

# Sport veranderingen per 1-4-2026

Belangrijke veranderingen voor sportruiters

Isabelle Mertens 25-03-2026



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## Rules and Regulations & Guidelines



[www.feif.org](http://www.feif.org)

- R&R zorgen voor algemene regels, regels rond fokkerij en rond de sport
- Elk jaar is er een delegates meeting in het voorjaar, daar komen voorstellen voor veranderingen die het afgelopen jaar verzameld werden en in oktober besproken op tafel.
- Dan wordt er gestemd over welke voorstellen in het komende jaar onderzocht gaan worden
- Het jaar daarna kan er gestemd worden op deze voorstellen en kunnen ze goedgekeurd worden.

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# Veranderingen



- Algemene regels
- Guidelines
- Equipment

Wil je iets weten, gebruik de zoekfunctie op [www.feif.org](http://www.feif.org)

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# Algemene regels

When FEIF was formed in 1969, one of its founding goals was a set of recurring international competitions. The European Championships (first held in 1970 in Aegidienberg, Germany) matured into the World Championships (first held in 1991 in Nonkoping, Sweden), and the need for uniform competition rules and tests was obvious, as were the training and the examining of the people to judge them.

In 1976 FEIF published the first set of rules, named IPO International. The international sport rules would undergo regular revisions in the decade that followed, some of the modifications were marginal, others were structural and even revolutionary. The name of the rules where changed to FEIF Islands/Ansprüchungs-Ordnung, for many years known as FPO. Since 2017 all rules have been put together in one big book, the FEIF Rules and Regulations.

[FEIF Sport Rules and Regulations](#)

[More about Equipment](#)

**Tracks and tests**

Galloped tests in 10/1, four gait (walk, trot, canter, 10/1) and five gait (walk, trot, canter, 10/1 and pace) – with different levels of difficulty – are ridden on an oval track. The performance of horse and rider is judged, mainly through the quality of the gait.

Races in pace (both with flying start and start from start towers) take place on (straight) pace tracks. The pace track is also used for the pace test, a test focussing on the combination of the quality of the gait and the speed.

Other tests emphasize other qualities of horse and rider, like flag race, trail, cross country, in hand showing and free style performance.

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## Algemene regels



- Kaarten en waarschuwingen
- P1 en P3: max 1 minuut tijd bij het laden in de startboxen ipv 2, max 1 helper
- Pace assistants mogen enkel op plekken waar moet bepaald worden of het telgang is of niet, ze moeten opgeleid zijn en op een nationale lijst staan.
- Terugtrekken: nu 2 ipv 1 uur voor de aanvang van de finale zodat de vervanger tijd heeft om zich terug te trekken

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



- Naast de bekende gele (waarschuwing), rode (sterke waarschuwing/disqualificatie) en blauwe (check dierenarts), komen er twee kaarten bij: de grijze (ongeldige proef) en witte (jury overleg).

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



- G10.7.1.
- De disciplinary measures kunnen gegeven worden van het moment dat ruiters en/of paarden het terrein opkomen tot het moment dat ze het terrein voor de laatste keer verlaten.
- G10.7.2.

Riders and their trainers/family/friends/persons involved must show courtesy and polite conduct. Violations of rules, code of conduct or unfair behaviour may be subject to disciplinary measures.

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



Any person is guilty of a violation of rules, who

- brings the name of the association and/or Icelandic horse (sport) into disrepute,
- treats a horse unfairly, makes excessive demands on it or hits it,
- violates established principles of the prevention of cruelty to animals' act,
- competes with a horse, although the horse is suffering from an obvious infectious or contagious disease,
- uses substances which might artificially influence the performance of horse or rider
- does not heed an arbitration ruling
- is dishonest when registering, entering or participating in an event
- offends the code of conduct
- violates any other rules in the FEIF Sport Rules or in FEIF General Rules related to FEIF sport competitions.

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



- G10.7.5

Disciplinary measures can be imposed by a member of the judge group at an event including the chief judge, by the Director of Sport (national or FEIF) or by the competition leader at the event. Disciplinary measures can also be imposed by a ring master after the acceptance by the Chief Judge.

