



International Equestrian Tourism Federation

INTERNATIONAL T.R.E.C. RULES

(Equestrian Trail Riding and Trekking Techniques Competition)

Applicable as of 1 January 2011

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PREAMBLE

The International Equestrian Tourism Federation 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, depending on the case, over a series of difficulties 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 – Land and equipment

The Organising Committee must provide the following:

- ◆ stables
- ◆ a veterinary inspection area,
- ◆ an area for the presentation to take place,
- ◆ a map reading room,
- ◆ an approved POR , without any apparent danger,
- ◆ a warm-up area 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 the specification for each competition.

Art 1.2 – Veterinary

- ◆ A vet is appointed by the Organising Committee and, as appropriate, assisted by a commission.
- ◆ Veterinary controls must take place in a flat area, in a straight line, on a firm but yielding surface without slopes
- ◆ Except for the veterinary check-up which takes place during POR, it must take place near stables. One or more watering points must be available to competitors.
- ◆ Presentation during the veterinary visit can be done either with snaffle or halter.
- ◆ Difficult horses and stallions must be presented with a snaffle.

Art 1.3 – Timing Officials

- ◆ A timing official is provided by the Organising Committee.

II – COMPETITIONS

Art 2.1 – 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 NETO's, etc. must absolutely comply with the international rules.

However, certain articles may be modified by organisers, according to the competition, with the formal agreement of the FITE.

The only competitions that can be considered as international TREC competitions are those that are part of the FITE event schedules.

Specific rules for the European Open Cup and the Nations Cup accept different national rules that are compatible with those of the FITE.

Specific features of the Young Riders 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 2006, a European Open Senior championship is organised every four years.

C – European Open Young Riders Championship

A European Open Young Riders championship is organised every year and combined with the World or European Open Senior championship every two years.

D – European Open Cup

- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Every year it is organised from the 1st September of the current year through to the 31st August of the following year under the FITE's governance, by member NETO's and is open to their affiliated riders.
- ◆ NETO's whose TREC competition rules are compatible with the FITE rules are authorised to organise these competitions.
- ◆ Each NETO can organise a maximum of three TREC competitions per season to be included in the FITE event schedule.
- ◆ The FITE will include competitions in its event schedule for the following year that are declared to it by the NETO's, at latest by the 1st September every year.
- ◆ Other additional Open competitions organised by the NETO's will not give riders points counting towards the annual European Cup rankings.
- ◆ The FITE will only validate results from TREC events that are part of the event schedule.
- ◆ Entries must be sent to the organiser at latest by midnight on Friday of the week preceding the competition on FITE entry forms.
- ◆ The relevant ranking is drawn up and announced by the FITE at the end of the season.
- ◆ Any competition that is part of the FITE event schedule is considered to be part of the European Cup circuit, *even if there is no foreign participation.*
- ◆ The World TREC Championship and the European Open TREC Championship are not European Cup competitions. Rankings obtained by competitors in these two championships do not count towards the European Cup ranking.

E – Nations Cup

- ◆ The Nations Cup will take place over the same competitions as the European Cup and will give a team ranking.
- ◆ The season starts from the 1st September in the current year through to the 31st August in the following year.
- ◆ A Nations Cup is organised every two years alternating with the World Championship and/or the European Championship.
- ◆ Each nation must *participate* in two competitions organised in their country and two competitions abroad.
- ◆ Entries must be sent to the organiser at latest by midnight on Friday of the week preceding the competition on FITE entry forms.

III – JURIES

Art 3.1 - Composition of juries for World and/or European Championships

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

Ground Jury, Appeal Jury and the veterinary commission decisions are taken on an absolute majority vote of each of the members, with the Jury President having the casting vote.

A – Ground Jury

1 – Members

- ◆ The President of the Ground Jury appointed by the FITE bureau,

- ◆ Two international TREC judges from FITE, including one foreigner, put forward 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 application by various judges and controllers,
- ◆ It must receive and process claims,
- ◆ It must validate the results of each phase and of the final result.

Cases not appearing in this list are addressed by the Ground Jury. The Jury is competent to take decisions based on common sense and fair play rules most suitable to the spirit of FITE rules.

