EFHKC Eventing Rules

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TABLE OF CONTENT

PREAMBLE **8**
CODE OF CONDUCT **9**
EVENTING VISION STATEMENT **11**
Chapter 1 GENERAL 12
500 Introduction 12
500.1 Definition 12
500.2. Responsibility 12
Chapter 2 STRUCTURE OF COMPETITIONS **13**
501 Competitions 13
501.1 Eventing Competition 13
501.2 Combined Training 13
502 Formats and Levels 13
502.1 Formats 13
502.2 Levels of difficulty 14
502.3 Age of Athletes 14
502.4 Age of Horses 14
503 Participation Restrictions 14
503.1 Number of Horse per Athlete 14
Chapter 3 ADMINISTRATION OF COMPETITIONS **15**
504 Schedule and Results
504.1 Schedule 15
504.2 Results 15
Chapter 4 OFFICIALS **16**
505 Categories of Officials 16
505.1 Eventing/ Dressage Judges for Dressage Test 16
505.2 Eventing Delegates 17
505.3 Eventing/ Jumping Judges for Jumping Test 17
505.4 Cross Country and Show Jumping Course Designer 17
505.5 Cross Country Controller 17
505.6 Stewards 17
505.7 Veterinarian 17
505.8 Fence Judges 17
505.9 Starter 17
506 Requirements for Officials Transfer Up 17

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507 Requirements for Maintenance of Status 18
508 Appointment of Officials 18
508.1 Technical Officials 18
508.2 Conflict of Interest 18
509 Duties of Officials 19
509.1 Jurisdiction of Officials 19
509.2 Ground Jury 19
509.3 Eventing Delegate 20
509.4 Course Designer 21
509.5 Veterinary Delegate/Commission (refer to Veterinary Regulations) 21
509.6 Stewards (Stewarding Team) 21
Chapter 5 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION 22
510 Reserve 22
Chapter 6 ATHLETES AND HORSES WELFARE 23
511 Athletes Welfare 23
511.1 Medical Information 23
511.2 Medical Fitness 23
511.3 Examination After a Fall 23
511.4 Concussion 23
512 Horses Welfare 24
512.1 Horse Fall systematic interview 24
512.2 Horse Welfare During the Competition 24
513 Dangerous Riding 24
513.1 Definition 24
513.2 Warnings and Penalties 25
513.3 Elimination Before Cross Country 25
514 Abuse of Horse 26
514.1 Definition 26
514.2 Warnings and Penalties 26
514.3 Use of the Whip 26
514.4 Blood on Horses 27
515 Eventing Recorded Warning, Yellow Warning Cards & Suspension 27

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info@efhkc.org 2966 5078 2966 5082 www.efhkc.org

Chapter 7 GENERAL COMPETITION RULES 29

516 Classification 29
516.1 Eventing Competition Classification 29
516.2 Combined Training Classification 29
516.3 Disqualification 48
517 Starting Order 30
517.1 One Day Event with order of test Dressage-Cross Country-Jumping 30
517.2 One Day Event with order of test Dressage-Jumping-Cross Country 31
518 Exercising and Warming Up 31
518.1 Identification Number 31
518.2 Restrictions on Schooling Horses 31
518.3 Exercise Areas 32
518.4 Warm Up Areas 32
518.5 Stewarding 32
519 Access to Courses and Arenas 32
519.1 Dressage Arena 32
519.2 Cross Country Course 33
520 Interruptions and Modifications 33
520.1 Interruptions 33
520.2 Modification 33
521 Dress 34
521.1 General 34
521.2 Dressage Tests 35
521.3 Cross-Country Test 36
521.4 Jumping Test 36
521.5 Inspection of Dress 37
522 Saddlery / Dress 37
522.1 Training and Exercising 37
522.2 Dressage Test 37
522.3 Cross Country and Jumping Tests 38
523 Unauthorised Assistance 39

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info@efhkc.org 2966 5078 2966 5082 www.efhkc.org

