.



- ◆ The quality of the canter is not taken into account. The walk is a 4 steps pace, and any diagonalisation will be penalised.
- ◆ Heavy use of aids may penalize the competitor by one point per zone with a maximum of 3 points per gait. Each judge's judgment is made on the entire lane. Each judge notes any negative actions on his sheet. Each negative action must be noted by 2 judges to be taken into account in the same zone (A, B or C).
- ◆ After indication by the jury, the competitor is allowed 3 attempts within 30 seconds to cross the starting line.

In both phases' tests, competitor's score will be 0 if he:

- ◆ does not remain at the required gait,
- ◆ comes out of the obstacle corridor, even if it is only a single hoof,
- ◆ demonstrates disunited canter.

The obstacle corridor in this case is determined by the inside edge of the markings. The test must be timed both electronically and manually.

Art 6.4 – PTV phase

A - General

The course comprises exercises, either natural or man-made that appear on the approved list of PTV exercises:

- ◆ 16 exercises for Seniors and Young riders,
- ◆ 14 exercises for Juniors,

~~Each exercise can appear only once in the PTV marked route.~~

Their dimensions vary according to the section level and are detailed in the technical data sheets for each of them.

Maximum height for jump exercises:

- ◆ Seniors: 1m
- ◆ Young riders: 0.90m
- ◆ Juniors : 0.70m

Each exercise can appear only once in the PTV course.

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The first exercise of the course cannot be a jump and the first jump cannot be a path crossing. Between the exercises, riders may choose their gait. Depending on the case, they may be free or imposed by the jury at certain points along the route. For reasons of safety, the jury may be involved from time to time considering weather conditions or any other reason.

The course is validated by the course designer, the president of the jury and the technical delegate. Once the course has been validated, it can be freely used for walking the course.

B – The course

The marked PTV route must be displayed from the very first day of the event and must mention:

- the "Start" and "Finish" gates
- ~~- compulsory passage points ("POs") are forbidden~~
- the distance,
- the given time,
- the exercises: name and number,
- the approach method: in-hand or ridden.
- ~~- the gait: walk, trot, canter or free choice.~~

C – Description of the specifications for each exercise

A certain amount of information is given concerning the shapes, dimensions, materials for these obstacles.

It is important to remember that this information is given for when we actually have to make the obstacle from scratch. In all cases it is recommended that natural obstacles are used wherever possible, whatever sizes and dimensions are used, as long as they represent a true obstacle without creating an objectively dangerous situation.

The PTV course designer, with the agreement of the technical delegate and the president of the jury, has some freedom to adapt these exercises to the circumstances.

D – List of exercises

The exercises must be chosen from this list.

TREC technical data sheets may be consulted on the FITE website <http://www.fite-net.org>.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Low branches | 13. In-hand staircase up | 26. Ridden bridge |
| 2. Bank | 14. Ridden staircase up | 27. Leading up an incline |
| 3. Ridden one-handed figure of eight | 15. In-hand ditch | 28. Riding up an incline |
| 4. In-hand corridor | 16. Ridden ditch | 29. Leading down an incline |
| 5. Ridden corridor | 17. Water crossing | 30. Riding down an incline |
| 6. In-hand drop | 18. Hedge | 31. Gate |
| 7. Ridden drop | 19. In-hand immobility | 32. Ridden rein-back |
| 8. In-hand step-up | 20. Ridden immobility | 33. In-hand rein-back |
| 9. Ridden step-up | 21. In-hand S-bend | 34. Bending |
| 10. Dip / crater | 22. Ridden S-bend | 35. Ridden Tree trunk |
| 11. In-hand staircase down | 23. Mounting | 36. In-hand Tree trunk |
| 12. Ridden staircase down | 24. Path crossing | |
| | 25. In-hand bridge | |

Groups of PTV exercises:

GROUPS	EXERCISES
Group 1: Choice of gaits - Ridden	Low branches
	Driving with one hand, figure of eight
	Ridden corridor
	Slalom
Group 2: Choice of gaits – In-hand	In-hand corridor
Group 3: Style - Ridden	Bank
	Ridden drop
	Ridden step-up
	Dip
	Ridden staircase down
	Ridden staircase up
	Ridden ditch
	Water crossing
	Hedge
	S-bend
	Path crossing
	Ridden bridge
	Riding up an incline
	Riding down an incline
	Ridden rein-back
	Gate
	Ridden tree trunk
Group 4: Style – In-hand	In-hand drop
	In-hand step-up
	In-hand staircase down
	Ridden staircase down
	In-hand ditch
	In-hand S-bend
	In-hand bridge
	Leading up an incline
	Leading down an incline
	Reining back in hand
	In-hand tree trunk
Group 5: Immobilities	In-hand immobility
	Ridden immobility
Group 6: Mounting	Mounting

E - Distances and speeds

A marked route is followed of approximately 1000 m minimum to be ridden in a set time at a speed of 12 km/h or lower, determined by the course designer for this event.

The PTV course designer can add an increase of ± 5 30 seconds for each exercise of the groups 2, 4, 5 et 6 (above).

F – Scoring

During the World and/or European championship, according to the PTV design, a pair of two judges can judge two exercises with the agreement of the technical delegate.

Each of the exercises is marked out of 10 according to the marking scheme and the guidelines that the judges have: this gives a maximum total of 160 points for all of the exercises for seniors and young riders, 140 points for juniors.

For a path crossing, a refusal or disobedience on the second part of the combination means that the competitor must reattempt both of the combination's elements to score any points.

Three refusals at an exercise lead to 0 points for this exercise, but the competitor is not eliminated from the phase.

Break in forward movement, change of gait: this is not applied on the approach to the exercise, only once the horse has put a foot in the exercise penalty zone. It ceases to be applicable when the horse's last foot leaves the exercise penalty zone. It cannot be applied for exercises in which jumping from a standstill is authorized.

Judging the execution of the exercise:

- ◆ Before an exercise, it begins as soon as the exit flags of the previous exercise are crossed. The final exercise is judged up to the finish line.
- ◆ In an exercise, with entry and exit flags, faults are taken into account when crossed by the first foreleg and until the exit of the last hindleg. For exercises "in hand", the rider's first foot is taken into account.

Judging Style:

- ◆ Style is judged in the approach to the exercise zone, in the exercise, in the reception or finalizing area.

G - Time

The overall time is determined by the PTV course designer and validated by the technical delegate before the phase.

Penalty points for exceeding the time will be deducted from the total PTV points according to the following rule:

- ◆ 1 point per tranche of 4 seconds.
- ◆ Under no circumstances will the time penalties exceed 30 points.
- ◆ Under no circumstances will the timer be stopped without a jury decision.

Example: If the optimum time is 8 minutes:

A competitor completing the course in 8' 00" will not be penalised.

A competitor completing the course in 8' 01"- 8' 04" will receive a 1-point penalty.

A competitor completing the course in 8' 05"- 8' 08" will receive a 2-point penalty, etc...

H – Not negotiating an exercise

A competitor who does not wish to attempt an exercise must:

- ◆ Stop,
- ◆ Approach the exercise judge,
- ◆ Indicate his/her intention not to attempt the exercise.

If this is not the case, he will be eliminated from the phase.

VII – EVENT DETAILS

Art 7.1 – Times

The competitions take place over at least 2 days.

The order of phases is defined by the organising committee and validated by the technical delegate. At latest, the list of competitors' start times for the three phases will be communicated on the evening before the first phase.

At the start of each phase and at the veterinary visits, the competitor may be accompanied by the team leader or a groom (one person only).

The organizer may decide that the starting order may be in reverse order of the provisional ranking as the competition progresses.

Art 7.2 – Starting order draw

For the World or European championships, the starting order draw for teams is carried out during the Board of directors meeting or the FITE general assembly meeting preceding the championship.

Should one of the NETOs not show up or withdraw, the starting orders are shifted by one number: e.g. No. 5 does not show up, No. 6 takes No. 5's starting slot and so on...

In the instance of new NETOs entering during the course of the year, these will start at the end, following those nations already drawn.

Art 7.3 – Starting order

Each team leader decides on the order in which his riders will compete.