B – Appeal Jury

- ◆ The President of the FITE sports commission
- ◆ Two judges, including one foreign judge, both FITE international TREC judges proposed by the Organising Committee, other than those in the Ground Jury,
- ◆ The FITE Technical Delegate, in a consultative role.

The appeal Jury must listen to and consult the course judges and the competitors concerned.

C – Technical Delegate

The Technical Delegate is the FITE's technical point of reference.

He is designated by the Bureau, 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 an official who is qualified:

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

He is backed up by an assistant Technical Delegate that is proposed for appointment to the FITE President.

This person can replace 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 NETO's that they are part of.

The Technical Delegate is authorised to involve specialist technical officials: competition directors, course builders, etc., and to encourage their training.

- ◆ Considering recommendations in the specifications and to enable him to carry out his responsibilities both in technical terms as well as in terms of general organisation of the event, the Technical Delegate must carry out a feasibility visit of the proposed site accompanied by the candidate NETO and their designated representative, before the Annual General Meeting is held to give definitive approval of the presented dossier.
- ◆ The FITE's statutory General Assembly is held every year in September conjointly with an international TREC competition, and the feasibility visit for the following year's proposed site must have been carried out before this meeting.
- ◆ The relevant Technical Delegate's report is sent to the FITE President at least one month before the date of the General Assembly.
- ◆ The Technical Delegate reports to the FITE President on any possible difficulties encountered in carrying out his mission.
- ◆ He checks the organisation during the championship and reports to the President of the Ground Jury.

D – Judges

Judges are appointed by the Organising Committee.

E – Timing Officials

Placed under the authority of the Ground Jury President, these officials are involved in several phases:

- ◆ The Control of Paces phase,
- ◆ The PTV phase.

IV - COMPETITORS**Art 4.1 – General entry conditions****A – World and/or European Open Championship**

According to the schedule defined by the FITE, each National Equestrian Tourism Organisation (NETO) sends the following to the organiser of the 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: six riders, of which four will make up the national team, the two remaining riders only competing as individuals.

B – European Open Cup

Any rider can participate in the TREC European Open Cup unless otherwise decided by the NETO. They run as individuals.

The competitors can use several different horses during the same sports season.

C – Nations Cup

Any rider can participate, unless otherwise decided by the NETO.

They run in teams of 3 or 4 riders for the same nation,

Competitors making up the team will be designated on the day before the competition at latest.

Art 4.2 – Specific conditions for Young Riders

Riders participating in the 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 4.3 – Turnout

Correct turnout is required.

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

The ground jury reserves the right to not allow competitors to start with inappropriate or ill-suited equipment.

Art 4.4 – Methods 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 device will be sealed by stewards in a special pack that will then be given back to the competitor.

V – HORSES**Art 5.1 – Requirements for the participation of horses**

Horses participating in the competitions must:

- ◆ be aged at least 6 years old
- ◆ have the appropriate identification document
 - FEI passport or
 - national passport with a graphical outline, and up-to-date vaccination details according to legislation in the organising countries.
- ◆ To avoid any difficulty in terms of compliance with sanitary obligations as described above and/or other national obligations the Organising Committee must inform the FITE and all NETO's likely to participate in competitions in good time – publication of the pre-programme.

Art 5.2 – Tack and equipment

Tack must be perfectly suited to the horse and the type of competition.

Side saddles are not authorised.

All of the phases are carried out with the same tack or with strictly identical tack, with or without bit, same saddle, same draw rein.

The same saddle packs are required for the whole duration of the POR. These may be dismantled for the Control of Paces and PTV phases.

Bits may be freely chosen and hackamores are authorised. It is also authorised to ride in a head collar.

Training aids: only running martingales are authorised.