Chapter 8 DRESSAGE TEST 40
524 FEI Dressage Rules 40
525 Administration 40
525.1 Type and level of Test 40
525.2 Dressage Test for Affiliated Competition 40
526 Scoring 40
526.1 Marking 40
526.2 Calculation of Scores 40
Chapter 9 CROSS COUNTRY TEST 42
527 Rules Governing the Cross Country Test 42
527.1 Starting 42
527.2 Optimum Time and Timing 42
527.3 Error of Course 43
527.4 Pace and Dismounting 43
527.5 Overtaking 43
527.6 Athlete in Difficulty 43
527.7 Stopping Athletes 43
527.8 Leaving the Course After Elimination 44
528 Courses 44
528.1 Marking 44
528.2 Distances and Speeds 44
528.3 Finishing Lines 44
528.4 Course Plans 45
529 Obstacles 45
529.1 Definition 45
529.2 Type of Obstacles 45
529.3 Dimensions 46
529.4 Measurement 47
529.5 Obstacles with Elements and/or Options 47
529.6 Number of Jumping Efforts 47
530 Scoring 48
530.1 Faults at Obstacles 48
530.2 Time Faults 49
530.3 Additional Reasons for Elimination 49

8/F, Central Complex Building, Shatin Racecourse, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong 香港沙田馬場綜合大樓八樓
info@efhkc.org 2966 5078 2966 5082 www.efhkc.org

531 Definition of Faults 50
531.1 Refusal 50
531.2 Run-out - missing a flag 51
531.3 Circle 51
531.4 Representing After a Disobedience 51
531.4.1 Representing a frangible fence after a Disobedience 52
531.5 Fall 52
Chapter 10 JUMPING TEST 53
532 FEI Jumping Rules 53
533 Object 53
534 Course and Obstacles 53
534.1 Type of Obstacles 53
535 Scoring 54
535.1 Faults at Obstacles 54
535.2 Time Faults 54
Chapter 11 DRESSAGE WITH JUMPING COMPETITIONS 55
536 Composition 55
537 Dressage Test 55
538 Jumping Test 55
539 Classification 55
~~**Annex A Dressage – Annexes 56**~~
~~Permitted Bits for the Dressage Test 56~~
~~Action of Bits 56~~
~~Material: 56~~
~~Permitted Snaffles (see diagrams) 57~~
~~Illegal Bits 57~~
~~Snaffles 58~~
~~Double Bridle 60~~
~~Permitted Bridles for the Dressage Test 62~~

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Annex ~~B~~A Cross Country - Annexes 63

1 Cross Country Obstacles Maximum Dimensions 63

2 Distances - Speeds - Jumping Efforts 63

3 Diagram of Cross Country Obstacles and Faults 64

Annex ~~C~~B Jumping - Annexes 73

1 Obstacles Maximum Dimensions - Distances - Speeds - Jumping Efforts 73

Annex ~~D~~C Medical Services 74

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PREAMBLE

These Eventing Rules are effective as of 1 September ~~2025~~2026.

The Eventing Rules will be substantively reviewed every year unless urgent clarifications or modifications are required for risk management purposes.

As of this date, all other texts of the Eventing Rules or amendments to them dated prior to this date are superseded.

Although these Eventing Rules set out the detailed rules of the EFHKC for National Eventing Competitions, they must be read in conjunction with any other EFHKC Rules and Regulations, including but not limited to:

EFHKC General Rules
EFHKC Dressage Rules
EFHKC Jumping Rules
FEI Veterinary Regulations
FEI Eventing Memorandum
FEI Cross Country Guide for Officials
FEI TackApp
EADCMR (Equine Anti-Doping And Controlled Medication Regulations)
ADRHA (Anti-Doping Rules for Human Athletes)
FEI Eventing – FEI Tack and Equipment Requirements

The EFHKC Jumping and Dressage Rules apply for the Eventing Jumping and Dressage Tests except where otherwise provided in these Eventing Rules. Any modification introduced to the EFHKC Jumping and Dressage Rules during the year will be evaluated for application in Eventing from 1st September the following year.

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 EFHKC, and sporting spirit.

Terms with a capitalized first letter are defined in the Glossary of the Eventing Rules, in the General Rules or in other Rules of the EFHKC.

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Code of Conduct

THE FEI CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE WELFARE OF THE HORSE

The EFHKC requires all those involved in international equestrian sport to adhere to the FEI Code of Conduct and to acknowledge and accept that at all times the welfare of the Horse must be paramount. Welfare of the Horse must never be subordinated to competitive or commercial influences. The following points must be particularly adhered to:

1. **General Welfare:**

a) Good Horse management

Stabling and feeding must be compatible with the best Horse management practices. Clean and good quality forage, feed and water must always be available.

