

SECTION V

RULES FOR EVENTING

Table of Contents

PREAMBLE	1
CODE OF CONDUCT	2
RULES FOR EVENTING	5
CHAPTER I - GENERAL RULES	5
Article 400 INTRODUCTION	5
Article 401 COMPOSITION	5
Article 402 RELATIVE INFLUENCE	5
Article 403 CLASSIFICATION	6
Article 404 JUDGES, EVENTING COORDINATOR AND OTHER OFFICIAL	6
Article 405 HORSE AND RIDER WELFARE	7
Article 406 ABUSE OF HORSES AND DANGEROUS RIDING	8
Article 407 RIDING MORE THAN ONE HORSE	10
Article 408 ORDER OF STARTING	10
Article 409 COMPETITION NUMBERS	10
Article 410 LATE FOR START	10
Article 411 DRESS	10
Article 412 SADDLERY	12
CHAPTER II - DRESSAGE TEST	13
Article 413 GENERAL	13
Article 414 MARKING AND CALCULATION OF SCORES	13
CHAPTER III - CROSS-COUNTRY TEST	14
Article 415 METHOD OF STARTING	14
Article 416 TIME KEEPING	15
Article 417 ERRORS OF COURSE	15
Article 418 PACE AND DISMOUNTING	15
Article 419 OVERTAKING	15
Article 420 RIDERS IN DIFFICULTY	16
Article 421 STOPPING RIDERS	16
Article 422 UNAUTHORISED ASSISTANCE	16

Article 423 AFTER ELIMINATION	17
Article 424 MARKING OF COURSES.....	17
Article 425 ACCESS TO THE CROSS-COUNTRY COURSE	18
Article 426 INTERRUPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE COURSE	18
Article 427 DISTANCES AND SPEED.....	19
Article 428 OBSTACLES.....	19
Article 429 PRACTICE OBSTACLES.....	20
Article 430 DIMENSIONS OF OBSTACLES.....	21
Article 431 MAXIMUM HEIGHTS AND SPREADS	22
Article 432 PENALTIES	23
Article 433 DEFINITION OF FAULTS	24
Article 434 NATURE OF OBSTACLES	25
CHAPTER IV - JUMPING TEST.....	36
Article 435 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	36
Article 436 RULES GOVERNING THE JUMPING TEST	36
Article 437 PRACTICE OBSTACLES.....	36
Article 438 THE COURSE AND OBSTACLES	36
Article 439 PENALTIES	38
Article 440 RAPPING.....	38
Article 441 ELIMINATION	38
Article 442 CLASSIFICATION.....	39
CHAPTER V - DRESSAGE WITH JUMPING COMPETITIONS	40
Article 443 COMPOSITION.....	40
Article 444 DRESSAGE TEST.....	40
Article 445 JUMPING TEST	40
Article 446 CLASSIFICATION.....	40

PREAMBLE

These Eventing Rules are effective as of 1 September 2018.

Every Eventuality cannot be provided for in these Eventing Rules. In any unforeseen or exceptional circumstances, it is the duty of the appropriate person or body to make a decision in a sporting spirit, by approaching as near as possible the intention of the Eventing Rules and of the General Regulations. Should there remain any omissions in the Eventing Rules, such omission shall be interpreted in a manner compatible to the fullest extent with the other provisions of these Eventing Rules, other rules and regulations of the HKEF, and sporting spirit. For the sake of brevity these regulations use the masculine form; this is to be interpreted to include both genders. Terms with a capitalized first letter are defined in the Glossary of the Eventing Rules, in the General Regulations or in other Rules of the HKEF.

CODE OF CONDUCT

THE FEI CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE WELFARE OF THE HORSE

The HKEF requires all those involved in national and international equestrian sport to adhere to the FEI's Code of Conduct and to acknowledge and accept that at all times the welfare of the Horse must be paramount and must never be subordinated to competitive or commercial influences.

1. At all stages during the preparation and training of Competition Horses, welfare must take precedence over all other demands.

a) Good Horse management

Stabling, feeding and training must be compatible with good Horse management and must not compromise welfare. Any practices which could cause physical or mental suffering, in or out of Competition, will not be tolerated.

b) Training methods

Horses must only undergo training that matches their physical capabilities and level of maturity for their respective disciplines. They must not be subjected to any training methods which are abusive or cause fear or for which they have not been properly prepared.

c) Farriery and tack

Foot care and shoeing must be of a high standard. Tack must be designed and fitted to avoid the risk of pain or injury.

d) Transport

During transportation, Horses must be fully protected against injuries and other health risks. Vehicles must be safe, well ventilated, maintained to a high standard, disinfected regularly and driven by competent staff. Competent handlers must always be available to manage the Horses.

e) Transit

All journeys must be planned carefully, and Horses allowed regular rest periods with access to food and water in line with current FEI guidelines

2. Horses and Riders must be fit, competent and in good health before they are allowed to compete.

a) Fitness and competence

Participation in Competition must be restricted to fit Horses and Riders of proven competence.

b) Health status

No Horse showing symptoms of disease, lameness or other significant ailments or pre-existing clinical conditions should compete or continue to compete when to do so would compromise its welfare. Veterinary advice must be sought whenever there is any doubt.

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

c) Doping and Medication

Abuse of doping and medication is a serious welfare issue and will not be tolerated. After any veterinary treatment, sufficient time must be allowed for full recovery before Competition.

d) Surgical procedures

Any surgical procedures that threaten a competing Horse's welfare or the safety of other Horses and/or Riders must not be allowed.

e) Pregnant/recently foaled mares

Mares must not compete after their fourth month of pregnancy or with foal at foot.

f) Misuse of aids

Abuse of a Horse using natural riding aids or artificial aids (e.g. whips, spurs, etc) will not be tolerated.

3. Events must not prejudice Horse welfare.

a) Competition areas

Horses must only be trained and compete on suitable and safe surfaces. All obstacles must be designed with the safety of the Horse in mind.

b) Ground surfaces

All ground surfaces on which Horses walk, train or compete must be designed and maintained to reduce factors that could lead to injuries. Particular attention must be paid to the preparation, composition and upkeep of surfaces

c) Extreme weather

Competitions must not take place in extreme weather conditions if the welfare or safety of the Horse may be compromised. Provision must be made for cooling Horses quickly after competing.

d) Stabling at Events

Stables must be safe, hygienic, comfortable, well ventilated and of sufficient size for the type and disposition of the Horse. Clean, good quality and appropriate feed and bedding, fresh drinking water, and washing-down water must always be available.

e) Fitness to travel

After Competition, a Horse must be fit to travel in accordance with the FEI's guidelines.

4. Every effort must be made to ensure that Horses receive proper attention after they have competed and that they are treated humanely when their Competition careers are over.

a) Veterinary treatment

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

Veterinary expertise must always be available at an Event. If a Horse is injured or exhausted during a Competition, the Rider must dismount and a veterinarian must check the Horse.

b) Referral centres

Wherever necessary, the Horse should be collected by ambulance and transported to the nearest relevant treatment centre for further assessment and therapy. Injured Horses must be given full supportive treatment before transport.

c) Competition injuries

The incidence of injuries sustained in Competition should be monitored. Ground surface conditions, frequency of Competitions and any other risk factors should be examined carefully to indicate ways to minimise injuries.

d) Euthanasia

If injuries are sufficiently severe the Horse may need to be euthanized by a veterinarian as soon as possible on humane grounds and with the sole aim of minimising suffering.

e) Retirement

Every effort should be made to ensure that Horses are treated sympathetically and humanely when they retire from Competition.

5. The HKEF urges all those involved in equestrian sport to attain the highest possible levels of education in their areas of expertise relevant to the care and management of the Competition Horse.

This Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse may be modified from time to time and the views of all are welcomed. Particular attention will be paid to new research findings and the HKEF encourages further funding and support for welfare studies.

RULES FOR EVENTING

CHAPTER I - GENERAL RULES

Article 400 INTRODUCTION

- 1 Eventing constitutes the most complete combined competition, demanding of the Rider experience in all branches of equitation and a knowledge of his horse's ability and demanding of the horse a degree of general competence, resulting from intelligent and rational training.
- 2 This Section sets out the detailed rules governing Eventing, but must be read in conjunction with the General Rules and where applicable to the Jumping and Dressage Rules.
- 3 A Rider is responsible for knowing the dressage test, the course and the rules and complying with all of them. The appointment of a steward or official, whether or not provided for in these rules, does not absolve the Rider from such responsibility.

Article 401 COMPOSITION

1. *All event competitions*

These consist of three separate tests: Dressage, Jumping and Cross Country, the penalty marks for which are cumulative. The competition is scored on a penalty basis. The penalties incurred for each test, to one decimal place, are added together and the Rider with the lowest total penalty score is the winner.

2. *Order of tests and Intervals between them - One and Two Day Events*

The Event may take place over more than one day. The dressage test will always be held first and either the Cross-Country or the jumping will be held last, which will be notified in the schedule. Provision must be made for each horse, not rider, to have a minimum interval of 30 minutes between completion of one test and the start of the next although a longer interval is desirable. When the jumping takes place after the Cross-Country each horse must be allowed a minimum interval of 40 minutes between these two tests. In exceptional circumstances a reasonable reduction in these minimum intervals is permitted.

3. *Combined Training*

An event comprising Dressage and Jumping Tests (see [Chapter V](#) of this Section).

Article 402 RELATIVE INFLUENCE

The relative influence on the whole competition exerted by the dressage should be slightly more than that exerted by the jumping, but considerably less than that exerted by the cross country.

Article 403 CLASSIFICATION

1. *Classification in the three tests*

- 1.1 In the Dressage Test, each Rider's good marks awarded by the judges (as a percentage) are converted into penalty points. They are recorded for inclusion in the Final Classification and published.
- 1.2 In the Jumping Test, each Rider's penalties for faults at obstacles are added to the penalties that he may have incurred for excess time. They are recorded for inclusion in the Final Classification and published.
- 1.3 In the Cross-Country Test, each Rider's penalties for faults at obstacles are added to the time penalties that he may have incurred for excess time on Cross Country. They are recorded for inclusion in the Final Classification and published.