For the POR phase, competitors must have all the necessary equipment for a whole day’s ride, part of which takes place at night:

- ◆ head collar, lead rope,
- ◆ electric lamp and reflective device to be visible to the rear or a light with a white light in front and a red light at the back, or as appropriate any other compulsory device in the organising nation,
- ◆ for shod horses, a horse boot or an emergency farriery kit
- ◆ identification for the rider and horse (photocopies as appropriate in countries where this is allowed)
- ◆ minimum first aid kit, injectable products prohibited. It must include, at least, the following elements:
 - ◆ 6 sterile swabs,
 - ◆ 1 pair of round-ended scissors,
 - ◆ 1 elasticated bandage, around 10cm wide,
 - ◆ 1 disinfectant or antiseptic solution

The equipment intended to carry this kit must be perfectly suitable: saddle bags, packs, and possibly pocketed saddle cloths. At any point on the POR, the Ground Jury can check if the rider still has the equipment that was listed at the start.

Tack can be checked at any point in the competition. Saddles must be stamped or identified by the Ground Jury before the first phase.

Art 5.3 – Shoeing

Horses that are usually unshod may compete unshod.

At the preliminary veterinary visit, it is noted whether the horse is shod or not.

A horse losing a shoe accidentally during the POR must be fitted with the appropriate protective footwear (a new shoe or a horse-boot), before being authorised to start.

For POR, horses are presented during the preliminary veterinary visit and / or equipment check-up with the horse shod as during the whole of this phase. Horses wearing horse-boots may compete in other phases shod or unshod.

VI – TECHNICAL STANDARDS

Art 6.1 – Allocation of points per phase

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

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:

- ◆ 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
Young Riders	Between 25 and 35 kms

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
Time penalties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1 point per minute late or in advance of 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 can be either optimum or maximum. ● For maximum times, the time penalties only start once the allocated time has been exceeded.
Stage penalties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 points per piece of missing equipment, with a maximum of 10 points, in the case of listed equipment being observed to be missing. ● 30 points for arriving by a route other than that required ● 30 points for arriving with a map open on a stage to be executed with the compass. ● 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 determined speed set for the first of the two stages. ● 30 points for not being checked through a route check-point. ● 30 points for being checked through an off-route check-point. ● 30 points for any competitor who does not maintain his horse in forwards movement within sight of a check-point, while staying on the route towards the timed line. ● A change of gait is authorised. ● Any competitor who does not leave a check-point, including the start line check-point, at the allocated time is penalised by one point for every full minute following his start time. For example, a rider who leaves a check-point 4'59" after he should do will be penalised by 4 points. The new start time is given on his record book along with the penalty marks.
Horse losing a shoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 10 points for a horse that arrives at a stage check-point with shoeing that is not in conformity.
Veterinary penalties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5 points per 5 minutes imposed by the vet.

For each stage, the score is calculated independently of the other stages. Because of this, penalties incurred in any one stage are definitively incurred and cannot be won back on the other stages.

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**

MARK	WALK	CANTER
	<i>time in seconds</i>	time in seconds
30	67 and less	33.8 or more
29	68	33.6
28	69	33.5
27	70	33.3
26	71	33.2
25	72	33
24	73	32.9
23	74	32.7
22	75	32.6
21	76	32.4
20	77	32.3
19	78	32.1
18	79	32
17	80	31.8
16	81	31.7
15	82	31.5
14	83	31.4
13	84	31.2
12	85	31.1
11	86	30.9
10	87	30.8
9	88	30.6
8	89	30.5
7	90	30.3
6	91	30.2
5	92	30
4	93	29.3
3	94	28.5
2	95	27.8
1	96	27
0	97	26.3

B – Marking:

The quality of the canter is not taken into account.

In both phase tests, competitors will have a mark of 0 if they:

- ◆ do not remain at the required gait
- ◆ come out of the obstacle corridor, even with one single foot.

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 16 obstacles, either natural or man-made, that could be encountered when actually on a trail ride and appearing on the list of PTV obstacles.

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

Maximum height for jump obstacles:

- Seniors: 1.1m
- Juniors: 0.9m

Between the obstacles, riders may choose their gait. These are either freely chosen or imposed by the Ground Jury at certain other points in the course.

For reasons of safety, the Ground Jury may be involved from time to time considering weather conditions or any other reason.