The last possibility for modifying this is during the team leaders meeting on the day before the start of the event.

Individual riders must compete after the last team member of the last team. The order in which individual competitors start is such that no two competitors from any one NETO start in succession (as far as possible).

Art 7.4 – Allocation of number vests

The starting order will follow the numbering of these number vests.

All competitors will wear number vests, numbered according to the drawn order. The numbers will be attached so as to be visible on the rider's chest as well as on the headpiece of the horse's bridle.

Art 7.5 – Equipment inspection

A check may possibly be organised during the phase.

Art 7.6 - POR

The principle of the POR is to carry out, on a given route and a distance allowing to evaluate the **endurance resistance**, a displacement by respecting the layout of the route and the prescribed speeds. ~~The POR can be organised over one or two routes, within a period of less than 24 hours.~~

The starting time of the first competitor or the first pair cannot be before sunrise.

The ideal time for the POR must be calculated so that the last competitor to start can get back before nightfall.

A **record-card road book** will be given to each competitor. It must be presented at each check-point **concerning him**.

The competitor must check the accuracy of the information therein, which is used to compile the results of that phase. In the case of a loss of the **record** road book, the competitor is awarded the points of the lowest result of the POR minus 50 points.

Over the course, only the maps provided by the organiser may be in the competitors' possession. During the preliminary veterinary inspection or equipment check-up, horses should be presented as they would be during the whole of this phase.

Any assistance to competitors, unless there is a danger, is prohibited.

Verbal communication between competitors on the POR course is not considered to be assistance in finding the route.

This route must include navigational difficulties causing orienteering problems and requiring choices in terms

of using the terrain.

Correct check point arrival entrances will be marked by flags. Any alternative arrival routes, (i.e for different rider categories) will be distinguished by different shapes and/or signs.

POR check-points will be removed by the course designer, as appropriate, if necessary, in the case of certain competitors being very late, only after consultation with the technical delegate and the formal agreement of the president of the jury president.

A - Speeds

The speeds for each POR stage are compulsory.

Each competitor's score is calculated on the basis of the difference between the time it takes them to cover the course, measured at check-points that are not known about in advance, and an optimum time calculated according to the set speeds and the distance to be covered.

The distances measured on the map by the jury are the only ones to be taken into consideration.

B – The route

The route is communicated to competitors on a 1/25,000 scale on standardized maps.

The organizer must provide blank, pre-drawn or partially pre-drawn maps so that competitors may copy down the route.

Some sections can be followed by compass or by simply indicating a meeting point, which is not necessarily a control point.

Competitors will be isolated for the 20 minutes prior to their start to record their itinerary.

In the case of pre-plotted maps, the time allotted in the map room may be modified at the initiative of the course designer with the approval of the POR verifier.

They must be given maps of the required scale.

C – Start-line

This is known by competitors and located at the exit of the map reading room. It is marked out with a red and white flag.

The speed of the first stage is displayed on a board in the map reading room.

D – Stage check-point

The competitors do not know the number and position of the check points. The time taken for each stage of the ride is measured ~~from when~~ by the leading foreleg of the horse crosses the finish line which is validated by flags.

In the case of several routes and multiple finish lines at a check-point, each of the finish lines must be marked with flags. In this case, it is recommended to double-up these flags – which must be seen at all times by the stewards, but hidden from the riders – at a distance from the finish line of no more than 100 metres.

When within sight of a check-point, competitors must go directly to it, not deviating from the marked route and without stopping.

Stewards are not authorised to question a competitor who is at a distance greater than that of the pre-marker flags.

E – Stage check-point halt

A halt of 5 minutes must be planned by the organisers at each check-point.

At these check-points, stewards will restart competitors according to the time intervals set when leaving the map room.

However stewards have the power to change the departure intervals according to the circumstances, especially to avoid competitors meeting on the route. The time competitors are held in a check-point halt is neutral and not taken into account when calculating scores.

F – Route check-point

The course designer may also place some route check-points (or tickets).