2. *Final Classification*

- 2.1 The winning individual is the Rider with the lowest total of penalty points, after adding together, for each Rider, the penalty points incurred.
- 2.2 If the total score for the three tests gives equality of marks to two or more Riders, the classification is decided by the best Cross-Country score. That is to say the best will be the Rider with the lowest total of jumping and/or time penalties in the Cross-Country element. If there is still equality, the best will be the Rider whose Cross-Country time was closest to the optimum time - if electronic or automated timing is available then 10ths of seconds may be recognised. In the event of further equality the marks for Dressage will be taken into account, the best being the Rider with the lowest penalty score awarded by the Judge(s).

3. *Disqualification or Elimination*

The disqualification or elimination from one of the Tests entails the disqualification or elimination from the final Classification.

Article 404 JUDGES, EVENTING COORDINATOR AND OTHER OFFICIAL

- 1 All officials should be appointed by the Organisers and the Eventing Eventing Delegate (EED), Dressage Judges and Jumping Judges must be selected from the panel of judges appointed by the HKEF.
- 2 There must be at least one Dressage Judge from the HKEF Panel.
- 3 In the Cross-Country, Fence Judges must be appointed by the Organisers for all obstacles forming part of the course. One fence judge may take charge of more than one obstacle provided that each obstacle is clearly visible to him and he is in a position to maintain adequate control.
- 4 The Jumping competition must be judged by not less than two Judges.
- 5 The Eventing Delegate (ED) will be present throughout the Event. The responsibilities of the ED are as follows:

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

- 5.1 Ensure that the Event is conducted according to the rules and regulations;
 - 5.2 The ED should inspect and open the course on the day before the event and must be present at the Event on the day(s) upon which it is run;
 - 5.3 Ensure proper arrangements have been made for the judging of all phases, time keeping, and scoring;
 - 5.4 Supervise arrangements to deal with unforeseen eventualities;
 - 5.5 Adjudicate on any protest or objection;
 - 5.6 Ensure that the number of horses running at the Event does not exceed the maximum that can be run safely or conveniently having regard to the state of the going and weather conditions;
 - 5.7 Inspect and approve Jumping and Cross-Country courses before they are open for inspection. The ED is empowered to require alterations to be made to either course if they are not satisfied in all respects that they are in conformity with the Rules and standards or are in other respects unsuitable.
 - 5.8 The authority to warn or stop any rider on the Cross-Country course for dangerous riding, riding an exhausted horse, excessive pressing of a tired horse, riding an obviously lame horse, excessive use of whip and / or spurs or riding in an unsafe way.
- 6 The Organisers should appoint a Cross-Country course designer who will be responsible for designing the course, including the design of the obstacles, the layout, measurement, preparation and marking of the route
 - 7 A Cross-Country controller should be appointed to control the dispatch of the horses on the Cross-Country course and to take emergency action in the case of an accident involving horse or Rider or the damage to an obstacle.
 - 8 A starter will be appointed to start the Riders on the Cross-Country course who will be assisted by a time judge responsible for timing the round of each rider.
 - 9 A veterinarian must be appointed and available throughout the Event

Article 405 HORSE AND RIDER WELFARE

1. *Examination after a fall - Medical Fitness*

If there is any doubt in regard to fitness to compete the ED may eliminate the rider at its sole discretion. A veterinarian and/or an Official Medical Officer, as appropriate, must examine all Horses and Riders that have a fall during training or competition before they either take part in another test, event or leave the competition site.

All Riders that have had a fall **must be** examined by the Official Medical Officer before they either take part in another test, Competition or leave the venue. The Rider is fully responsible for ensuring that this examination takes place.

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

2. Accidents Involving Riders

The following will apply to all registered Riders taking part in HKEF

Eventing competitions:

2.1 Unconsciousness.

In the event that a Rider has an accident that results in unconsciousness, the Rider must be automatically disqualified from the competition.

2.2 Concussion.

In the event that a Rider has an accident that results in an apparent concussion, the Rider must be automatically disqualified from the competition.

2.3 Injury.

In the event that a Rider has an accident that results in an injury necessitating treatment by or admission to a medical facility, the rider is ineligible to compete until a "Federation Release to Compete Form" is properly submitted to the HKEF before the next competition at which he wishes to compete.

2.4 Medical Suspension.

Any Rider who is disqualified from a competition or ineligible to compete under any of the preceding paragraphs will be placed on the Federation Medical Suspension List.

2.5 Return to Competition.

In the event that a Rider is disqualified from a HKEF competition under one of the preceding paragraphs, the rider must submit a "Federation Release to Compete Form" certified by a physician in order to be eligible to once again compete in HKEF competitions. Where applicable, the "Federation Release to Compete Form" must be certified by a physician who holds a current Board certification in the specific specialty for which the Rider was treated (e.g. a neurologist must provide certification if the Rider was treated by one)

2.6 Refusal of Entry.

Organisers shall refuse entries of any Rider who is on the Federation Medical Suspension List, unless he submits a proper Federation Medical Release Form as described in the preceding paragraph.

3. Elimination of Rider after Dressage

If a rider obtains an insufficient Dressage score due to lack of control of the horse, the ED has the power to review the ability of the rider and eliminate him / her if it is thought that this could lead to lack of control of the horse during the Cross-Country phase.

Article 406 ABUSE OF HORSES AND DANGEROUS RIDING

1. Abuse of Horse

Any act or series of actions that in the opinion of the ED can be defined as

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

abuse of a horse or dangerous riding shall be penalised by disqualification and such other penalties in accordance with - [Rule 432](#) as the ED may determine.

Such acts include, for example:

- rapping
- riding an exhausted horse
- excessive pressing of a tired horse
- riding an obviously lame horse
- excessive use of whip, bit and/or spurs (see para. 2 below)
- dangerous riding
- riding in an unsafe way or losing control of the horse
- series of dangerous jumps
- Horses bleeding on the flank(s) or back indicating excessive use of the whip and/or spurs.

Officials must report such actions as soon as possible to the ED through the Control Centre of the event as appropriate, supported where possible by a statement from one or more witnesses. The ED must decide if there is a case to be answered.

2. *Whips*

- The whip cannot be used to vent a Rider's temper. Such use is always excessive.
- The whip is not to be used after elimination or after a horse has jumped the last fence on a course
- The whip is never to be used overhand, (e.g. a whip in the right hand being used on the left flank). The use of a whip on a horse's head, etc., is always excessive use.
- A horse should never be hit more than three times for any one incident. If a horse's skin is broken, its use is excessive
- A Rider identified as misusing or excessive use of the whip will be eliminated at the discretion of the ED

3. *Dangerous Riding*

The following are some examples which may constitute dangerous riding;

- Riding out of control
- Riding fences too fast or too slowly for the fences in question
- Repeatedly standing off too far from fences
- Riding the Horse with excessive force to the foot of a fence
- Riding an unresponsive horse
- Repeatedly being ahead or behind the Horse movement when jumping

Article 407 RIDING MORE THAN ONE HORSE

A Rider may not ride more than two horses in the same class.

Article 408 ORDER OF STARTING

- 1 The order of starting will be drawn after all entries have been received, but Riders with more than one horse to ride may be seeded at the discretion of the Organiser. The order of starting will be adhered to throughout the competition until the final test, in which case the order of starting may at the discretion of the Organisers follow the reverse order of classification at the end of the previous test. If two horses ridden by the same rider are classified within eight places of each other, going into the final test, the starting order of the lowest placed horse may be adjusted.
- 2 The order of starting and the times at which Riders will be required to start should be posted on the grounds and / or distributed through electronic email, not later than 4 pm on the day preceding the event.
- 3 If in exceptional circumstances, it is necessary to alter the timetable, all reasonable steps should be taken to inform Riders, who will be required to adhere to the new timetable. At the end of each phase of competition, Riders should check with the Organisers whether any alteration to the timetable has been made.

Article 409 COMPETITION NUMBERS

Each horse is issued with an identification number, which must be worn at all times. Riders will be issued a draw number, which must then be worn until the end of the event. Riders riding two horses will wear a different drawn number for each horse.

Article 410 LATE FOR START

- 1 Any rider who fails to present himself in time for the start of any of the competitions may be eliminated at the discretion of the ED.
- 2 Any Rider who fails to start a discipline within the related, prescribed time after receiving the signal to do so will be eliminated. (Refer [Eventing Article Rules 415.3](#))

Article 411 DRESS

1. Protective Headgear

Wearing properly fastened Protective Headgear is mandatory for anyone riding a horse at the event.

Protective headgear complying with the current European (EN), British (PAS), North American (ASTM) and Australian/New Zealand tested standards is compulsory for anyone jumping an obstacle.

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

Failure to wear the appropriate headgear while riding on the flat or jumping any obstacle or with an incorrect or unfastened retention harness shall result in the issue of a yellow card and/or shall be penalised by elimination, at the discretion of the ED [Article 109 of General Regulations].

It is the full responsibility of the Rider to ensure they are wearing the appropriate current standard of headgear.

It is recommended that Athletes not remove their Headgear during the lap of honour.

2. *Body protectors*

A body protector is mandatory for the Cross-Country test.

A body protector must meet the following requirements

- A British Equestrian Trade Association (BETA) approved and appropriately labelled "Level 3 body protector", with the year 2009 or after shown on the manufactures label.

Any alternative type of body protector must be approved by the ED prior to the Cross-Country test commencing. Failure to obtain such approval will result in a Yellow Card.

It is the full responsibility of the Rider to ensure they are wearing the appropriate current standard of body protector.

Competitors are strongly recommended to check their body protectors on a regular basis and to replace them if damaged or no longer meets current standards as determined by BETA.

It is strongly advised that the body protector should impede neither flexibility nor balance.

The up to date BETA list of body protectors may be obtained from BETA – see www.beta-uk.org.

3. *Inflatable/Air Jackets*

If a Competitor chooses to wear an airbag style body protector, it must be worn over a permitted body protector for the Cross-Country test.

Inflatable/air jackets may be worn for the show jumping and dressage phases without a body protector.

4. *Whips*

Carrying a dressage whip at any time during the Dressage Test is forbidden, under penalty of elimination. However, a dressage whip may be used for warming up for the Dressage Test. No substitute for a whip is allowed. If a whip is carried in the Cross-Country and/or Jumping Test, this including jumping any obstacles before such tests, it must not be weighted at the end or exceed 75cm (30 inches) in length.