B – The course

The marked 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 maximum given time
- the obstacles: name and number,
- the approach method: in-hand or ridden,
- the gait: walk, trot, canter or free.

C – Description of the obstacles

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.

D – List of obstacles

The obstacles must be chosen from this list.

TREC Technical Data Sheets may be consulted on the FITE internet site.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Low branches | 13. Ridden staircase up | 25. Ridden footbridge |
| 2. Bank | 14. In-hand ditch | 26. Leading up an incline |
| 3. In-hand corridor | 15. Ridden ditch | 27. Riding up an incline |
| 4. Ridden corridor | 16. Water crossing | 28. Leading down an incline |
| 5. In-hand drop | 17. Hedge | 29. Riding down an incline |
| 6. Ridden drop | 18. Immobility | 30. Gate |
| 7. In-hand step-up | 19. Steady in the saddle | 31. Ridden rein-back |
| 8. Ridden step-up | 20. In-hand S-bend test | 32. Slalom |
| 9. Dip | 21. Ridden S-bend test | 33. Tree trunk in saddle |
| 10. In-hand staircase down | 22. Mounting | 34. Tree trunk in-hand |
| 11. Ridden staircase down | 23. Path crossing | 35. Horse trailer |
| 12. In-hand staircase up | 24. In-hand footbridge | |

E - Distances and speeds

A marked route is followed of approximately 1.5 km to 5 km to be ridden in a set time at a speed of 12 km/h or lower, determined by the course designer for this event.

F – Marking

During the World and/or European Championship, according to the PTV design, a pair of two judges can judge two obstacles with the agreement of the Technical Delegate.

Each of the obstacles 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 obstacles.

~~Some obstacles, at most 6, can be marked without timing.~~

For a path crossing, a refusal or disobedience on the second part of the combination means that the competitor must reattempt all of the combination's elements.

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

Break in forward movement, change of gait:

This is applied on the approach to the obstacle, only once the horse has put a foot in the obstacle penalty zone. It ceases to be applicable when the horse's last foot leaves the obstacle penalty zone. It cannot be applied for obstacles in which jumping from a standstill is authorised.

G - Time

The maximum is determined by the PTV course designer and validated by the Technical Delegate following tests carried out before the phase.

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

- ◆ The first minute started outside of the optimum time costs 5 penalty points.
- ◆ The second minute started outside of the optimum time costs 10 additional penalty points, i.e. 15 points total.
- ◆ The third minute started outside of the optimum time costs 15 additional penalty points, i.e. 30 points.
- ◆ Under no circumstances will the time penalties exceed 30 points.
- ◆ Under no circumstances will the timer be stopped without a Ground 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" will be penalised by 5 points.

H – Deliberately not negotiating an obstacle

A competitor who does not want to pass an obstacle must come up to it at least once. If this does not happen he will be eliminated for a course error from the phase and from the event placings.

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.

The times for the three phases are communicated at latest on the evening before the first phase.

The starting order will be the same for the POR, the PTV and the Control of Paces.

Art 7.2 – Starting order draw

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

Should one of the NETO's 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 NETO's entering during the course of the year, these will start at the end, following those nations already drawn.

Art 7.3 – Starting order

Each chef d'équipe decides on the order in which his riders will compete.

The last possibility for modifying this is during the chefs d'équipes meeting on the night 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 and back as well as on the headpiece of the horse's bridle.

Art 7.5 – Equipment inspection

This takes place at the start of the POR, with an additional check possibly organised during the phase.

It involves checking that competitors have farriery equipment and, as appropriate, a first aid kit and safety equipment.

The equipment intended to carry this kit will be perfectly suitable either using saddle bags or packs, etc.

Art 7.6 - POR

The principle of the POR is to follow the set route of a given ride at predetermined 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 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 book will be given to each competitor. It must be presented at each check-point.

Over the course, only the topographical documents provided by the organiser may be in the competitors' possession.

During the preliminary veterinary visit or equipment check-up, the horses are presented shod as 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 topographical difficulties causing orienteering problems and requiring choices in terms of using the terrain.