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



Confirmation of a veterinary inspection is necessary before disciplinary measures can be imposed regarding horses suffering from infectious diseases or using substances which might artificially influence the performance of a horse.

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



If a person disagrees with their disciplinary measure, they can appeal this decision as described in G10.1-G10.5.

Members of the judge group at an event including the chief judge can show cards to indicate judging consequences and/or potential disciplinary measures (S18 Appendix 11: Cards and Disciplinary Measures). They are also entitled to impose disciplinary measures outside of a performance, in which case the actual showing of cards is not necessary. Any other person witnessing a potential violation of rules must inform a judge for eventual further actions.

In case of a card/disciplinary measure due to a violation of rules, the chief judge can decide to have it publicly announced via the competition speaker. Yellow and red cards are always announced. The speaker will only announce the reason/explanation of a card/disciplinary measure after permission of the Chief Judge.

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



For riders under 18 years of age who receive cards/disciplinary measures, the chief judge must call up their guardian(s) and explain to them the reasons for the card/disciplinary measure given, the severity of the violation and its consequences.

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



The Chief Judge cannot change the decision of the other judges regarding cards given.

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



### Gele kaart

- gewone waarschuwing
- bijvoorbeeld ruw rijden, onsportief gedrag
- helpen vanaf de zijlijn
- paard niet goed onder controle
- harnachement niet juist gebruikt, vb zadel te ver naar voor of achter, neusriem te strak, kinketting te strak
- ruwe transities
- enz

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



### Gele kaart

1 gele kaart: puntenaftrek in dat onderdeel (max 4,5 (was 2))

2 of meer gele kaarten :

- max 4,5 van deze juryleden
- geen punten/tijd in deze doorgang bij telgangproeven
- Wordt geregistreerd en volgen de ruiter dat kalenderjaar

3 keer 2 of meer gele kaarten: schorsing, lengte afhankelijk van de ernst van de overtreding

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



1 rode en 2 of meer gele kaarten gelden als 2 of meer gele kaarten als ze tegelijk in 1 test gegeven worden



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# Kaarten en waarschuwingen



## Part 1: Yellow cards

Card(s) per performance <sup>1)</sup>	Remark	Consequences on marks (section) or time			
		Preliminary	Final	Pace test round (mark)	Pace race round (time)
	one yellow card (YC)	<= 4.5			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+0.5s (150m or less)</li> <li>+1.25s (250m)</li> </ul>
 or more <sup>2)</sup>	>=2 YC, by >= 2 judges				no time

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# Kaarten en waarschuwingen



## Part 1: Yellow cards

Card(s) per performance <sup>1)</sup>	Remark	Announced	Registered (nat. Assoc.)	Published (FEIF)
	one yellow card (YC)	yes	no	no
 or more <sup>2)</sup>	>=2 YC, by >= 2 judges		yes	optional
 or more x 3	3 x 2 YC during a calendar year	yes	yes	yes

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



### Rode kaart

- ernstige waarschuwing
- bijvoorbeeld zeer ruw rijden, zeer onrespectvol zijn naar officials, organisatie, het paard..
- ongeoorloofd materiaal, ruiter verandert materiaal gedurende de test
- paard totaal niet onder controle, gevaar voor anderen
- de ruiter weigert een vet check of equipment check
- enz

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



### Rode kaart

- 1 rode kaart: het jurylid in kwestie geeft een 0
- 2 of meer rode kaarten: ruiter is uitgeschakeld (eliminated) voor deze proef, of gediskwalificeerd voor de hele competitie, afhankelijk van de ernst van de overtreding.
- Eliminated = enkel de test waar je op dat moment in rijdt 0
- Gediskwalificeerd: gaat over de hele wedstrijd, eventueel eerdere punten/prijzen, komen te vervallen.