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

5. *Spurs*

- a) General - Spurs are optional for all three Tests. Spurs capable of wounding a Horse are forbidden. Spurs must be of smooth material (metal or plastic). If there is a shank it must not be more than four centimetres long (the overall shank must be measured from the boot to the end of the spur) and must point only towards the rear. The end of the shank must be blunt to prevent wounding a Horse. If the shank is curved, the spurs must be worn only with the shank directed downwards. Metal or plastic spurs with round hard plastic or metal knobs "Impulse spurs" and "Dummy spurs" with no shank are allowed.
- b) Rowel Spurs - Spurs with rowels are allowed in the three Tests and when practising/warming up. If they are used, rowels must be vertical, free to rotate and the rowel must be round and smooth (no tines allowed). For pony competition, rowel spurs are **not** allowed for all tests.

6. *Boots*

In all Tests, boots must be black, brown or black with a brown top. They must be either long boots in one piece or a full grain smooth leather leg piece and leather boot.

In the cross-country phases, a body-protector and long boots or boots with matching chaps are compulsory. A long-sleeved rugby shirt may be worn.

7. *Jewellery*

Jewellery worn anywhere on the body can increase the risk of injury. Competitors are strongly recommended to remove all jewellery, especially before the jumping phases.

8. *Inspection of Dress*

A steward can be appointed to inspect whips and spurs before any test. He has the authority to refuse permission for any rider to start, whose whip or spurs contravene this Rule. He will immediately report the circumstances to the Chief Steward or ED for confirmation.

A rider who competes with illegal whip(s) or spurs will be eliminated.

A rider who competes with incorrect items of dress may be eliminated at the discretion of the ED.

Article 412 SADDLERY

1. *Exercise Areas*

An English-type saddle is compulsory; any form of bridle, including double bridle, snaffle, gag or hackamore is allowed. Running martingales, Irish martingales, bit guards, boots, bandages, fly shields, nose covers and saddle covers are permitted. Single direct side reins are permitted only while lunging (only with one lunge line) as are running reins and chambons. Other martingales, any other kind of gadget (such as bearing, side, or balancing reins, etc.) and any form of blinkers, are forbidden, under penalty of

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

disqualification.

2. *Dressage Test*

The HKEF Rules for Dressage, reference 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334 (except for whips: see [Rule 411.4](#), and headgear: see [Rule 411.1](#)), 335, 336 are to be followed in the Dressage Test.

3. *Jumping Test and Cross-Country*

Article 257 of The Rules for Jumping, is to be followed.

4. *Inspection of Saddlery*

A Steward can be appointed to check the saddlery of each horse before it enters an arena or starts a Test.

CHAPTER II - DRESSAGE TEST

Article 413 GENERAL

- 1 The nature of the Test will be determined by the degree of difficulty of the whole event and therefore will be related to the quality and standard of preparation of the Riders.
- 2 The object and rules governing the dressage competition shall be as laid down in the "Rules for Dressage" (Section IV of the Rules of the HKEF), except where modified in the following Rules.
- 3 All tests must be ridden astride from memory and all movements must follow in the order laid down in the Test. Calling of the movements may be allowed in exceptional circumstances.

Article 414 MARKING AND CALCULATION OF SCORES

1. *Marking*

Judge(s) will award good marks from 0-10 for each numbered movement and for each of the collective marks in accordance with the Dressage Rules.

Errors of Course or Test or omissions will be penalised as follows:

1st Time	2 points
2nd Time	4 points
3rd Time	Elimination

2. *Calculation*

2.1 The good marks from 0-10 awarded by each Judge to a rider for each numbered movement of the Dressage Test together with the collective marks are added together deducting marks for error of course or test.

For each judge the percentage of maximum possible good marks obtainable is then calculated. (The percentage is obtained by following calculation:

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

$$\frac{\text{Good marks awarded (less penalties for any errors of course or test)}}{\text{Maximum good marks obtainable}} \times 100 = \% \text{ Good marks}$$

The result rounded to two decimal places will be the individual mark for that judge. The average percentage for each rider is obtained by adding together the percentage for each judge and dividing by the number of judges and rounding the result to two decimal places.

In order to convert the average percentage into penalty points, the average is subtracted from 100 and the resulting figure rounded to one decimal digit. The result is the score in penalties for the test. (Rounding the result to one decimal digit includes any score of x.x5 and above is rounded up and any score less than x.x5 is rounded down)

CHAPTER III - CROSS-COUNTRY TEST

Article 415 METHOD OF STARTING

3. Start Enclosure

Riders must start from within a simple enclosure which must be erected at the start, measuring approximately 5m square, with an open front marked with a red and white flag. Alternatively, a similar sized enclosure may be used with an open front and a gap of approximately 2 metres in one or both sides from which horses will enter, provided that the sides of the side opening are padded or otherwise constructed to ensure that neither horse nor rider entering through the side can be injured. The horse does not have to stand absolutely immobile, but the Rider must not get any advantage from a flying start. (Cantering through the side entrance may be considered to be inappropriate or dangerous riding and penalised accordingly.) Each rider should be given reasonable warning before the time he is due to start, but it is the rider's responsibility to ensure that he is ready to start at the correct time

4. Late Start

If for any reason, a Rider is not ready to start Cross-Country at his / her correct time, he may be allowed, at the discretion of the starter, to start when he is ready, subject to the following conditions:

- A late Rider will not be permitted to start if he / she is likely to interfere with the subsequent Rider nor may he / she start after the subsequent Rider.
- His / her starting time may be recorded as if he / she started at the correct time

5. Failure to Start

If the horse fails to cross the start line within 60 seconds of the signal being given, the Rider is eliminated.

6. Assistance

Assistance within the starting enclosure is permitted, provided it ceases immediately the signal to start is given. From that instant the Rider is considered to be on the course and any subsequent assistance is forbidden.

Article 416 TIME KEEPING

- 1 Time is counted from the signal to start until the instant when the horse's nose crosses the finish line. A Rider may only start when given the signal to do so by the starter. A Rider may not deliberately start until instructed to do so, under penalty of elimination.
- 2 A Rider who starts early will have his time recorded from the moment he started and will receive a 5 second penalty.
- 3 Time is counted in whole seconds. Periods during which a Rider has been held up by a fence judge or official will be deducted from the above time, to give the corrected time for completing the course.
- 4 In the event of a timing error the ED is allowed to make an estimate of a Rider's time, utilizing official times taken around the course.

Article 417 ERRORS OF COURSE

Under penalty of elimination: All compulsory passages and all obstacles, including all elements and/or options, must be passed or jumped in order. All red or white flags must be respected wherever they occur on the course, except as provided in [Rule 433.6](#). Retaking an obstacle already jumped in which ever direction is forbidden, except as provided for in [Rule 433.6](#)

Article 418 PACE AND DISMOUNTING

Between the start and finish, Riders are free to choose their own pace. They must be mounted when passing all red and white boundary flags. Dismounting as a result of attempting an obstacle, whether voluntary or not, is penalised in accordance with [Rule 432](#). Elsewhere on the course, Riders may dismount without incurring a fault other than possible penalties for exceeding the optimum time.

Article 419 OVERTAKING

- 1 Any Rider who is about to be overtaken by a following rider must quickly clear the way. Any Rider overtaking another rider must do so only at a safe and suitable place.
- 2 When the leading Rider is before an obstacle and about to be overtaken, he must follow the directions of the Officials. When the leading rider is committed to jumping an obstacle, the following Rider may jump that obstacle only in such a way that will cause no inconvenience or danger to either.
- 3 The penalty for willful obstruction of an overtaking Rider, failure to follow the

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

instructions of the Officials, or causing danger to another Rider is disqualification at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

Article 420 RIDERS IN DIFFICULTY

If, in attempting to negotiate an obstacle, a horse should be trapped in such a way that it is liable to injure itself or be unable to proceed without assistance, the Officials shall decide if parts of the obstacle shall be dismantled, or if any other assistance shall be given to extricate the horse. In such a case, the Officials will first instruct the Rider to dismount and he will be eliminated.

Article 421 STOPPING RIDERS

- 1 If any part of an obstacle is obstructed by a Rider in difficulty, or if any obstacle has been dismantled to release a fallen horse, or if an obstacle has been broken and is not yet rebuilt, or in any other similar circumstances, any rider at the jump or subsequent Riders must be halted. In such a case, an official should be posted in the path of an oncoming Rider. He shall wave a red flag below the shoulder, which indicates that the Rider must stop. Failure to stop is penalised by disqualification at the discretion of the ED. Riders may be stopped at obstacles or at Stopping Points on the course.
- 2 The fence judge will stop Riders only upon the instruction of Control Centre or during an emergency at his own obstacle.
- 3 The time during which the Rider is stopped, from the moment he passed the Stopping Point until he re-passed that same point after being given the order to restart, will be recorded. It will be deducted from the total time taken by the Rider to complete the course. It is clearly intended that the time shall be taken as the Rider gallops past the Stopping Point, not after he halts nor after a start from the halt.

Article 422 UNAUTHORISED ASSISTANCE

- 1 Any intervention by a third party, whether solicited or not, with the object of facilitating the task of the Rider or of helping his horse, is considered unauthorised assistance and the Rider is liable to be eliminated at the discretion of the ED. In particular, the following are forbidden:
 - Intentionally a lead from another Rider;
 - To be followed, preceded or accompanied, on any part of the course, by any vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, or horseman not in the competition;
 - To post friends at certain points to call directions or make signals in passing;
 - To have someone at an obstacle to encourage the horse by any means whatsoever;
 - To tamper with the obstacles or any part of the course, including, for instance, flags, indicators, markers, notices, ropes, trees, branches, wire or fences, whether temporary or permanent.

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

- The use of receiving apparatus other than by the officials of the event is strictly forbidden.

Officials or spectators who draw the attention of a Rider to a deviation from the course are giving unauthorised assistance which may result in the disqualification of the Rider.

- 2 Each case of unauthorised assistance will be decided by the ED.
- 3 The following will not constitute unauthorised assistance:

After a fall or a Rider dismounts, he may be assisted to catch his horse, to adjust his saddlery, to remount or be handed any part of his saddlery or equipment while he is dismounted or after he has remounted.

Whip, headgear or spectacles may be handed to a rider without dismounting.

Fence judges are allowed to call first/second refusal, etc. Furthermore a Rider may seek clarification from the fence judge as to whether any penalties have been incurred at the fence for which the fence judge is responsible.

A Rider, after having knocked a flag at an obstacle as a consequence of a run out, may ask the fence Judge for the flag to be repositioned, but no time will be deducted.

Article 423 AFTER ELIMINATION

A Rider eliminated for any reason or retiring must leave the course at once and has no right to continue. A Rider must walk his horse off the course, either mounted (not for the rider who has been eliminated after a fall) or dismounted.