POR check-points are removed by the course designer after, as appropriate, consultation with the Technical Delegate and the formal agreement of the Ground Jury President in the case of certain competitors being very late.

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 Ground Jury are the only ones to be taken into consideration.

B - Route

The route is communicated to competitors on 1/25,000 or 1/50,000 scale maps.

They must mark the route onto the maps that are given to them. Certain stages can involve a route to be followed with a compass or simply using the map co-ordinates of a meeting point, which does not necessarily have to be a check-point.

The competitors will be isolated for twenty minutes prior to the start in order to mark down their route. They must be given maps of the required scale.

C – Start-line

This is known by competitors and located near to 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 the start line and the finish line is crossed by the leading foreleg of the horse.

In the case of several routes and multiple finish lines at a check-point, each of the finish lines must be marked with the regulatory flags. In this case, it is recommended to double-up these flags – which must be seen at all times by the stewards – 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 premarker flags.

E – Stage check-point halt

A halt of between 5 and 10 minutes must be imposed by the organisers at each check-point. This halt may be increased to 15 minutes should it include a veterinary inspection.

Stewards must check the shoes on the competitors' horses when they arrive at the check-point.

At these check-points, stewards must start competitors according to the interval set when leaving the map room.

The stewards have the power to change the halt time according to the circumstances, especially to avoid competitors meeting on the route. The time for which competitors halt is neutral and not taken account of in 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
- ◆ giving the rider a ticket
- ◆ using orienteering course type markers
- ◆ or any other way that all competitors will have been informed about before starting the phase.

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 are not aware of its position. It can be located at any place along the route. Route log books are handed over definitively to the stewards who inform competitors of the place and time of the vet's inspection that they must attend.

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.

I – Veterinary inspection

- ◆ The first inspection will take place before the start of the event, preferably the day before.
- ◆ It shall in no instance be organised between the competitor marking down the route on the map and the start of the competitor on the POR.
- ◆ The vet checks the condition of the horses at the start, at certain check-points and at the finish. He can decide if the horse needs to be held temporarily or definitively stopped and his decision is final. There is at least one veterinary inspection on the course.
- ◆ After the POR, the vet's inspection takes place around thirty minutes after the return of the competitor to the starting area. It will take place in a specially ringed-off area. The competitor can be accompanied by at most one groom.
- ◆ The final inspection will take place before the Control of Paces phase with the horse shod in preparation for the following phases
- ◆ The Ground 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.

Heart rate monitoring procedure:

- ◆ The heart rate will be monitored before the other tests: the horse is presented to the vet 15 minutes after arriving at the inspection box.
- ◆ Its heart rate must be less than 64 beats per minute.

- ◆ Should the heart rate be greater than or equal to 64 beats/minute, the horse will be held; it may then be represented every 5 minutes, a maximum of 3 more times.
- ◆ If 30 minutes after the arrival, the heart rate is still greater than or equal to 64 beats/minute, the horse is eliminated from the phase.

Lameness examination procedure:

- ◆ This is carried out by trotting the horse in a straight line over a maximum distance of 20 metres, with its head free.
- ◆ Any horse with a distinct gait irregularity on each stride will be eliminated from the event.

Metabolic examination procedure:

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

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 to 2.20 metres wide.
- ◆ Then going as quickly as possible at walk along a 150 metres corridor that is identical to the first one, or in 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 obstacles.

A – Walking the course

The course is walked by competitors without the horse.

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

The first competitor must start at least half an hour after the closing of the course for walking.

B – Start line and finish line

The start and finish lines must be marked with flags, as must the course obstacles.

C - Course

The obstacles are numbered from 1 to 16. 2 metre high flags, red on the right, white on the left and a number on a 20 cm x 20 cm board, placed on the red flag pole, at a height of 1.50 metres.

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

They must be tackled by competitors in chronological order.

D – Gaits

The rider is free to choose his gait between the obstacles.

If a rider circles or steps back between the obstacles he will be given 3 penalty points for disobedience by the judge of the following obstacle with a maximum of 3 times, leading to a mark of 0 for this obstacle.

Breaking forward motion or change of gait: This involves moving from one gait to another gait, or stopping the movement that we are currently carrying out.