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



### Rode kaart

- rode kaarten worden voort altijd geregistreerd en volgen de ruiter een heel kalenderjaar lang. Ze kunnen zich dus opstapelen,
- de Chief judge beslist hoe ernstig de overtreding is en wat de gevolgen zullen zijn wanneer er meer dan 2 kaarten voor dezelfde proef gegeven worden aan een ruiter.
- 2x 2 of meer rode kaarten gedurende een kalenderjaar kan resulteren in een schorsing, afhankelijk van de ernst van de overtreding

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



### Part 2: Red cards

Card(s) per performance <sup>1)</sup>	Remark	Consequences on marks (section) or time			
		Preliminary	Final	Pace test round (mark)	Pace test/race round (time)
	one red card (RC)	0	0	0	no time if RC on start/finish line or timed stretch
	>=2 RC, by >= 2 judges	0	0	0	no time

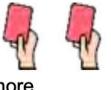
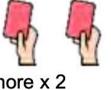
<sup>1)</sup> A performance is a preliminary, a final or a round in a pace test/race.

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# Kaarten en waarschuwingen



## Part 2: Red cards

Card(s) per performance <sup>1)</sup>	Remark	Announced	Registered (nat. Assoc.)	Published (FEIF)
	one red card (RC)	yes	no	yes
 or more	>=2 RC, by >= 2 judges		yes	
 or more x 2	2x 2 RC during a calendar year	yes	yes	yes

<sup>1)</sup> A performance is a preliminary, a final or a round in a pace test/race.

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# Kaarten en waarschuwingen



## Blauwe kaart

- altijd te maken met de gezondheid van het paard
- het paard lijkt ziek, kreupel, bloedend, enz
- vraag of een dierenarts kan kijken

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



### Blauwe kaart

- 1 blauwe kaart: een dierenarts moet het paard nakijken na de proef
- Meerdere blauwe kaarten: de proef wordt meteen stopgezet en het paard moet worden nagekeken door een dierenarts
- Als de dierenarts aangeeft dat het paard oké is, mag het aan de verdere proeven mee doen. De proef zelf mag niet overgedaan worden (conform FEI)

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



### Grijze kaart

- Ongeldige performance bij 2 of meer grijze kaarten
- vroeger ook een rode kaart of DNF in Icetest: verwarrend
- vb ruiter in een A proef vergeet te stappen na het laatste onderdeel, ruiter valt van het paard, paard springt uit de baan met 4 voeten, ruiter draait een volte (kruist eigen lijn) of vraagt het paard achteruit te gaan terwijl dat op dat moment niet gevraagd wordt in de test, ruiter vergeet een onderdeel, ijzer kwijt, enz.
- ook wanneer er een storing van buiten is die duidelijk de paarden stoort

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## Kaarten en waarschuwingen



### Witte kaart

- vraag om jury overleg
- de chief judge beslist op basis van de ernst van de vraag hoe het verder gaat.

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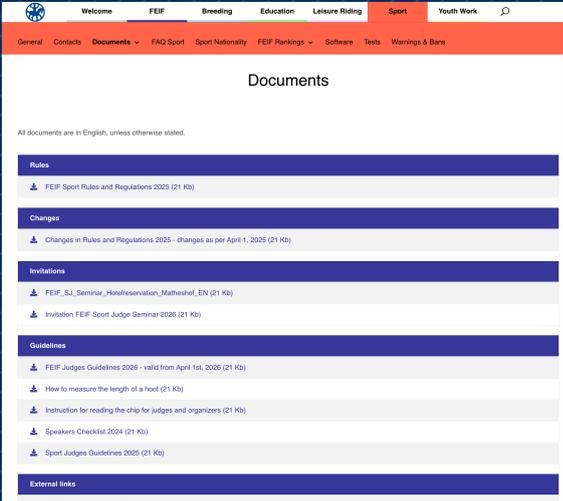
## Algemene regels



### Aanpassingen tekstueel

- Microchip: nieuw document op site van FEIF
- [https://www.feiffengur.com/documents/instructions\\_microchip\\_reading.pdf](https://www.feiffengur.com/documents/instructions_microchip_reading.pdf)
- serious disobedience -> there is a serious disruption in the communication and mutual understanding between horse and rider, resulting in loss of control
- kleur van de vlaggen: groen en rood -> wit en rood
- P1: 9 juryleden en 1 extra -> 10 juryleden

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# Guidelines

<https://www.feif.org/sport-dept/documents>

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## Veranderingen in de guidelines

### F1 en F2

- Het leggen bracht vaak veel stress met zich mee
- Dit zorgde voor minder paardvriendelijke toestanden
- Net zoals in de F3 wordt er meer ruimte voorzien voor het leggen
- P1 en P3: max 1 minuut tijd bij het laden in de startboxen ipv 2, max 1 helper

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Sport Judges Guidelines 2026

### PACE – oval track F1 & F2

The judgment should be based on the general impression of the whole performance (from approaching in center at the beginning to slowing down at the end) where both gait qualities and the technical execution will be taken into account.