Article 424 MARKING OF COURSES

- 1 Red and white boundary flags are used to mark the start and finish and compulsory sections of the course, to define the limits of obstacles and to indicate compulsory changes of direction. They are placed in such a way that a rider must leave a red flag on his right and a white flag on his left. Such red or white flags must be respected, under penalty of elimination, wherever they may occur on the course, whether singly or in pairs.
- 2 Direction markers or signs are normally yellow in colour and are intended merely to show the general direction to be taken and to help the Rider find his way. Passing close to them is not obligatory.
- 3 Class Indicators. For the convenience of Riders when they are inspecting the course, coloured indicators will be used to mark the obstacles for the different classes. The coloured indicator, related to the respective class, will be clearly specified on the Cross-Country course plan, which must be made available to Riders prior to or at the opening of the course to Riders.
- 4 Where different parts of the same obstacle are to be jumped by more than one class, the section of the obstacle applicable to each class will be marked at each end with the appropriate class indicator.

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

- 5 Obstacles with alternatives may be indicated by a black line on the flags - See [Rule 428.4](#).
- 6 "Frangible" fences are designed to be capable of being knocked down and must be designated on the course plan – See [Rule 428.5](#).
- 7 Boundary flags and direction markers will be large and placed in conspicuous positions. All obstacles, boundary flags, direction markers and class indicators which have to be observed by Riders must be exactly in position by the time the course is open for inspection by Riders and any variations in the course for the different classes clearly marked. Before commencement of each class, the boundary flags must be re-positioned, where necessary, so that they exactly define the course for the class concerned. Inoperative flags must NOT be displayed where obstacles of different classes are adjacent.
- 8 The finish line should be not less than 20 metres and not more than 50 metres from the last obstacle of the course

Article 425 ACCESS TO THE CROSS-COUNTRY COURSE

- 1 It is forbidden, under penalty of elimination, to inspect the obstacles or the course before it is officially open to the Riders, unless agreed to by the ED.
- 2 The Cross-Country course will be opened to all Riders not later than the day before the event beginning.
- 3 All obstacles, flags and markers that have to be observed by Riders must be exactly in position when the course is open to Riders. Thereafter, they may not be moved or altered by Riders under penalty of elimination.
- 4 After the course has been officially opened, Riders are allowed to revisit the course during the hours of daylight and examine the obstacles. This examination must take place on foot only.
- 5 Under penalty of elimination, riding close to Cross-Country obstacles, or riding in the Dressage or Jumping arenas prior to the actual competition (during a period of 24 hours before the start of the first phase of the event) is forbidden, unless specifically authorised by the ED

Article 426 INTERRUPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE COURSE

- 1 After the course is open for inspection by Riders, no alteration should be made, except that, where exceptional circumstances (such as heavy rain) make one or more obstacles unfair or dangerous, the ED may require a reduction in the severity or permit Riders to by-pass such obstacles. In such a case, every Rider must be officially and personally informed of the proposed alteration before the start of the test. An official may have to be stationed at the place where an alteration has been made, in order to warn the Riders.
- 2 If the ED directs that an obstacle be bypassed, all jumping faults previously incurred at that obstacle shall be cancelled with the exception of elimination and retirement. A Rider who has been eliminated or has retired shall NOT be

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

reinstated in the competition. Once taken out, the obstacle shall NOT be re-introduced. The ED will decide the adjustment that shall be made to Riders' times.

- 3 The timetable may be interrupted due to dangerous conditions. If necessary, the start or phase may be brought forward, postponed or cancelled. The decision to interrupt or cancel a test will be made by the ED after consultation with the Organizer. In the case of interruption, the event will be resumed as soon as possible to the point of interruption. Every affected rider must receive sufficient warning before the resumption of the competition.

Article 427 DISTANCES AND SPEED

Class	HKE 50/60/70	HKE 80	HKE 90	HKE 100	HKE 105	Open
Distance	1400m to 2000m	1600m to 2800m	1600m to 2800m	1800m to 2800m	2000m to 2800m	2000m to 2800m
Speed	375 to 420 m/min at discretion of Organiser	435m/ min	450m/ min	475m/ min	500m/ min	520m/ min

Article 428 OBSTACLES

1. Definition

An obstacle is considered as such if, and only if, its extremities are marked with a red and white flag or flags and it is numbered. All significant jumping efforts that the average horse may be expected to attempt to negotiate must be defined as an obstacle or element and be flagged, numbered and/or lettered accordingly.

Obstacles may have elements, options or alternatives as follows:

2. Obstacles composed of several elements

If two or more jumping efforts, sited closely together, are designed as one integral test, they will be designated as 'elements' of a single numbered obstacle. Each element will be marked with a different letter (A, B, C etc) and must be negotiated in the correct order. Where two or more jumping efforts are sited so closely together that after a refusal or run-out it would be unreasonably difficult to attempt to negotiate the second or subsequent effort without retaking one or more earlier efforts, these jumping efforts must be designated as one numbered obstacle and lettered accordingly (see diagram at the end of this chapter).

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

3. *Obstacles with options*

Where an obstacle may be jumped in one effort but has options involving two or more efforts, each of these options must be lettered as an element.

4. *Obstacles with alternatives*

Alternative obstacles or elements may be flagged separately and must be identified by the same number/letter as on the direct route. In this case both sets of flags must be marked with a black line. Such 'black lined' alternatives are judged as separate obstacles or elements, only one of which has to be jumped. A rider is permitted to change without penalty from one black flagged line to another (e.g. Jumping 6A left hand route then 6B right hand route) provided he has not presented his horse at the next element of the original line. (See the diagrams at the end of this chapter)

5. *Nature of Obstacles*

The obstacles must be fixed and imposing in shape and appearance, except "frangible" fences being those designed to be knocked down and so designated on the plan of the course by the letter "F". When natural obstacles are used, they should, if necessary, be reinforced so that they remain in the same state throughout the test. All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the possibility of a rider being able to pass mounted under an obstacle.

The Cross-Country obstacles at which a horse, in falling, is likely to be trapped or to injure itself, must be built in such a way that part of the obstacle can be quickly dismantled and rebuilt exactly as before. Such a construction must not in any way detract from the solidity of the obstacle. In all water crossings, the bottom should be firm and consistent.

All obstacles must be secured such that in an event of collision with a horse the obstacle does not roll or topple over.

6. *Number of Jumping Efforts*

The total number of jumping efforts shall be related to the length of the course and the severity of the terrain. For each class, the number must be within the following limits:

Class	HKE50/ 60/70	HKE80	HKE90	HKE100	HKE 105	Open
No of efforts	10 – 18	18 - 25	18 - 25	18 - 25	20-27	20 - 28

To arrive at the number of jumping efforts, the efforts on the route expected to be taken by the average horse shall be added together.

Article 429 PRACTICE OBSTACLES

The only practice obstacles that may be jumped are those provided by the Organiser. They must always be jumped in the correct direction as indicated by

the flags.

Article 430 DIMENSIONS OF OBSTACLES

1. *Measurement of Obstacles*

Height

The height of an obstacle is measured from the point from which the average horse would normally take off. In the case of an obstacle where the height cannot clearly be defined (e.g. natural hedge, brush fence) the measurement is taken to the fixed and solid part of the obstacle, through which a horse cannot pass with impunity. The overall height of a natural hedge or brush fence may not exceed the maximum height by more than 15cm, however, the "brush" or "hedge" above the "normal" maximum height must be brush-able through and must not be likely to injure a horse. (A conventional birch steeplechase type fence does normally meet these criteria, provided the top has only thin branches).

Bullfinch

There is no limit to the overall height of a bullfinch, provided that the average horse can reasonably be expected to pass through, and the fixed and solid part is clearly defined.

Only Spread

In the case of an obstacle with spread only (e.g. dry ditch, water jump), a guard rail or hedge not exceeding 50cm which only facilitates jumping, is permitted in front, but must be included in the measurement of spread.

Drop Fences

The depth of drop is measured from the highest point of the obstacle (including from the top of the brush) to where the average horse would normally land.

Water

Where a horse is required to jump an obstacle into or out of water, the depth of water, from the entrance to the exit must not exceed 35 centimetres, or where there is an obstacle in water, the depth of water is measured from firm ground where the horse would normally take off or land. Elsewhere the water should not greatly exceed the maximum depth. In order to discourage a horse from attempting to jump over it, any water crossing ought to be as long as possible and in any case must be not less than 6m from the point of entry to the point of exit. In all water crossings, the bottom should be firm and consistent.

Overhead Obstructions

Any roof or other fixed and solid barrier over an obstacle must be not **less** than 3.36m above ground level.

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

Keyhole fences

- i) There must be not less than 25cm brush above the solid part of the fence.
- ii) The minimum width within the hole must be 1.60m
- iii) The minimum height within the hole must be 1.80m
- iv) The spread, if any, must be not more than 50% of the maximum for the relevant class.
- v) There must be at least 50cm brush below the solid part above the obstacle.

Article 431 MAXIMUM HEIGHTS AND SPREADS

The following table gives the maximum permitted dimensions of obstacles for each class, but this does not mean that obstacles must always be of uniform height or spread throughout their length, or that these dimensions may never be exceeded anywhere between the red and white flags marking the extent of an obstacle. It is sufficient if all parts of an obstacle, where the average horse and rider could reasonably and conveniently be expected to jump, does not exceed the maximum permitted dimensions. The spread of an obstacle will be measured from the outside of the relevant rails or other material making up the obstacle.

The HKE50/60/70 class is intended to be a single class in which the Organiser must publish the intended height of the fences for both Cross-Country and Jumping. In all classes, 70% of all efforts must fall within 5cm of published height with no fences exceeding 5cm of the published height.