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 methods which are abusive or cause fear.

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 personnel. 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. **Fitness to compete:**

a) Fitness and competence

Participation in Competition must be restricted to fit Horses and Athletes of proven competence. Horses must be allowed suitable rest period between training and Competitions; additionally rest periods should be allowed following travelling.

b) Health status

No Horse deemed unfit to compete may compete or continue to compete; veterinary advice must be sought whenever there is any doubt.

c) Doping and Medication

Any action or intent of doping and illicit use of medication constitutes 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 Athletes must not be allowed.

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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 be trained and compete on suitable and safe surfaces. All obstacles and Competition conditions 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.

c) Extreme weather

Competitions must not take place in extreme weather conditions that may compromise welfare or safety of the Horse. Provision must be made for cooling conditions and equipment for Horses 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. Washing-down areas and water must always be available.

4. Humane treatment of Horses:

a) Veterinary treatment

Veterinary expertise must always be available at an Event. If a Horse is injured or exhausted during a Competition, the Athlete must stop competing and a veterinary evaluation must be performed.

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 being transported.

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 a Horse may need to be euthanized by a veterinarian as soon as possible on humane grounds, with the sole aim of minimising suffering.

e) Retirement

Horses must be treated sympathetically and humanely when they retire from Competition.

5. Education:

The FEI urges all those involved in equestrian sport to attain the highest possible levels of education in 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 FEI encourages further funding and support for welfare studies.

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EVENTING VISION STATEMENT

Eventing constitutes the most complete combined equestrian Competition, demanding of the Athlete considerable experience in all branches of equitation and a precise knowledge of their Horse's ability, and of the Horse a degree of general competence, resulting from intelligent and progressive training.

The Cross Country Test constitutes the most exciting and challenging all-round test of riding ability and horsemanship where correct principles of training and riding are rewarded. This test focuses on the ability of Athletes and Horses to adapt to different and variable conditions of the Competition (weather, terrain, obstacles, footing, etc.) showing jumping skills, harmony, mutual confidence, and in general "good pictures".

This test requires by all involved special awareness and acceptance of a certain level of risk inherent to the particular challenging and exciting nature of the test.

Every effort must be made to ensure that, at each level, responsible Athletes are participating with progressively trained Horses in order not to be exposed to a higher risk than which is strictly inherent to the nature and level of the Competition.

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Chapter 1 GENERAL

500 Introduction

500.1 Definition

An Eventing Competition consists of three distinct tests during which an Athlete rides the same Horse throughout, namely: Dressage, Cross Country and Jumping.

500.2. Responsibility

500.2.1. Athletes

An Athlete is ultimately responsible for knowing these Eventing Rules and complying with them. The appointment of a Steward or Official, whether or not provided for in these Eventing Rules, does not absolve the Athlete from such responsibility.

500.2.2. Riding Establishments

Riding Establishments are responsible for selecting and entering eligible Athletes and Horses for all Competitions taking responsibility for their fitness and competence to compete.

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Chapter 2 STRUCTURE OF COMPETITIONS

501 Competition

501.1 Eventing Competition

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 Athlete with the lowest total penalty score is the winner.

501.1.1 Format of Competition

The Order of tests and Intervals of One 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 Athlete, 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.

501.2 Combined Training

An event comprising Dressage and Jumping Tests (see Chapter 11 of this Section)

502 Formats and Levels

Competitions are also defined by their format and level.

502.1 Formats

502.1.1 Definition

Formats define some of the technical aspects of the Competition (duration of the Competition, intensity of the Cross Country Test, order of tests, etc.)

502.1.2 One Day Event (ODE)

One Day Event may take place over one day. The Dressage Test will always take place first and will be followed on the same days by the Jumping and Cross Country Test.

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The Cross Country Test will preferably take place after the Jumping Test.

502.2 Levels of difficulty

The levels indicate the degree of difficulty of the Competition and are defined by a progressive system ranging from the lower level HKE60 to the higher HKE Open.

The HKE Open Competitions require the maximum level of training and experience from both Athlete and Horse.

502.3 Age of Athletes

An Athlete is considered an Eventing Rider from the beginning of the calendar year in which the Athlete reaches the year of age 14.

With the express permission of their coach, an Athlete may compete in an One Day Event from the beginning of the calendar year in which the Athlete reaches the age of 12.