In five-gait classes the beginning and the end of the long sides are marked with M1 and a second marker, M2, which is 8m away from M1. To get a full mark for pace the horse must be brought to pace before the first marker (M1) and keep the gait to the end of the long side.

If the horse has been brought to pace before the first marker but needs the space between the first and the second marker to achieve clear visible suspension it will still be accepted as a full long side with some influence on the score. Same applies if the horse is losing clear visible suspension when slowing down between the markers. This does not apply when the horse is being laid to pace between the markers.

If the horse is brought to pace between the first and the second marker a deduction of 2 will be made for that attempt.

Where the shape of track makes the transition to pace difficult, judges are advised to place the M1 markers slightly further into the long sides than usual.

All diagrams are examples for riding on the left rein.

**Transition: into pace**  
Close to the middle of the short side the horse should be brought to canter, speeding up smoothly but energetically from canter into flying pace before the first marker. The quality of this transition must be an important part of the total assessment.  
If the horse is not brought to pace from canter or is brought to pace before the middle of the short side a fixed deduction must be made. The same applies if the horse is brought from canter to trot and then to pace.  
**Deduction: 2.0**

**Transition: slowing down**  
After the pace the horse should be slowed down by riding into the curve in a controlled manner. The quality of this transition must be an important part of the total assessment.  
If the horse takes a disunited canter after the pace a deduction must be made.  
**Deduction: 1.0 – 2.0** depending on the seriousness of the situation

**Other remarks:**  
The mark 0 is given if less than the half of the required distance is shown.  
The judgment should be based on the general impression of the whole performance (from approaching in center at the beginning to slowing down at the end) where both gait qualities and the technical execution will be taken into account.

To get a full mark for pace the horse must be brought to pace inside the transition area (before marker 2) and keep the gait to the end of the long side.  
All diagrams are examples for riding on the left rein.  
At least 1/3 long side of pace must be shown to get a mark (0-3)

**Transition: into pace**  
In this test, marker 2 (M2) from F1F2 is relevant for marking the transition area. Within the transition area the horse should be brought smoothly but energetically from canter to flying pace. The quality of this transition must be an important part of the total assessment.  
If the horse is not brought to pace from canter or is brought to pace before the middle of the short side a fixed deduction must be made. The same applies if the horse is brought from canter to trot and then to pace.  
**Deduction: 2.0**

**How to figure out the final mark for pace:**  
Each attempt will be marked individually and at the end the final mark for pace will be based on the best attempt. If a yellow card is given due to rough riding for any of the attempts of pace the final mark for pace shall never be higher than 4.5.

Sport Judges Guidelines 2026

### PACE – oval track F3

Poor performance	Low average performance	High average performance	Good performance	Excellent performance
0	0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4	4.5 5 5.5 6	6.5 7 7.5 8	8.5 9 9.5 10

For the assessment of riding skill/connection, beat/balance, suppleness/relaxation and outline/movement: see pace guideline on page 11. For assessment of slowing down transition: see pace guideline on page 12.

<b>Execution</b>	Very slow The horse breaks the gait before the end of the long side No more than 1/3 long side shown	Smooth transitions on correct paces Good speed
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**Other remarks:**  
The mark 0 is given if less than the half of the required distance is shown.  
The judgment should be based on the general impression of the whole performance (from approaching in center at the beginning to slowing down at the end) where both gait qualities and the technical execution will be taken into account.