The fact that competitors have passed these route check-points must be validated by the check-point controller, and must involve one of the following:

- ◆ Marking the ~~route-log-book~~ road book,

- ◆ Giving the rider a ticket,
- ◆ ~~Using orienteering course type markers/hole punches;~~
- ◆ ~~Or any other way that all competitors will have been informed about before starting the phase;~~
- ◆ The judge ~~notes the competitor's time of passage on the record book~~ punches the road book and notes it on his controller sheet.

It is strongly advised to use route-checks (tickets) when different competitors have different routes (e.g. odd numbers or even numbers) on part of a stage between two normal check-points.

Competitors are not intended to stop at route check-points, unless it is to validate their passage.

Nor is it intended to restore an interval between competitors.

G – Finish-line check-point

Competitors will not be aware of its position. It can be located at any place along the route. Record books must be handed over to the stewards who will inform competitors how to find the final POR vet's inspection and their allotted attendance time.

H – End of route check-point

Competitors are aware of this check-point's position. In principle, it is at the entrance to the stables or horse quarters.

If the competitor has not gone through the finish-line check-point, the time that they pass through the end of route check-point will allow us to calculate penalty points that will be added to the penalties for missing the finish-line check-point.

Art 7.7 – Control of Paces

This phase is intended to show that an outdoor rider can make his horse go calmly in canter and quickly in walk along a given path.

The first test is carried out at canter and the return is carried out at walk.

Horses go through the start line and the finish line at the requested gait.

The phase comprises two tests:

- ◆ Going in a slow canter along a 150 metre-long corridor marked on the ground, on reasonably level ground, 2 metres wide.
- ◆ Then going as quickly as possible at walk along a 150 metres corridor that is identical to the first one, or back along the same corridor.

Art 7.8 - PTV

This phase is intended to highlight the high degree of training required for a trail riding horse, confidence, courage, handiness, balance, sure-footedness, as well as the correctness and appropriateness of the rider's aids and his experience in dealing with various natural obstacles.

It is the rider-horse combination that is tested.

The course is a logical succession of exercises.

A – Walking the course

The course can be walked by competitors to learn the route without their horse.

The time that the course is open and closed for course walking is set by the jury and displayed.

The PTV course will be closed for walking half an hour before the first competitor starts.

B – Start line and finish line

The start and finish lines must be marked with flags, as must the course exercises. Horse and rider must pass between these flags.

C - Course

The exercises are numbered from 1 to 14 or 16. Flags, red on the right, white on the left and a number placed on the red flag pole.

Horse and rider must both pass between the flags which form an integral part of the exercise in addition to its other features (height, width, length, etc.).

They must be tackled by competitors in numerical order.

D – Gaits

Between exercises, the gait is free.

If a rider circles or steps back between the exercises, he will be given 3 penalty points ~~for a technical~~

refusal by the judge of the following exercise. 3 technical refusals will result in a mark of 0 for this exercise.

Breaking forward motion or change of gait: changing from one gait to another, or stopping. It is only penalised whilst executing the exercise itself (judged as soon as the front feet pass between the two exercise entry flags and until the hind feet pass between the two exercise exit flags). For a horse that changes gait on an exercise with several options: canter, trot, walk, in addition to the resulting penalties in the effectiveness column, the lowest gait will be used in the gait column.

VIII – PENALTIES

Art 8.1 – Elimination

The following will be eliminated from the event:

- ◆ Competitors voluntarily retiring or disqualified during one of the phases,
- ◆ Competitors whose horse is stopped by the vet and/or the jury,
- ◆ Competitors assisted in finding the POR route or who communicate the route,
- ◆ Competitors found guilty of using unauthorised substances, according to current regulations in the International Equestrian Federation (FEI),
- ◆ Any horse that is bleeding on the flank(s), in the mouth or nose, or has marks indicating excessive use of the whip or spur,
- ◆ Competitors found guilty of using an undeclared communication device during one of the phases (POR, MA, PTV) a GPS and / or communication device other than the mobile phone declared, extinguished and sealed in the card room. This leads to disqualification of the whole national team he belongs to: national team and individuals.
- ◆ Competitors opening the pack and using the communication device, apart from reasons of safety or an accident involving a horse or a rider,
- ◆ Competitors who return to any POR control after arriving at any subsequent control (ie. going backwards along the route),
- ◆ Competitors presenting themselves after the official starting time for one of the phases,
- ◆ Competitors not crossing the finish line check-point nor the POR end of route check-point,
- ◆ Competitors who walk or try any of the courses on horseback,
- ◆ Competitors who are penalised for brutality by judges at 2 exercises on the PTV.