Class	HKE50/60/70	HKE80	HKE90	HKE100	HKE105	Open
Max height	0.50 /0.60 /0.70m	0.80m	0.90m	1.00m	1.05m	1.10m
Max spread - At highest point	0.60 /0.70 / 0.80m	1.00m	1.00m	1.10m	1.20m	1.40m
Max spread at base	1.00 / 1.10 / 1.1.15m	1.25m	1.50	1.80m	2.00m	2.10m
With spread only- no height	0.90m	1.00m	1.20m	1.40m	2.40m	1.60m
Drop fences - Max drop	0.80m	1.20m	1.30m	1.40m	1.50m	1.60m
Jump in and out of water -Max depth	-	-	0.20m	0.20m	0.30m	0.30m

Article 432 PENALTIES

	Penalties
First refusal, run-out or circle of horse at obstacle	20
Second refusal, run-out or circle of horse at same obstacle	40
Third refusal, run-out or circle of horse on Cross-Country course at same obstacle	Elimination
Fourth cumulative refusal, run-out or circle of the Horse on the Cross-Country Course	Elimination
Knocking down a frangible fence	11*
Fall of rider on Cross-Country course	Elimination
Fall of horse on Cross-Country course	Elimination
Trapped horse	Elimination
Error of course not rectified	Elimination
Omission of obstacle or boundary flag	Elimination
Retaking an obstacle already jumped	Elimination
Jumping obstacle in wrong order	Elimination
For every second in excess of the optimum time	0.4
For every second more than 15 seconds under optimum time (HKE50/60/70 and HKE80 Class only)	0.4
Exceeding the Time Limit (twice the optimum time)	Elimination
Inappropriate or dangerous riding**	25

* Each Rider activating a frangible device will be awarded 11 penalties whenever the activation occurs as expected (i.e. activation by significant pressure exerted by the Horse which modifies the dimension of the fence).

In the case of unexpected activation (i.e. activation by an insignificant contact), the ED will be called to evaluate the possible removal of the penalty.

In evaluating the possible removal of the penalty, the ED is not called to investigate if the Horse would have fallen or not, or if the contact was with the front or hind legs, but only if an unexpected activation occurred through a light tap. This is the only case where penalties can be removed.

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

There will be no Appeal against a decision of the ED arising from the field of play, where the Decision is based on factual observation of the performance during a competition.

** In addition to or instead of 25 penalties imposed by ED, the rider may be disqualified at the discretion of the Ground Jury, as prescribed in [Rule 406](#)

Article 433 DEFINITION OF FAULTS

1. *Faults (refusal, run-out, circling and falls)*

Faults will be penalised only if, in the opinion of the judge concerned, they are connected with the negotiation or attempted negotiation of the numbered and lettered obstacles for the class in progress. Where there may be any doubt about the correct interpretation of the manner an obstacle will be judged, a rough sketch of the particular obstacle(s) in question must be posted with the Course Plan.

2. *Refusal*

At obstacles or elements with height (i.e. exceeding 30cm):

A horse is considered to have refused if it stops in front of the obstacle or element to be jumped. After a refusal, if the rider redoubles or changes his efforts without success, or if the horse is represented at the obstacle after stepping back and stops or steps back again, this is a second refusal and so on.

At all other obstacles or elements (i.e. 30cm or less in height):

A horse is considered to have refused if it stops in front of the obstacle or element to be jumped. A stop followed immediately by a standing jump is not penalised, but if the halt is sustained or in any way prolonged, this constitutes a refusal. The horse may step sideways but if he steps back with even one foot, this is a refusal.

3. *Run-out*

A horse is considered to have run out if having been presented at the element or obstacle, it avoids that element or obstacle in such a way that it has to be represented at it. A rider is permitted to change his mind as to where he jumps an obstacle or element at any time, without penalty, including as a result of a mistake at a previous obstacle or element. If, however, the horse avoids part of the obstacle at which it has been presented, 20 penalties are incurred.

A Horse will be considered to have cleared the fence when head, neck and both shoulders of the Horse pass between the extremities of the element or obstacles as flagged.

4. *Falls*

A rider is considered to have fallen when he is separated from his horse in such a way as to necessitate remounting or vaulting into the saddle. A horse is considered to have fallen as well as the rider, when at the same time both

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

its shoulder and quarters have touched either the ground or the obstacle and the ground.

5. *Trapped Horses*

If a horse becomes trapped when negotiating an obstacle and requires assistance to extricate it the rider must immediately dismount and will be eliminated.

6. *Faults at combination fences*

At an obstacle composed of several elements, a rider may refuse, run-out and/or circle only twice in all without incurring elimination. If he refuses, runs out or circles at any element, he is permitted to retake any elements already jumped, although he will be penalised for any fault even if he has previously jumped an element successfully. If after a refusal, run-out or circle, he wishes to pass through flags in the wrong direction in order to retake an element, he may do so without penalty. Any fall within a lettered combination will be penalised.

7. *Distance is 5m or less*

At any obstacle where the distance between elements is 5 meters or less (i.e. a 'bounce'), when a horse has negotiated the first element without penalty, he will be deemed to have been presented at the second element – and similarly if the "bounce" is for example the second and third elements of a combination. Thus if an Rider "changes his mind" while negotiating the first element of a "bounce" and, for example, then goes a longer route, he will still be penalised 20 penalties for a run-out.

8. *Circle*

At an obstacle composed of several elements (A, B, C, etc) a horse will be penalised if it passes around any element or circles between elements at any time between first being presented at the obstacle and finally completing the last element. See the diagrams for possible exception at black flagged alternatives. Any element on the course not being attempted is completely irrelevant and must be ignored. However, at an obstacle where any of the elements is black flagged, passing around the last element will not be penalized.

After being penalised for a refusal, run-out or circle, an rider is permitted to cross his original track without penalty in order to make another attempt and may also circle one or more times without penalty, until he again presents his horse at the obstacle.

At separately numbered obstacles, a Rider may circle between or around them without penalty provided he has not presented his horse at the second or subsequent obstacles.

Article 434 NATURE OF OBSTACLES

- 1 The obstacles should be fixed securely, imposing in shape and appearance

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

and left, as far as possible, in their natural state. Artificial obstacles must not constitute an acrobatic feat of jumping for the horse, nor be designed or intended to give unpleasant or unfair surprise to Riders. In no case may one single bar, which would give the horse the opportunity of passing underneath, form an obstacle.

- 2 Obstacles which have a drop on the landing side and those which are jumped as a "ski jump", must be limited as to their depth. This can never exceed the prescribed maximum drop for the class is measured from the highest part of the obstacle to the spot where the horse normally lands.
- 3 Cross-Country obstacles at which a horse in falling could be trapped or to injure itself, may only be built in such a way that part of the obstacle can be quickly dismantled and can be quickly rebuilt exactly as before. Such a construction must not in any way detract from the solidity of the obstacle.

EVENTING DIAGRAMS OF CROSS COUNTRY OBSTACLES AND FAULTS

Diagrams of Cross Country Obstacles and Faults

The following Diagrams are non-exhaustive examples for reference. The wording of the respective rules will prevail.

Diagram nr 1

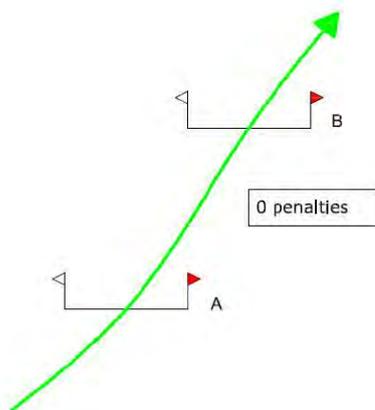


Diagram nr 2

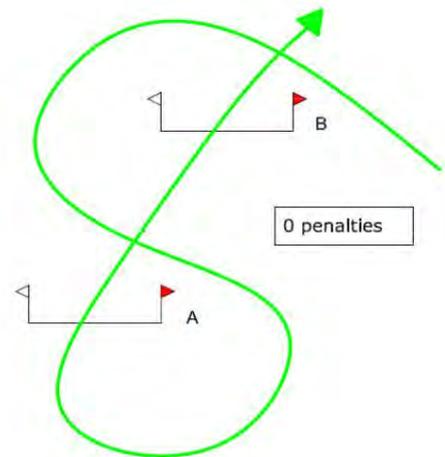


Diagram nr 3

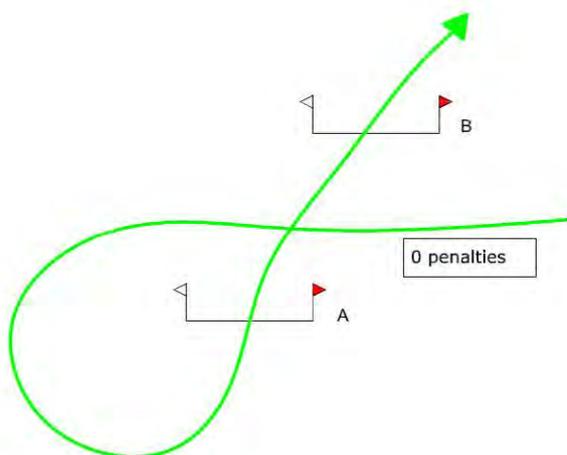
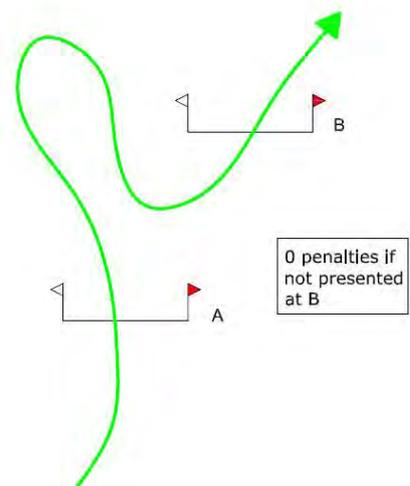