This irregularity is only penalised on the obstacle itself as soon as the front feet pass between the two obstacle entry flags and until the hind feet pass between the two obstacle exit flags.

For a horse that changes gait on an obstacle 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,
- ◆ 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) and the annual FITE guidelines,
- ◆ competitors found guilty of using an undeclared communication device during one of the phases (POR, MA, PTV) leading to disqualification of the whole national team that he belongs to: national team and individuals. Only mobile phones declared and sealed in the map room before the start may be in riders' possession.
- ◆ 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 cannot show the equipment listed at the start, unless capable of justifying its use,
- ◆ competitors presenting themselves after the official starting time for one of the phases,
- ◆ competitors not able to present their record book when arriving at a check-point,
- ◆ competitors not crossing the finish line check-point nor the POR end of route check-point,
- ◆ competitors who do not rectify a PTV course error,
- ◆ competitors who do not go through a compulsory passage point,
- ◆ competitors who do not go over the start line or the finish line on the PTV,
- ◆ competitors who walks or tries any of the courses on horseback.

IX – COMPLAINTS

Art 9.1 – Technical queries

Technical queries shall be sent to the Ground Jury President in the hour following the arrival of the last competitor after each phase.

- ◆ For team competitions, technical queries are formulated by the chef d'équipe.
- ◆ For individual events, they are formulated by the competitor.

The Ground Jury's answer must be provided before the end of the competition.

Art 9.2 – Complaints

- ◆ Only the chef d'équipe 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.
- ◆ 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 the FITE in the instance of the complaint proving to be unsubstantiated.
- ◆ No verbal complaints are admitted.
- ◆ To be valid, any complaint must be submitted to the Ground Jury President:
 - Before the start of the event, if it concerns the organisation of a competition, the qualification of competitors or horses,
 - At latest half an hour after the announcement/publication of each phase and/or the definitive ranking.
- ◆ Any fortuitous events outside of the organiser's control cannot be subject to a complaint.

Art 9.3 – Appeals against Ground Jury decisions

The Appeal Jury can decide on appeals against Ground Jury decisions that it is informed of, and must take its decision within a reasonable time frame which will not undermine the rest of the competition.

An appeal submission is not valid if it concerns:

- ◆ any matter in which the Ground Jury must exert its judgement during a competition;
- ◆ elimination of a horse for veterinary reasons;

- ◆ immediate elimination, as provided for in the present rules, during a phase.

Art 9.4 – Reports

The Chefs d'equipe, officials and Organising Committee members must submit a report to the Ground Jury concerning any presumed acts of cruelty as regards to horses or other violations of the Articles and Regulations.

The Ground 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 – PLACINGS / PRIZES

Art 10.1 – Placings

A – World and/or European championship

The winner of the competition is either the competitor 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 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 if they have participated without withdrawing or being eliminated and if they have been placed in each of the phases.

A team comprises three or four competitors. The team placings 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. The individual placings, in which the team members will also figure, will be announced separately.

B – European Cup

In order to be considered for the final ranking, a competitor must have participated in at least 3 valid events.

The annual number of entries for a competitor is not limited.

Riders must take place in 3 events in 2 different countries, which involves them being able to participate in two events at most in the same country.

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

Points allocation scales

1st 30 points

2nd 25 points

3rd 20 points

4th → 19, 5th → 18, 6th → 17, 7th → 16, 8th → 15, 9th → 14, 10th → 13, 11th → 12, 12th → 11, 13th → 10, 14th → 9, 15th → 8, 16th → 7, 17th → 6, 18th → 5, 19th → 4, 20th → 3, 21st to 30th → 2 points, from 31st, 1 point for each competitor in the ranking.

In the event of equality of one or other of the three first places in the final ranking, competitors will be split as follows:

- ◆ by adding the final rankings of the three chosen events for each competitor,
- ◆ should there still be equality, by adding the rankings for the POR of the three chosen events,
- ◆ should there still be equality, by adding the rankings of the PTV for each of the three chosen events,
- ◆ should there still be equality, by adding the rankings for the Control of Paces for the three chosen events.

