

Code of Conduct for Sport Judges at WorldRanking events

	<p>General idea behind the changes is to give more judges the possibility to do their job, with restrictions to tests instead of events, with information instead of restriction in the case of potential perceived conflicts.</p>
<p>By accepting an invitation to judge at FEIF WorldRanking event the judge commits to act in accordance with the following standards</p>	
<p>1. The judge seeks to have a neutral, independent and fair position towards riders, owners, trainers, organizers and other officials and integrate well into a team. Financial and/or personal interest shall not influence or be perceived to influence their way of judging.</p>	
<p>2. The judge will avoid any actual or perceived conflict of interest. Activities which will lead to or may lead to a “conflict of interest” when judging at a FEIF WorldRanking event includes but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaching/training a horse/rider during and two days prior to an event that is competing in a WR test he is judging, from the arrival of the horse on the event area • Judging a test where one is owner/part owner of horses taking part. • Being in a situation of financial dependence or gaining event related financial profit from owners, riders, trainers, organizers or other related organizations. (except for rule based judging fees) • Having a close personal relationship with a competitor. A judge should not judge tests where his/her spouse, children, siblings or parents are competing. Note: a judge may judge WR tests, after confirmation of the chief judge, the judging panel and the organizer where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ his/her spouse, children, siblings or parents are competing, or ○ he is owner/part-owner/last seller of horses taking part. • Inappropriate use of social or other media before, during and after the event. 	<p>Softening from “the whole event” to “WorldRanking tests”, and from “2 days prior” to “on the event area”. Because not feasible, not controllable. Otherwise, it makes it impossible for good trainers/judges to accept invitations to WR events because it is at this time often not known which horses will participate.</p> <p>Softened the rule on “financial profit” to “event related financial profit”</p> <p>This is also because it was not practicable in the old version. For instance, every stable owner that houses horses of competition riders would not be allowed to judge them, because he has financial profit of the lodging fee. Or, as another example, if a judge gets his judging fees from an organizer who is also owner or rider of a horse. Both examples would have been illegal with the old wording, and allowed with the new text.</p>
<p>3. The judge willmust notify the chief judge, <u>the judging panel</u> and the event organizer of possible conflicts of interest or situations that may be perceived as such.</p>	<p>Which tests can a judge judge: changed from “should not judge” to “must inform panel, chief judge and organizer”. This was mainly problematic in smaller countries. Still, it should be avoided</p>

	wherever possible, and made transparent when it happens.
<p>4. During the event the judge will be punctual and conduct him/herself in a professional manner at all times. The judge will be well prepared for the tests he/she is judging and must cooperate well with the organizer, colleagues and other officials. The judge will not consume alcohol until after the day's judging is finished and will keep the use of mobile phones and/or other electronic communication devices to the minimum.</p> <p>By accepting an invitation to judge a FEIF WorldRanking event the judge commits to these standards and is aware that FEIF have the right to undertake disciplinary actions against judges who do not follow this Code of Conduct and FEIF rules. Such disciplinary actions may consist of: (1) Warning letter (2) Temporary suspension and (3) Removal from the FEIF International Judges' list.</p>	

Code of Conduct for World Championship Judges

	<p>General: the new version avoids actual or perceived conflict of interests, while it allows more potential judges to apply for WC (even before they know whether a close relative or a horse they own will participate at WC</p> <p>In the past we had the impression that a number of judges did not apply to judge a WC because at the time of application deadline it is unknown to them whether a close relative might ride, or a horse owned by them, or a combination they are training. With the old version they usually decided not to apply which makes the list of candidates significantly smaller</p>
<p>As a judge at the World Championships for Icelandic Horses I commit to act in accordance with the following standards:</p> <p>1. I will strive to have a neutral, independent and fair position towards riders, owners, trainers, organizers and other officials and integrate well into a team. Neither financial, national and/or personal interest will not influence or shall be perceived to influence my way of judging.</p>	
<p>2. I will avoid any actual or perceived conflict of interest. Activities which will lead to or may lead to a "conflict of interest" when officiating at a World Championships, include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training a horse/rider for more than three days in the eight months before the World Championships. • Acting as Team Leader of national teams at international level • or being responsible/co- responsible for selecting teams and/or individuals or • training riders a competing horse/rider after arrival on the WC area on World Championships teams. 	<p>Why: this is not feasible and not a good goal, because it makes it impossible for good trainers/judges to judge World Championships, and not even to apply because at the time of application you don't know which horses will participate. And it is not applicable, because it cannot be controlled.</p> <p>Softened the rule on "financial profit" to "event related financial profit"</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be owner/part owner of horses taking part in the event. • <u>Being in a situation of financial dependence or gaining event related financial profit from owners, riders, trainers, organizers or other related organizations. (except for expenses refund based on national or FEIF rules)</u> • <u>Having a close personal relationship with a competitor: A judge must not judge tests where-</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>His/her spouse, children, siblings or parents are competing, or</u> ○ <u>He is owner/part-owner/last seller of participating horses.</u> • Nationalistic judging. <p>Inappropriate use of social and other media before, during and after the event. I will notify the responsible FEIF Director of possible conflicts of interest or situations that may be perceived as such</p>	<p>This is also because it was not practicable in the old version. For instance, every stable owner that houses horses of competition riders would not be allowed to judge them, because he has financial profit of the lodging fee. Or, as another example, if a judge gets his judging fees from an organizer who is also owner or rider of a horse. Both examples would have been illegal with the old wording, and allowed with the new text.</p>
<p>I will notify the responsible FEIF Director of possible conflicts of interest or situations that may be perceived as such.</p> <p>3. <u>Inappropriate use of social and other media before, during and after the event.</u></p>	
<p>3. During the World Championships I will be punctual and correct in the way of behaviour.</p> <p>4. I will be well prepared for the tests I am judging and will cooperate well with the organizer and my colleagues.</p> <p>5. I will be dressed appropriately and always be aware I represent FEIF.</p> <p>6. I will not use electronic communication, including mobile phones, while judging.</p> <p>7. I will not consume alcohol until after the day's judging is finished.</p> <p>By signing this codex I commit to these standards and I am aware that FEIF has the right to undertake disciplinary actions against judges who do not follow the Codex and FEIF rules. Such disciplinary actions may consist of: (1) Warning letter (2) Temporary suspension and (3) Removal from the FEIF International Judges' list.</p>	