502.4 Age of Horses

The following minimum age of Horses will apply for all Competitions.

a) One Day Event (ODE): a Horse may compete in One Day Event from the beginning of the calendar year in which the Horse reaches the age of five

503 Participation Restrictions

503.1 Number of Horses per Athlete

503.1.1

There is no limitation to the number of Horses an Athlete may ride in an Individual Competition, with the following exceptions:

a) The Organising Committee may impose a balloting procedure, in its absolute discretion, whether for time-tabling or any other reason. Such a procedure must be published in the schedule of the Competition.
b) If a Competition has more entries than it can accommodate, no Athlete may ride more than two Horses (or one Horse if so decided by the Organising Committee).

Riding Establishments are anyway responsible, in entering Athletes in Eventing Competitions, to ensure that no Athlete rides more Horses than their abilities in any one day of Cross Country.

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Chapter 3 ADMINISTRATION OF COMPETITIONS

504 Schedule and Results

504.1 Schedule

For all Competitions the schedule of the Competition drafted in the form prescribed by the EFHKC must be sent to the EFHKC for approval at the latest:

a) Four weeks before the Competition for National Affiliated Eventing Competition
b) Eight weeks before the FEI Eventing World Challenge/CCI held in Hong Kong, China

Failure to respect the above deadlines will be dealt according to the General Regulations provisions.

No Schedule can be approved after the closing date of the entries.

504.2 Results

Full result of the Competitions must be forwarded to the EFHKC by the Organising Committee preferably immediately at the end of the Event and up to a maximum of two calendar days after the Event is finished according to the electronic format described by EFHKC.

Failure to respect the above deadline will be dealt according to the General Regulations provisions.

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Chapter 4 OFFICIALS

Code of Conduct for Officials

All officials should be appointed by the Organisers. Dressage Judges, Jumping Judges, Eventing Judges, Eventing Delegate, Cross Country Controller, Cross Country Course Designer, Show Jumping Course Designer, Stewards and Veterinarian must be selected from the panel of officials appointed by the EFHKC.

505 Categories of Officials

505.1 Eventing/Dressage Judges for Dressage Test

Judges are divided into four levels:

a) List D Eventing/Dressage Judges

Qualified to judge as a member of a Jury BE 90 &100, all EvA tests and FEI EWC Cat C tests.

b) List C Eventing/Dressage Judges

Qualified to judge alone all BE90, 100 & Novice tests, all EvA tests and FEI EWC Cat C test or as a member of a Jury BE Intermediate tests and FEI EWC Cat B test with a higher list Judge.

c) List B Eventing/Dressage Judges

Qualified to judge alone all BE tests of up to and including Intermediate tests, all EvA tests and FEI EWC Cat B & C tests and as a member of a Jury BE Advanced tests, FEI EWC Cat A test and FEI CCI1* tests.

d) List A Eventing/Dressage Judges

Qualified to judge alone all BE tests up to and including Advanced tests, all EvA tests and FEI EWC Cat A test and FEI CCI1* tests.

505.2 Eventing Delegates

Eventing Delegates will be present throughout the Event. The responsibilities of the ED are as follows:

a) Ensure that the Event is conducted according to the rules and regulations;

b) The ED should inspect and open the Cross Country course on at least the day before the event and must be present at the Event on the day(s) upon which it is run;

c) Ensure proper arrangements have been made for the judging of all tests, time keeping, and scoring;

d) Supervise arrangements to deal with unforeseen eventualities and emergencies;

e) Adjudicate on any protest or objection;

f) 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;

g) Inspect and approve Jumping and Cross Country courses before they are opened 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.

h) The authority to warn or stop any Athlete 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 (more than 2 whips) and/or spurs or riding in an unsafe way.

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505.3 Eventing/Jumping Judges for Jumping Test

The Jumping Test must be judged by not less than two Eventing/Jumping Judges from the EFHKC Panel.

505.4 Cross Country and Show Jumping Course Designer

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.

505.5 Cross Country Controller

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 Athlete or the damage to an obstacle. The Controller position can also be held by the ED or other designated person assigned by the ED who is appropriately experienced and/or qualified.

505.6 Stewards

For each Event a Chief Steward must be chosen from the EFHKC list of Stewards and appointed by the Organising Committee to be responsible for all Stewarding matters related to that Event. The Chief Steward is a key member of the team of Officials working with the Eventing Delegate and Organising Committee.