Diagram nr 4



EVENTING DIAGRAMS OF CROSS COUNTRY OBSTACLES AND FAULTS

Diagram nr 5

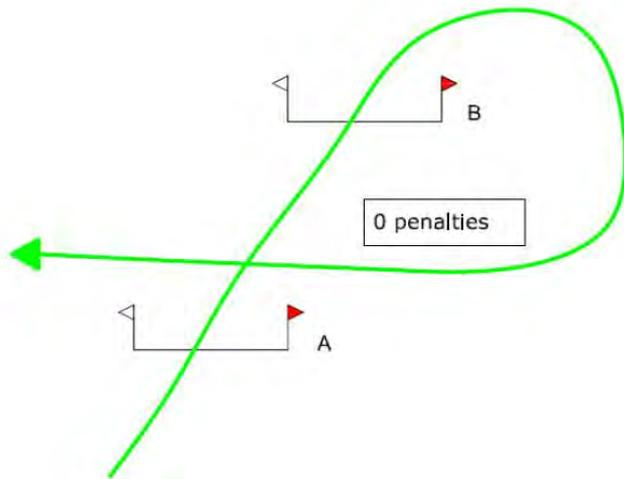


Diagram nr 6

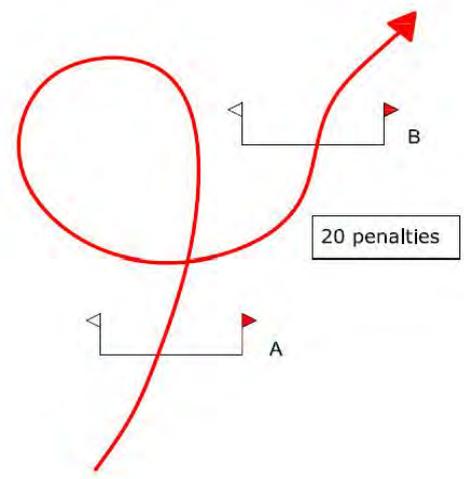


Diagram nr 7

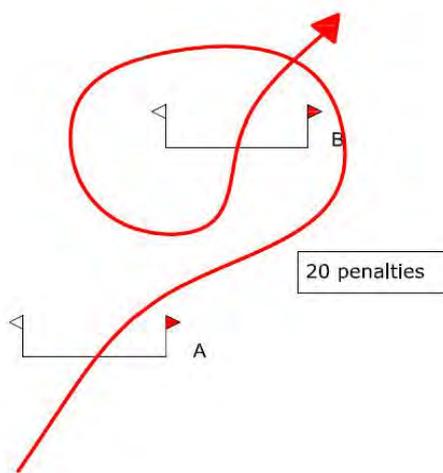
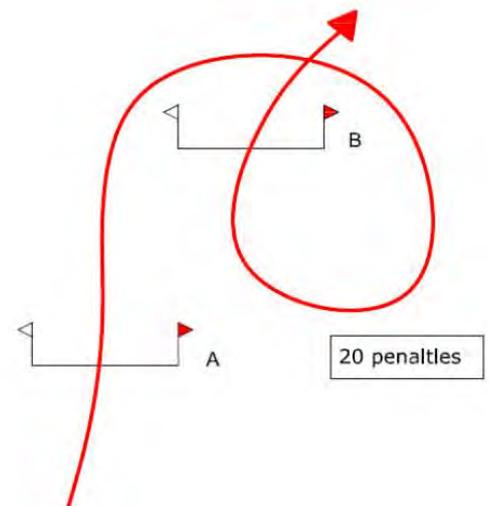


Diagram nr 8



EVENTING DIAGRAMS OF CROSS COUNTRY OBSTACLES AND FAULTS

Diagram nr 9

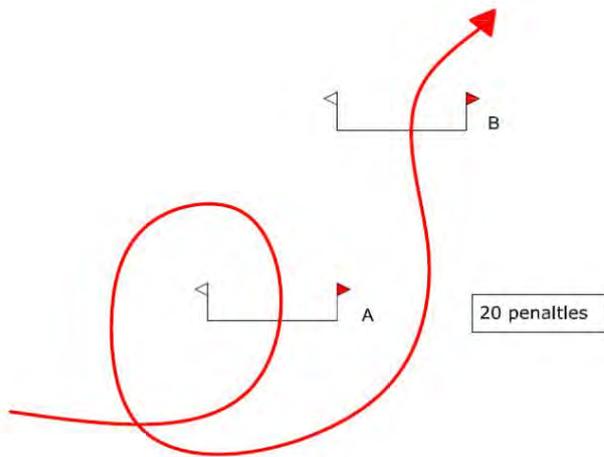


Diagram nr 10

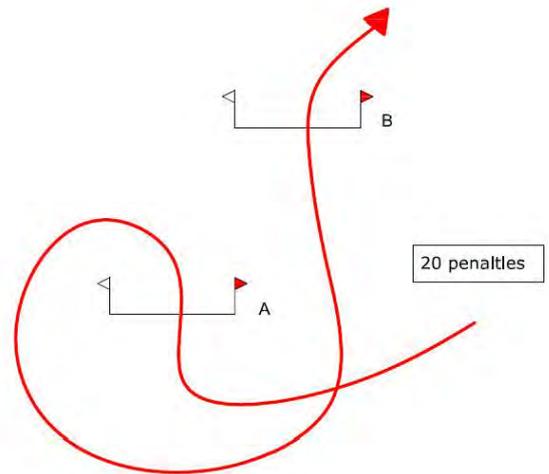


Diagram nr 11

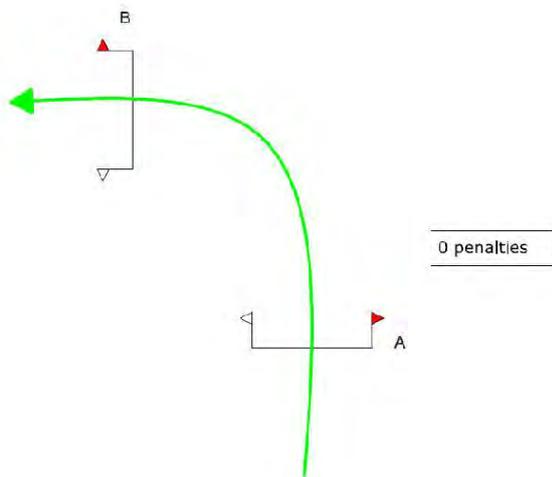
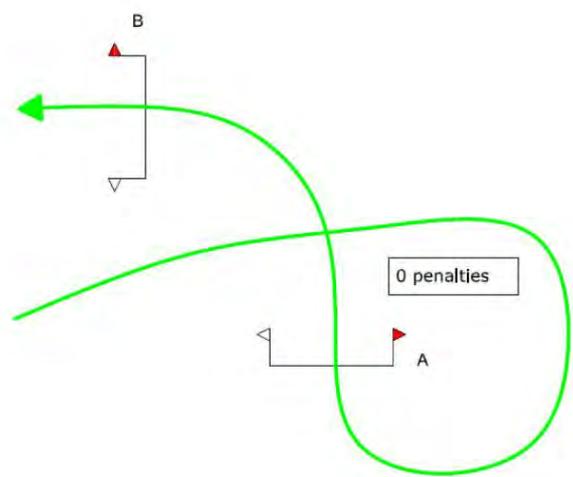


Diagram nr 12



EVENTING DIAGRAMS OF CROSS COUNTRY OBSTACLES AND FAULTS

Diagram nr 13

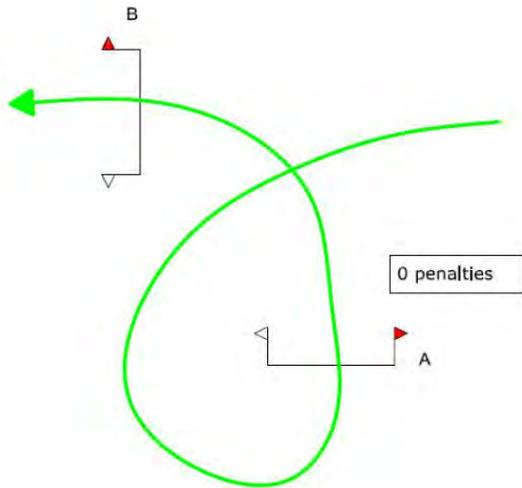


Diagram nr 14

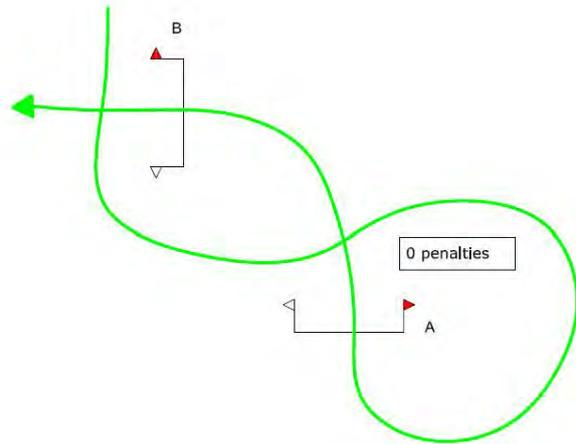


Diagram nr 15

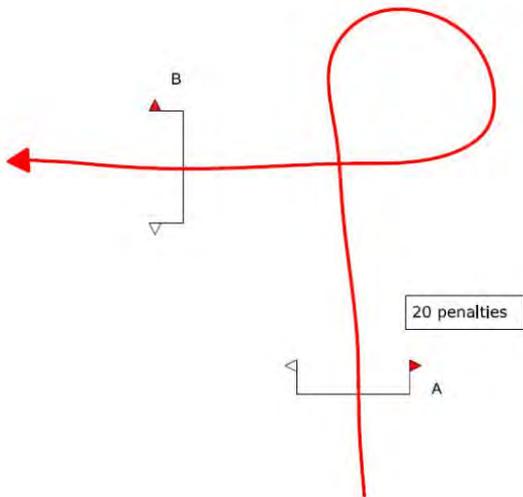
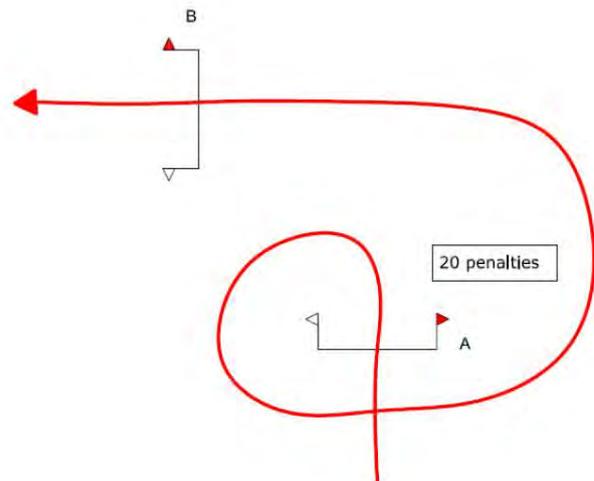