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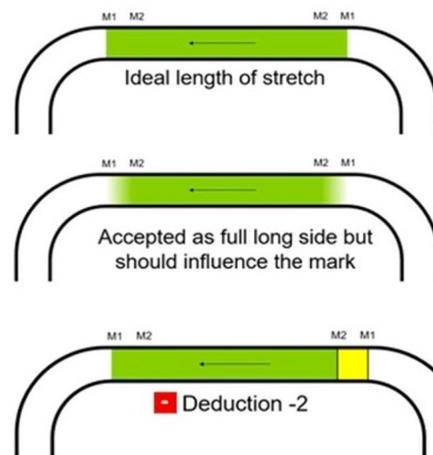
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If the horse is brought to pace between the first and the second marker a deduction of -2 will be made for that attempt.

Where the shape of track makes the transition to pace difficult, judges are advised to place the M1 markers slightly further into the long sides than usual.

All diagrams are examples for riding on the left rein.



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# Veranderingen in de guidelines



## T2, T4 en T6

- Een nieuwe firewall voor snelheid
- Er was soms discussie over de punten van paarden die bij losse teugen een snel tempo tölt tonen. Hier is nu een duidelijker onderscheid in aangemaakt
- T6: beide handen mogen, er wordt niet gekeken naar beugelvoering op de korte zijde (tenzij onbehoorlijk)

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Sport Judges Guidelines 2026

### TÖLT – slow to medium speed without rein contact

**General:** See section tölt – slow to medium speed. The head and neck can be more extended than when ridden with active rein contact, provided that the horse still moves in balance, with strong and active back, active hind quarters, with suppleness and fluid movements.