C – Nations Cup

The ranking of nations on a competition allows teams to be allocated points according to their results.

Only the 3 best results will be taken account of:

1 st team:	20 points
2 nd team:	14 points
3 rd team:	10 points
4 th team:	6 points
5 th team:	2 points

In the event of equality of points, the winning team for the Nations Cup will be the one that has met the most nations during the sports season.

Art 10.2 – Prize giving

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



**International Equestrian
Tourism Federation**

INTERNATIONAL DRIVEN TREC RULES

(Equestrian Trail Riding and Trekking Techniques Competition)

Applicable as of 1 January 2011

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IX – COMPLAINTS

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X – PLACINGS / PRIZES

Cf.: TREC

PREAMBLE

Driven TREC competitions are open to all horses and are intended to assess one or several horses, **one** driver and his groom(s) in various driven trail riding techniques, under optimum conditions of safety and pleasure.

They are applied in line with the ridden TREC rules (Cf. TREC: refer to the ridden TREC rules).

A Driven TREC event comprises two phases:

- ◆ The POR phase (Orienteering and Regularity),
- ◆ The PTV phase (Obstacle course)

I – ORGANISATION

Art. 1.1 – Land and equipment

Cf. TREC

Art. 1.2 - Veterinary

Cf. TREC

Art. 1.3 – Timing officials

Cf. TREC

II – SECTIONS

Art. 2.1 – The different sections

- ◆ Single pony
- ◆ Single heavy horse
- ◆ Single horse
- ◆ Pairs horses
- ◆ 2 rows

III – JURY

Art 3.1 – Jury

Cf. TREC

IV – COMPETITORS

Art 4.1 – Entry conditions

A – General

Cf. TREC

B – Specific

- ◆ Each carriage comprises at least one driver and one groom in charge of reading the map.
- ◆ For a 2-row team, a carriage comprises at least one driver and two grooms, apart from carriages with A and B ponies and tandems where one groom is sufficient.
- ◆ In both phases, the competitor must drive with the same groom(s) and the same horse(s) and the same carriage.
- ◆ Only on the POR, the driver and the groom(s) can switch functions if the entry conditions are complied with.
- ◆ For obvious safety reasons, a groom may not go more than 10 metres away from the carriage.

Art 4.2 – Turnout

It is compulsory to wear individual protective headgear that meet current standards.

Turnout must be clean and appropriate for the discipline.

V – HORSES

Art 5.1 – Entry conditions

Horses must be aged at least 4 years old.

Art 5.2 – Harness and equipment

The competition is open to all carriages which meet the following criteria:

- ◆ Harness in good condition and well adjusted, suitable for the discipline,
- ◆ Carriage in good condition and suitable for the discipline.
- ◆ Leathers and fittings will be clean and well maintained.
- ◆ Bits may be freely chosen, a bit must be used.
- ◆ Equipment intended to carry other equipment must be perfectly suited to this task.

Art 5.3 – Shoeing

Cf. TREC

VI – TECHNICAL STANDARDS

Art 6.1 – Allocation of points

- ◆ The POR phase 240 points
- ◆ The PTV phase 160 points
- Total maximum points that can be obtained for both phases 400 points

Art 6.2 – Penalties

Time penalties, Stage penalties, Check-point penalties, Veterinary penalties:

Cf. TREC

Art 6.2 – Equipment inspection

Criteria:

- Harness: Safety, strength, good condition of leather, correct fitting.
- Ponies/horses: Good general condition, cleanliness, condition of feet, document.
- Carriage: Cleanliness, strength, balance, brakes, lighting, suitable for the discipline.
- Driver and groom(s): Identity papers plus written documents.
- Equipment: Grooming kit, farriery kit, veterinary and human first aid kits and repair kit.

For obvious safety reasons, all carriages that do not satisfy these criteria will not be allowed to start.