Diagram nr 16



EVENTING DIAGRAMS OF CROSS COUNTRY OBSTACLES AND FAULTS

Diagram nr 17

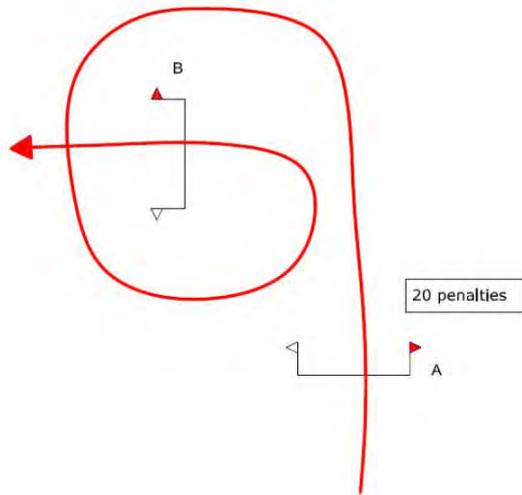


Diagram nr 18

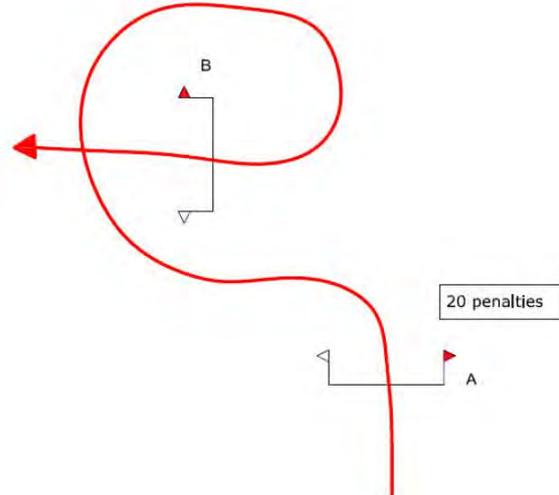


Diagram nr 19

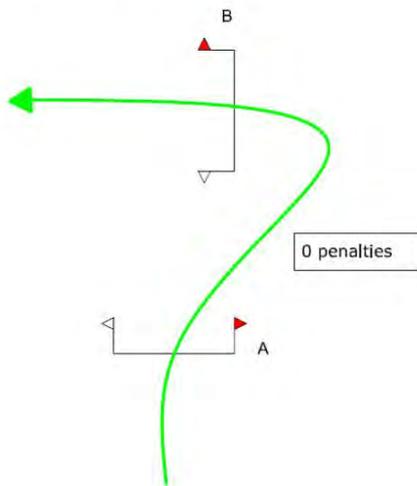
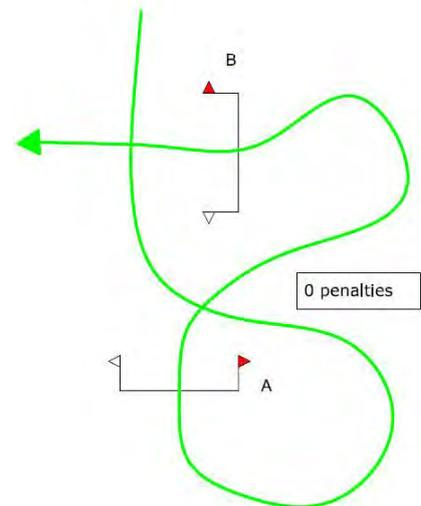


Diagram nr 20



EVENTING DIAGRAMS OF CROSS COUNTRY OBSTACLES AND FAULTS

Diagram nr 21

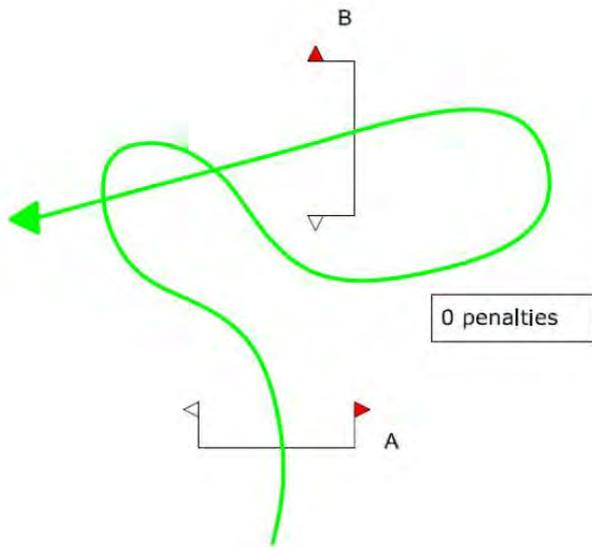


Diagram nr 22

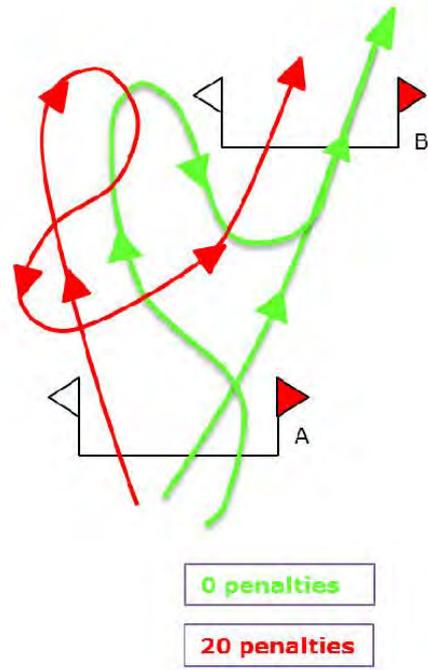
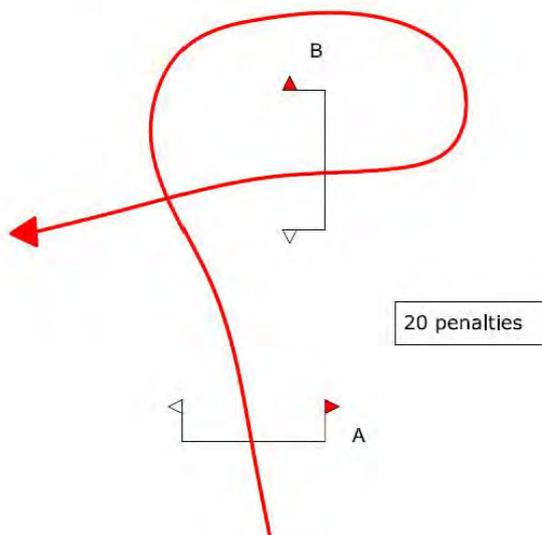


Diagram nr 23



EVENTING DIAGRAMS OF CROSS COUNTRY OBSTACLES AND FAULTS

Diagram nr 24

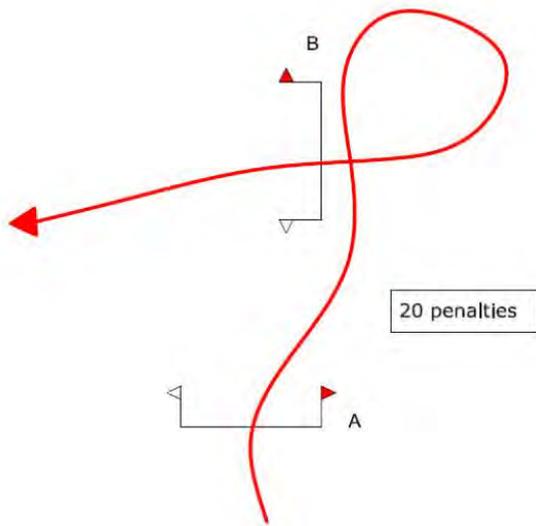


Diagram nr 25

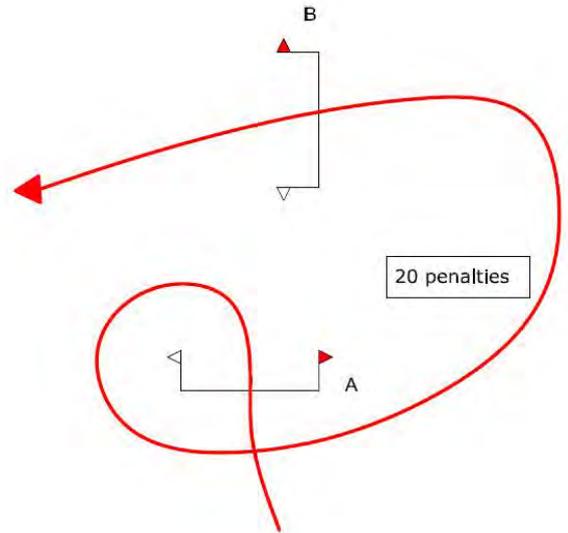
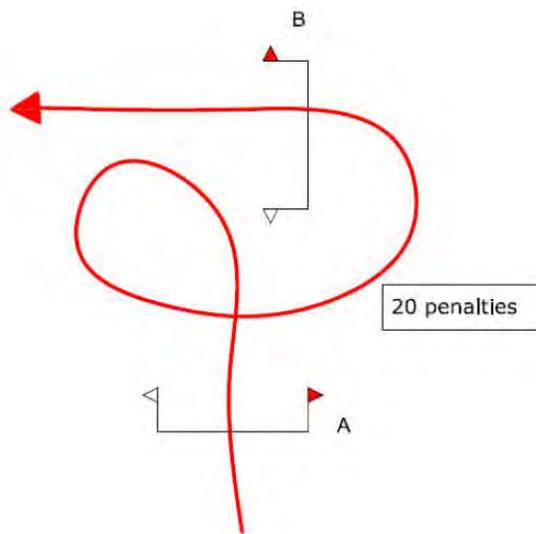


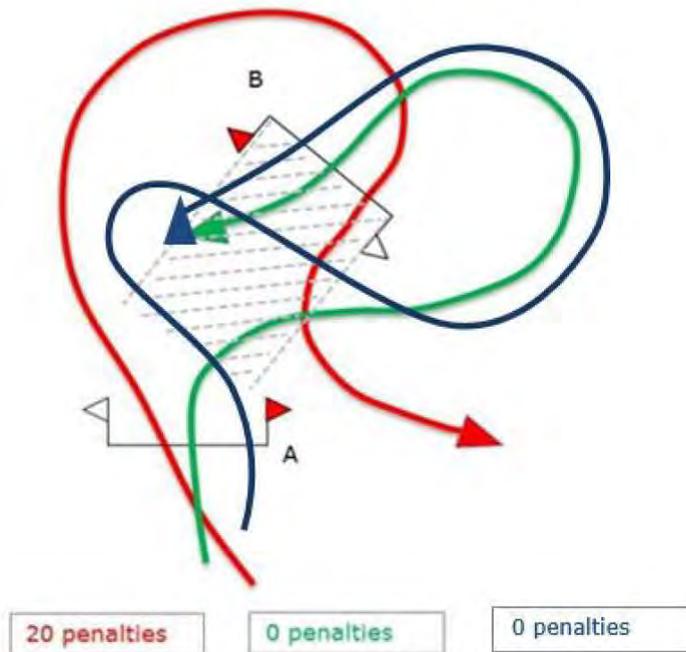
Diagram nr 26



EVENTING DIAGRAMS OF CROSS COUNTRY OBSTACLES AND FAULTS

Diagram 27 & 29 - Updated

At an obstacle composed of several elements (A, B, C, etc.) a Horse will be penalised if it passes around the back of any element or circles between elements.