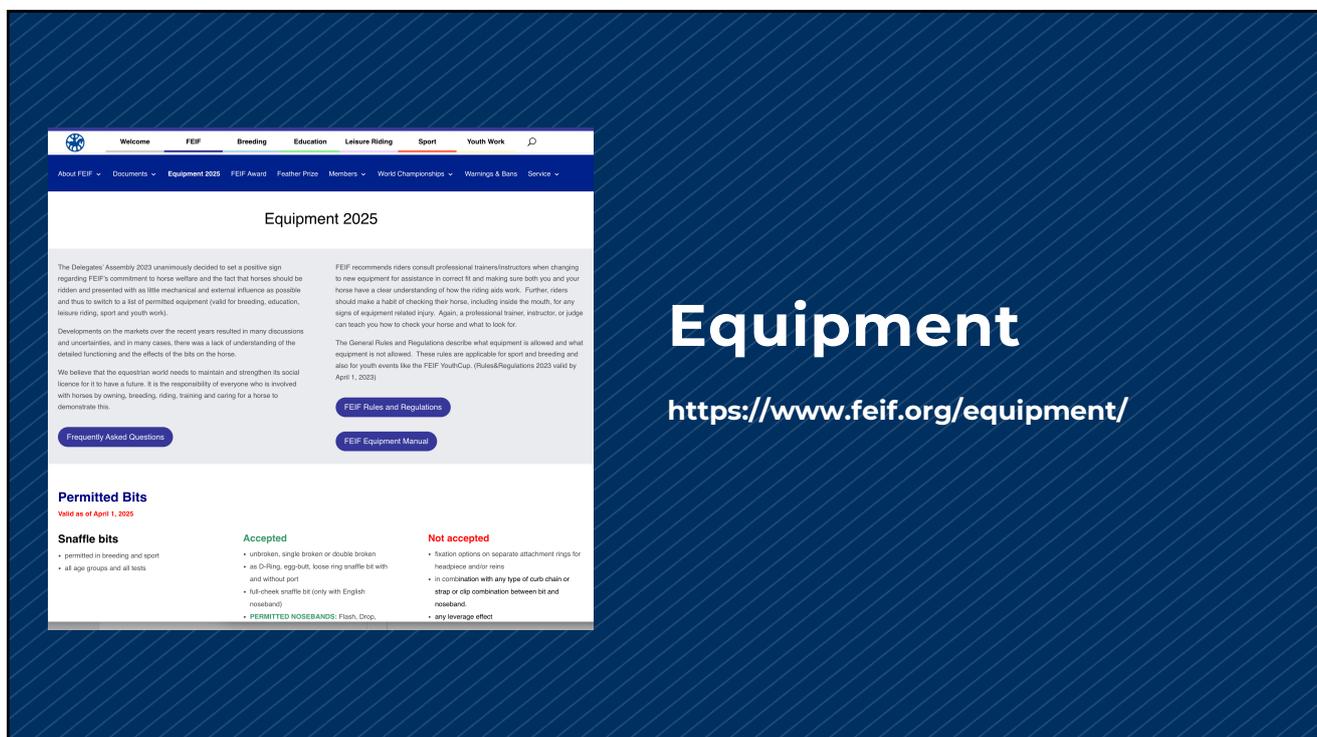
	Poor performance		Low average performance			High average performance		Good performance		Excellent performance											
	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10
<b>Riding skills / Connection</b>	Very poor riding skills, serious lack of cooperation, very poor connection		Some clear faults in riding, problems with the connection. Frequent signs of discomfort relating to riding style. Rough riding (warning by yellow card)			Minor faults in riding, some problems with the connection, occasional signs of discomfort relating to riding style		Generally good riding style. Horse generally submitting to the riding aids		Harmony. Very good connection. Excellent riding											
<b>Beat / Balance</b>	Very poor beat, frequently losing the gait, very uneven strides		Beat or balance problems			Acceptable beat, occasional balance problems		Good beat, balance and rhythm even strides, gait consistency													
<b>Suppleness / Relaxation</b>	Very much stiffness or tension		Stiffness or tension. Constrained in movements			Predominantly / reasonable supple		Very supple, elastic. Unconstrained													
<b>Outline / Movements</b>	Very poor outline, very short and frequent steps, very little energy, little engagement		Frequent steps, flat movements, clear faults in outline, lack of energy			Some faults in outline, average movements and roominess		Outline without considerable faults, roomy and high movements, energetic, good impulsion, good back bearing, good engagement, self-carriage													
																				Much expression	
<b>Execution</b>	Frequent corrections. Only half of the required distance or time with loose reins		Occasional corrections			Acceptable speed. Reins slack and hanging loose in loops. Few corrections		Required speed. No corrections													
<p><b>Other remarks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mark 0 is given when less than the equivalent of 1 long side in tölt is shown (consecutively), if the reins are loose for less than the equivalent of 1 long side (consecutively) or if the reins are always in both hands.</li> <li>• Deduction 1 to 3 points if a horse breaks the gait or if transition of gaits are in the wrong place (too early or too late) – see diagram on page 20.</li> <li>• Deduction of 1 point (per interruption) if there is an extreme interruption to flow in transitions of gaits or sections in the test.</li> <li>• If transition is in the wrong place (too early or too late) and also has extreme lack of flow, deduct only for transition in the wrong place.</li> <li>• If a horse breaks the gait in the preliminaries the mark after deduction cannot be higher than 6.5. If a horse breaks the gait in the finals the mark after deduction cannot be higher than 7.5. The amount of deduction: see page 20.</li> </ul>																					

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## Veranderingen in equipment



### Pelham

- De pelham wordt verboden omdat onderzoek uitwijst dat er een relatief hoog aantal wonden gevonden worden bij paarden die met pelham gereden worden.