Art 8.2 – Definitions

A - Refusal

A stop followed immediately by a straight jump, is not penalised.

The pony/horse may make a sidestep, but if he backs up, even by one step, this is considered a refusal. After a refusal, if the competitor tries again or repeats the movement unsuccessfully, or if the pony/horse is presented to the exercise after stepping back, and if the pony/horse stops and steps back again, this is considered a second refusal, and so on.

B – Run-out

A pony/horse is considered to have run-out if, when faced with the exercise, he avoids crossing it in such a way that the rider has to present the pony/horse to the exercise again.

C - Volte

The competitor will be penalised for a volte if he/she re-crosses the path taken before crossing an exercise. After having been penalized for a refusal or a run-out, a competitor can recut his initial trace by performing a volte without penalty so that he can present his pony/horse again on the exercise.

D – Brutality

During the PTV, the competitor is penalised of 10 points for any brutality on the total score of the PTV. It can be defined as:

- ◆ Excessive use of the whip, see below,
- ◆ Hurting the horse's mouth with sudden or violent movements of the reins/bit,
- ◆ An excessive or persistent use of lower leg or spurs,
- ◆ Etc.

Use of the whip (see FEI):

Excessive and/or abusive use of the whip may be considered abusive to the horse and will be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Jury according to, but not limited to, the following principles:

- a) The whip shall not be used to vent a competitor's temper.
- b) The whip must not be used after elimination.
- c) The whip must not be used after a horse has passed the last exercise of a course.
- d) The whip must not be used over (i.e. a whip in the right hand is used on the left flank).
- e) The whip must not be used on a horse's head.
- f) The whip must not be used more than twice for the same incident.
- g) Multiple excessive use of the whip between exercises.
- h) If a horse's skin is injured or has visible marks, the use of the whip will still be considered excessive.

E – Rider fall

The fall must be seen by a judge to be taken into account.

A rider is considered to have fallen when there is involuntary physical separation between the pony/horse and the rider.

A zero score will be applied to the whole phase if a fall occurs during the MA and/or PTV.

The rider is stopped and must leave the phase on foot. The competitor must have a favourable opinion from the medical services to be able to continue the competition, and/or before leaving the competition.

F – Loss of balance by a rider on foot

A rider leading a horse is considered to have lost their balance on foot when a part of his body touches the ground in order to keep his balance. It will be noted as a dangerous situation.

G – Horse fall

A pony/horse is considered to have fallen when the shoulder and/or haunches touch the ground, or are stuck/grazed a part of an exercise.

The rider is stopped and must leave the phase on foot. The horse must have a favourable opinion from the veterinary services to be able to continue the competition, and/or before leaving the competition.

H –Course error

A course error is considered to have occurred when the rider:

- ◆ Does not complete the course according to the course plan,
- ◆ Does not perform the exercises or cross the start and finish lines, in the order or direction indicated,
- ◆ Goes through an exercise that is not part of the course or accidentally misses out an exercise,
- ◆ Who does not cross the line of departure or arrival of the PTV,
- ◆ This leads to a zero score on the PTV course.

IX – COMPLAINTS

Art 9.1 – POR Technical queries

Technical queries should be submitted by the team leader.

To be accepted, any technical query must be lodged with the jury president:

- ◆ If it concerns a technical problem or a question relating to the regulations, before the results are displayed:
 - ~~For POR:~~ within an hour of the last competitor finishing.
- ◆ ~~If it involves checking scores or their input into the computer system in the various tests for calculating results: at the latest within half an hour after the display of the results.~~

If at 8:00 p.m. the results cannot be communicated, the announcement of these results and/or the deadline for technical questions will be postponed to the next morning with a predefined schedule.

The jury's answer may be provided before the end of the competition.