Veterinary and human first aid kit:

Cf. TREC

Repair equipment:

Cf.: TREC

Plus:

- ◆ Leather repair kit:
2 needles, thread, knife, string or threader, hole-cutter, several rivets,
1 replacement line or equivalent.
- ◆ Carriage repair kit:
Puncture repair spray for carriages with pneumatic wheels, spanners suited to the carriage,
Philips and flat screwdriver, 2 clips, adhesive tape, brake liquid if the vehicle has hydraulic
brakes.

Art 6.3 – POR phase

Section	Speeds	Average speed	Distances	Time in the map reading room
	5 to 12 km/h	7 to 9 km/h	≤ 20 km	15 min

Exceptionally, the POR course designer can apply a lower speed in the case of major differences in altitude.

Art 6.4 – PTV phase

A. PTV obstacles:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Corridor | 9. Difficulty with 2 or 3 gates | 18. Rein back |
| 2. Bank | 10. Dip | 19. Manoeuvre |
| 3. Bell | 11. Pine forest | 20. Roundabout |
| 4. Driving with one hand | 12. Water crossing | 21. Twin-U alley |
| 5. Turning around on the spot | 13. Immobility | 22. L-shaped alley |
| 6. Upward incline start | 14. Coloured posts | 23. U-shaped alley |
| 7. Downward incline start | 15. Upward incline | 24. Z-shaped alley |
| 8. Cross slope | 16. Downward incline | 25. Three leaf clover |
| | 17. Bridge | |

B. Numbers, distances, speeds:

This circuit comprises natural or man-made obstacles that can be encountered during a carriage drive.

SECTIONS	DISTANCES	NUMBER OF OBSTACLES	SPEED
1 pony	from 1.5 to 2 km	16	≤ 10 km/h
Other categories	from 1.5 to 2 km	16	≤ 12 km/h

VII – EVENT DETAILS

The order of running the phases is left to the Organising Committee’s initiative.

Art 7.1 – Equipment inspection

The check will be carried out before the start of the POR.

The equipment list will be written on the judging sheet.

The judge has 10 minutes to examine all of the carriage.

He will ask the competitor to rectify himself any faulty settings and other necessities.

The equipment inspection judge reserves the right to stop any carriage leaving on the course if safety rules are not complied with.

An additional equipment and harness check may also be carried out during the event.

The competitor has 5 minutes to prepare for the POR.

The harness must be perfectly suited to the horse and the type of competition.

Art 7.2 – POR

For reasons of safety, the groom(s) cannot move away from the carriage by more than 10 m.

A check-point validation can only be given if the whole carriage goes through the check-point.

A – Speeds

Cf. TREC

B – Route

Cf. TREC

C – Starting line

Cf. TREC

D – Stage check-points

Cf. TREC

E – Stage check-point halt

Cf. TREC

F – Route check-points

Cf. TREC

G – Finishing line check-point

Cf. TREC

H – End of route check-point

Cf. TREC

I – Veterinary inspection

Cf. TREC

Art 7.3 – PTV

Cf. TREC

A - Specific

1. The following are authorised:

- ◆ the voice,
- ◆ assistance of the groom,
- ◆ stopping.

2. Compulsory:

- ◆ the whole carriage team going through the start and finish lines as well as the obstacles,
- ◆ the whip is held in the driver's hand.

3. Prohibited:

- ◆ any system to attach the driver to the carriage.

B – Judging the obstacles

This starts as soon as the first foreleg of the horse enters between the entry flags and ends when the rear axle of the carriage passes between the exit flags.

1. Deliberately not negotiating an obstacle:

Cf. TREC

2. Time penalties:

Cf. TREC

3. Walking the course:

Cf. TREC

VIII – PENALTIES

Art 8.1 – Elimination:

Cf. TREC

- ◆ Any competitor that uses a speedometer or distance counting device during the POR. Only colour markings on the carriage wheel are permitted.

Art 8.2 – Specific penalties:

Carriage tipping: 50 points, it is possible to continue on the course if the horse is not injured or if the carriage is in good condition.

A groom touching the reins leads to a mark of 0 for the obstacle.

A driver or groom leaving the carriage: 30 points, whether ejected or deliberately getting down.

IX – COMPLAINTS

Cf. TREC

X – PLACINGS / PRIZES

Cf. TREC