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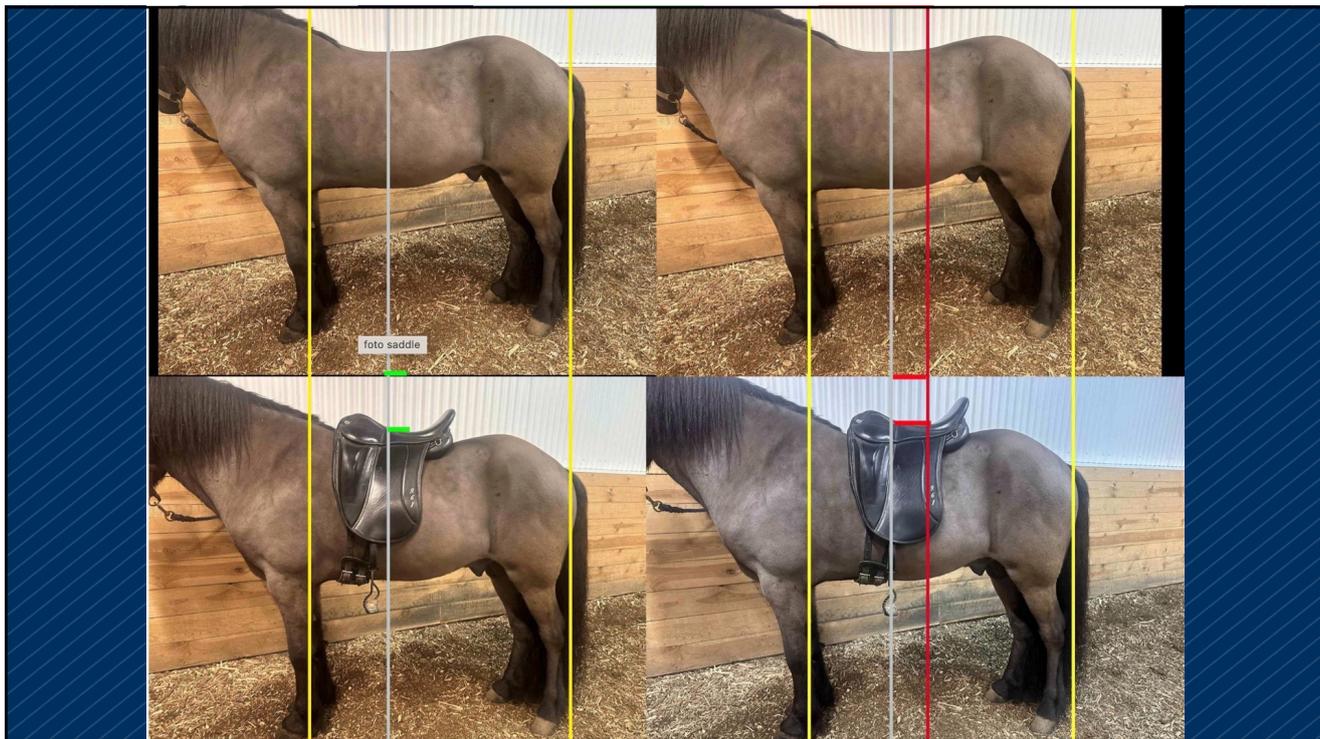
## Veranderingen in equipment



### Zadel

- Er zal meer aandacht gegeven worden aan de correcte ligging van het zadel.
- Schouder moet vrij zijn, niet te ver naar achter, singel op het borstbeen
- Lezing 9 april via de FEIF

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## FEIF Webinar with Dr. Susanne Braun: "saddle position and girth tool" #2 on April 9th, 2026

Sport

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## Veranderingen in equipment



### Hoefschoenen

- Hoefschoenen worden niet meer toegestaan. Uit onderzoek van Michael Weishaupt blijkt dat ze vaak niet goed passen en er daardoor meer kans op schade aan banden en pezen is. De sportcommissie heeft dan besloten ze niet meer toe te laten.
- Plakijzers wel, of ander permanent alternatief beslag.
- Bij plakijzers mag het beslag niet zwaarder zijn dan een standaard ijzer
- De ruitser moet een identiek exemplaar bij zich hebben dat gewogen kan worden

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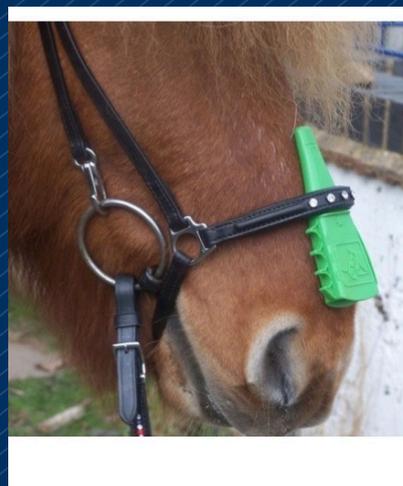
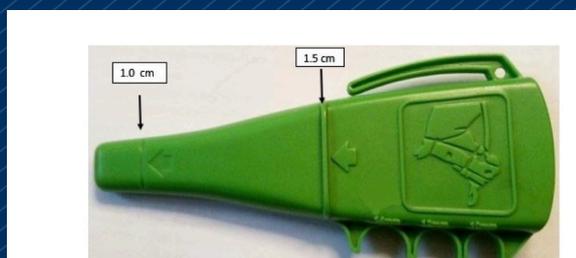
## Veranderingen in equipment