The jury cannot accept video evidence to settle disputes.

Art 9.2 – Requests for verification of results

Team leaders are notified of the posting of results via a dedicated team leader newsgroup.

For phases whose results are published at the end of the morning, requests for verification of results are made

at a predefined time.

For phases whose results are published in the afternoon, they will take place within half an hour of the results being sent to team leaders.

Art 9.3 – Complaints

Only the team leader can lodge a complaint against a competitor or a horse during an event or against the ranking of the latter or concerning its organisation or its running on his behalf, on behalf of the NETO that he represents and/or on behalf of a competitor who is a member of his team.

- ◆ To be valid, any complaint must be submitted to the jury president:
 - Before the start of the event, if it concerns the organisation of the competition, the qualification of competitors or horses,
 - At latest half an hour after the announcement/publication of each phase, if it concerns the phase and the definitive ranking.
- ◆ The right to lodge a complaint is exclusively reserved for competitors in individual events.
- ◆ Any complaint must be made in writing, accompanied by the sum of 50 Euros which is retained by FITE in the instance of the complaint proving to be unsubstantiated.
- ◆ No verbal complaints are admitted.
- ◆ Any unforeseen events outside of the organiser's control cannot be subject to a complaint.

Art 9.4 – Reports

The team leaders, officials and organising committee members must submit a report to the jury concerning any presumed acts of cruelty as regards to horses or other violations of the statutes and regulations. The jury, having listened to the parties concerned can impose the following:

- ◆ An oral or written warning,
- ◆ A 50 to 500 Euro fine,
- ◆ Disqualification for the current phase or for the rest of the event.

X – RANKING / PRIZES

Art 10.1 – Ranking

A – World and/or European championship

The winner of the competition is either the competitor, the Pair or the team that obtained the highest number of points over all phases: POR, MA, PTV.

In the event of equality on the total points, **equal placings** tie are split according to the total points on the POR + PTV phases, should there still be equality it is the result of the POR which is preponderant.

A competitor can only be ranked for the event if they have participated without withdrawing or being eliminated and if they have been placed in each of the phases.

1. Seniors and Young riders

A team comprises three or four competitors. The team rankings will be calculated on the basis of the sum of the points of the best three members of each team.

A national team of three people can only be placed if its three representatives have been placed in the championship.

~~In no instance can the marks of a better placed individual rider be substituted for use in the team result.~~

Under no circumstances may the result of an individual competitor who is better placed than a member of his or her team be used in the team ranking.

The individual rankings, in which the team members will also figure, will be announced separately.

2. Juniors

For the Pair ranking, the sum of the points of the two riders in the team will be used.

A national team composed of two Juniors can only be classified only if both its representatives have completed all three phases in the event. If one competitor is disqualified or eliminated, the other rider is allowed to participate in the other tests (MA and PTV).

A ranking from a European and/or World Championship is taken into account if a minimum of **3 5 teams**

from 3 different nations are entered.

B - European Cup

To be eligible for the final ranking, a competitor must have taken part in at least 3 events in 2 different countries.

At least two countries must be represented for the end-of-season prize-giving.

There is no limit to the number of times a competitor can take part in the event each year.

The ranking is obtained by adding the three best results of each competitor.

Points awarded

1st: 100 pts. For the following competitors, a percentage is established in relation to the first competitor's final score.

Example:

The first competitor has a final score of 379, which is the reference score for this competition and he/she obtains

100 pts

The 2nd competitor has a final score of 368. This score is equivalent to 97% of 379. He therefore obtained 97 pts

The next competitor scored 233, which is equivalent to 61% of 379. He therefore scores 61 pts, etc.

In the event of a tie for one or other of the first three places in the final ranking, the competitors will be separated as follows:

- ♦ By adding together the final classifications of the three events selected, for each competitor, the one who obtains the fewest points wins the European Cup,
- ♦ In the event of a further tie by the number of events competed,
- ♦ In the event of a new tie by the greatest number of points obtained in one (or two) events.

Art 10.2 – Prize giving

The protocol for European and World championships is appended to the specifications.

The prize giving of the European cup will be held on the European championships and/or the World championships in the following year.