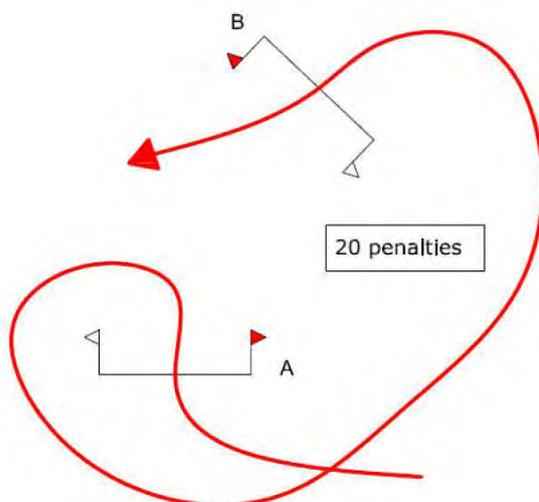
Red route: 20 penalties because it passes around the back of element B

(crosses the entire projection of the back of element B)

Green route: Clear because it avoids passing around the back of element B (avoids to cross the entire projection of the back of element B)

Blue route: Clear because it avoids passing around the back of element B (crosses the entire projection of the back of element B but crosses back to avoid passing around the back of element B)

Diagram nr 28



EVENTING DIAGRAMS OF CROSS COUNTRY OBSTACLES AND FAULTS

Diagram nr 30

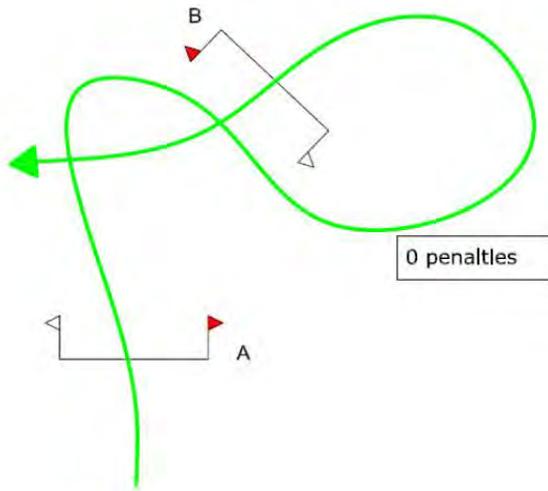
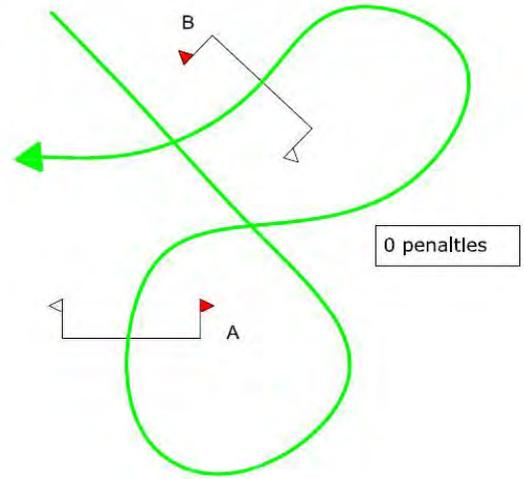


Diagram nr 31



CHAPTER IV - JUMPING TEST

Article 435 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 1 The nature of the course, its length, the speed demanded and the dimensions of the obstacles depend not only on the degree of difficulty of the whole Competition and on the quality and state of preparation of the riders but also on the relative influence which the Jumping Test is required to exert on the whole Competition.
- 2 It follows that where the Cross-Country test is severe the course and obstacles of the Jumping Test should be relatively more demanding. Where the former was more elementary the degree of difficulty of the Jumping Test must be reduced, in order to preserve the correct relative influence.

Article 436 RULES GOVERNING THE JUMPING TEST

The "Rules for Jumping" of the Hong Kong Equestrian Federation will apply except where specifically modified in this chapter. The competition will be judged under Table A except as modified under this Chapter. There will be no jump-off.

Article 437 PRACTICE OBSTACLES

The Organising Committee must provide at least two adjustable practice obstacles, one straight and one spread in the exercise area near the jumping arena. These obstacles, construed in the usual manner, must be marked with red and white flags and may under penalty of elimination be jumped only in the correct direction. No part of the obstacle may ever be held by anyone (See Rules for Jumping Events).

Article 438 THE COURSE AND OBSTACLES

There will be 8-12 numbered obstacles. A tolerance of 5cm in height is acceptable.

1. a) *HKE 50/60/70*

Maximum length	450m
Speed	300 m/min
Obstacles: Max height	0.50/0.60/0.70m
Maximum spread	0.70/0.80/0.90m

Neither water jumps nor water trays are permitted.

The course must include only one double combination (not treble).

2. b) *HKE 80*

Maximum length	450m
----------------	------

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

Speed	325 m/min
Max height	0.80m
Maximum spread	1.00 m

Neither water jumps nor water trays are permitted. The course must include one double combination.

3. c) HKE 100

Maximum length	450m
Speed	325 m/min
Max height	1.00m
Maximum spread	1.20m

Neither water jumps nor water trays are permitted. The course must include at least one double combination. There should be at least one related distance of 4 or 5 strides.

4. d) HKE105

Maximum length	450m
Speed	325m/min
Maximum height	1.05m
Maximum spread	1.30m

Neither water jumps nor water trays are permitted.

The course must include at least one double combination and, there should be another double or a treble. There should be at least one related distance of 4 or 5 strides and the course should include one square parallel.

5. e) Open Classes

Maximum length	450m
Speed	350 m/min
Max height	1.10m
Maximum spread	1.40m

Neither water jumps nor water trays are permitted.

The course must include at least one double combination and, there should be another double or a treble. There should be at least one related distance of 4 or 5 strides and the course should include one square parallel.

Article 439 PENALTIES

Knockdown	4 penalties
First disobedience	4 penalties
Second disobedience	8 penalties
Third disobedience in whole test	Elimination
Fall of rider	Elimination
Fall of horse	Elimination
For every commenced second in excess of the time allowed	1 penalty
Exceeding the Time Limit (which is twice the time allowed)	Elimination
Time correction for knockdown with disobedience	6 seconds added to test completion

The length of the course and the speed demanded determine the time allowed.

Completing the course in less than the time allowed is not rewarded, but exceeding the time allowed is penalised by one penalty for each commenced second in excess of the time allowed, up to the time limit, which is twice the time allowed.

Exceeding the time limit involves elimination.

Article 440 RAPPING

It is forbidden, under penalty of disqualification, to rap a horse in any way before, during or after a competition or at any time during an event, and no part of any obstacle may ever be held by anyone whilst a horse is jumping it.

Article 441 ELIMINATION

Elimination is the penalty for infringing certain rules, as summarised below. It is not a punishment or sanction. A Rider who is eliminated must leave the arena and take no further part in the test.

Before leaving the arena after being eliminated as the result of a refusal, run-out, the rider may make up to two attempts to jump any single obstacle in the arena.

1. a) *Compulsory Elimination*

- Failure to pass on the correct side of directional flags, ([Rule 424](#))
- Exceeding the Time Limit, ([Rule 439](#)).
- Fourth disobedience during the Cross-Country course of a round anywhere on the course, ([Rule 432](#)).
- Failure to re-attempt an obstacle after a run-out, ([Rule 439](#)).
- Fall of Rider ([Rule 439](#)).

Rev 5. 1 September 2018

- Fall of horse ([Rule 439](#)).
- Starting before the bell.
- After being stopped by the Judge or stopping voluntarily, continuing before the bell and/or from a point nearer the next obstacle.
- Re-attempting an obstacle which has been disturbed, before the bell.
- Failing to re-attempt an obstacle following a first or second disobedience,
- Failure to re-attempt all obstacles of an open combination
- Jumping an obstacle in the wrong order or in the wrong direction, ([Rule 439](#)).
- Jumping an obstacle which does not form part of the course
- Attempting an alternative obstacle before the bell when the other obstacle has been disturbed as the result of disobedience or fall.
- Failing to jump the next obstacle within 45 seconds.
- Knocking so as to cause malfunction of the timing equipment.
- Improperly leaving the arena.
- Failing to cross the finishing line mounted.
- Failing to leave the arena mounted and by the designated exit, unless injured.
- Jumping or attempting to jump any obstacle or passing through the finish without a hat on.

2. b) *Discretionary Elimination*

At the discretion of the ED, a rider may be eliminated for the following reasons:

- Starting out of order.
- Failure to enter the arena within one minute of being called.
- Ignoring the bell when required to stop during a round.
- Receiving outside assistance.
- Using whip prior to commencement of the course.

Article 442 CLASSIFICATION

The classification for the Jumping test is obtained by adding the penalties for faults at obstacles to any penalties incurred for exceeding the Time Allowed and recorded for inclusion in the final classification of the whole competition.

CHAPTER V - DRESSAGE WITH JUMPING COMPETITIONS

Article 443 COMPOSITION

The Dressage and Jumping tests which make up the competition must be taken in that order. The same horse and Rider must complete both tests and elimination from one test involves elimination from the whole competition.

Article 444 DRESSAGE TEST

- 1 The test is judged under the Rules for the Dressage Competition for Horse Trials in Chapter II of this section of the Rules except where modified below.
- 2 The test may be commanded.
- 3 To obtain the score for the Dressage test, the marks are calculated in accordance with [Rule 414](#).

Article 445 JUMPING TEST

The test consists of one round of the course, which is conducted and judged in accordance with Chapter IV of Section V of the Rules. There will be no jump-off. The time taken by each Rider must be recorded, even if it is within the Time Allowed, as this may be the deciding factor in the event of a tie.

Article 446 CLASSIFICATION

- 1 The penalties incurred for the Jumping test are added to the penalties incurred for the Dressage test. The rider with the lowest penalty score is the winner.
- 2 If there is an equality of marks, the classification is decided by the highest marks for the Dressage test. If there is still equality, the best jumping round and if still equality the fastest time in the jumping test determines the result.