### Neusriem

- Neusriemen moeten minstens 1,5 cm speling hebben
- Ook Engelse neusriemen

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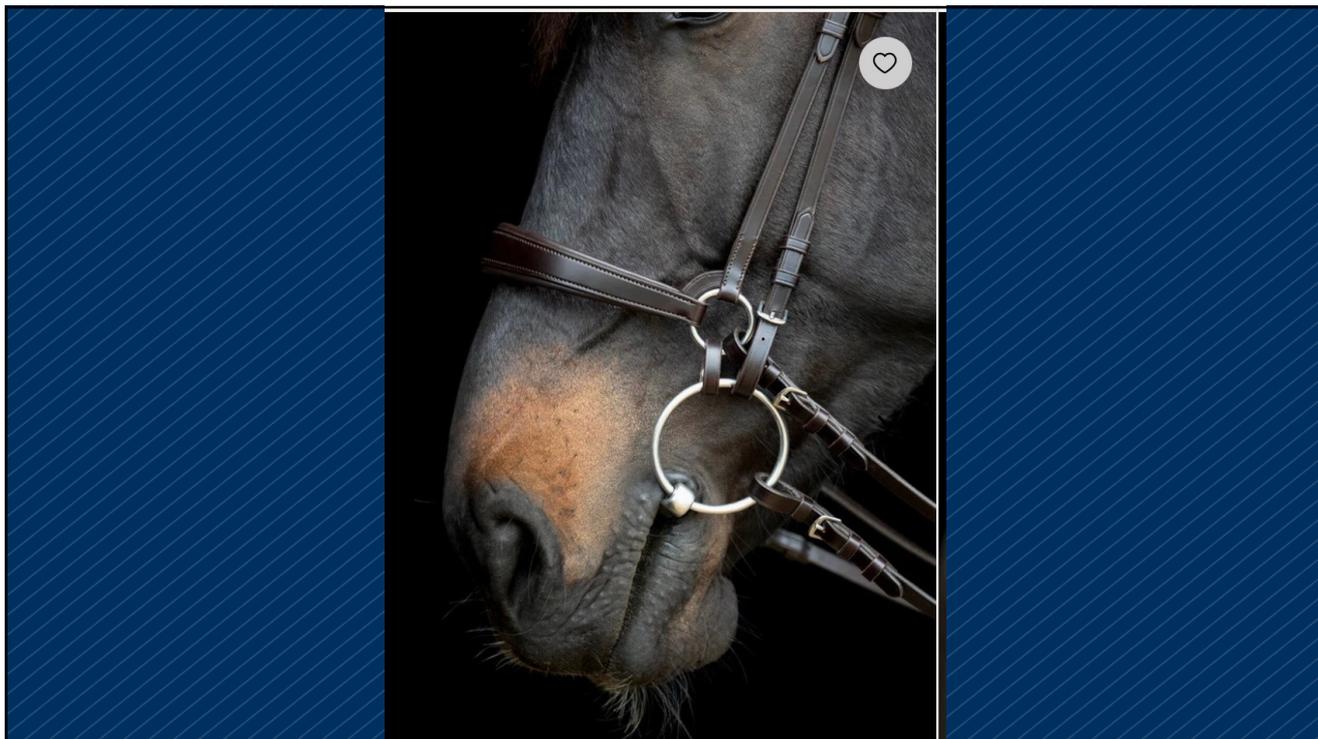
## Veranderingen in equipment



### Overig

- De bitringen mogen niet groter zijn dan de ringen van het bit (max 9 cm diameter)
- Rijden met een nekring op wedstrijden is verboden
- Het ontbreken van de kinketting (vb onderweg verloren) heeft geen consequenties
- Gentle Bridle (voorlopig enkel in Denemarken te koop) is verboden

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