According to the size (number of overall competitors at the Event) and type of Event, a sufficient number of Stewards must be appointed by the Organising Committee in consultation with the Chief Steward.

All Stewards at Affiliated Events must hold at least national status.

505.7 Veterinarian

A veterinarian must be appointed from the EFHKC Panel and available throughout the Event.

505.8 Fence Judges

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.

505.9 Starter

A starter will be appointed to start the Athletes on the Cross Country course who will be responsible for timing the round of each Athlete.

506 Requirements for Officials Transfer Up

The Rules Subcommittee will review the Eventing Officials Education System from time to time to ensure the best practice standards. All updates will be published on the EFHKC website in the beginning of each show season.

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507 Requirements for Maintenance of Status

The Eventing Officials Education System documents provide details on the requirements on the maintenance of Officials status.

Officials not fulfilling the Eventing Officials Education system requirements will be transferred down or dropped from the Eventing Officials list.

508 Appointment of Officials

Officials will be appointed by the EFHKC or by the Organising Committee according to the different types and level of Competitions and in accordance with the following tables.

508.1 Technical Officials

Ground Jury	Option1: At least 1 Listed Dressage Judge must be selected from the panel, accounted according to the level of Eventing Dressage Test (Refer to Art 505.1) for judging Dressage Test At least 2 Jumping Judges from the panel from the EFHKC panel for judging Jumping Test (Refer to Art 505.3) Option 2: At least 2 Eventing Judges from the panel from the EFHKC panel for judging both Dressage and Jumping Tests (Refer to Art 505.1 and 505.3)
Eventing Delegate	From EFHKC List
Course Designer	From EFHKC list
Jumping Course Designer	From EFHKC list
Veterinary	From EFHKC list
Chief Steward	From EFHKC list
Steward	From EFHKC list

508.2 Conflict of Interest

Conflicts must be avoided whenever practicable. However, conflicts may be linked to experience and expertise that is necessary to qualify Officials.

The specific balance between conflict and expertise shall be regulated by the relevant Sport Rules.

The EFHKC will review requests (on a case by case basis) from Officials to act as a Course Designer in a situation where they might otherwise have an actual or perceived conflict of interest (as described in the FEI Officials' Code of Conduct) and where the conflict is unavoidable provided that the Course Designer declares the conflict and makes the request in writing to the EFHKC Secretariat Office in good time (and no later than 2 weeks prior to the Event).

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In the case the exemption is granted, the duty of building the Jumping course must be delegated to a Jumping Course Designer according to tables in Art 509.

509 Duties of Officials

The Ground Jury, Eventing Delegate(s), Course Designer and Veterinary, in conjunction with the Organising Committee, shall endeavour to ensure that all the arrangements for the Competition are fair, safe and appropriate.

This shall include the arenas, courses, obstacles and footing with special regard to the level of difficulty of the Cross Country and Jumping courses that must in all cases fully respect the level of the Competition.

Ensuring the correct level of difficulty of the Cross Country and Jumping courses according to the relative level of the Competition is paramount in order to achieve a correct and effective technical progression of Horses and Athletes throughout the levels.

509.1 Jurisdiction of Officials

The period of jurisdiction of the Ground Jury commences one hour prior to the start of the Dressage Test, and terminates half an hour after the announcement of the final results.

However, the Ground Jury has full jurisdiction also from when they inspect and approve the cross country course

509.2 Ground Jury

509.2.1 General Duties

The Ground Jury is ultimately responsible for the judging of the Competition and for settling all problems that may arise during its jurisdiction.

Any member of the Ground Jury shall have the duty and full authority at any time during the Competition to eliminate from the Competition any Horse that is lame, sick or exhausted and any Athlete that is unfit to continue.

The Ground Jury will also be responsible for monitoring and taking action in any case of dangerous riding (art. 513) and abuse of Horse

509.2.2 Inspection and Approval of Courses

The Eventing Delegate/Judges inspects and approves the Cross Country and Jumping courses with the Course Designer. If, after consultation with the NSO, Eventing Delegate and the Eventing Judge is not satisfied with the courses, it is authorised to modify them.

509.2.3 Dressage Test

The Eventing/Dressage Judges will judge the Dressage Test.

509.2.4 Cross Country Test

The Eventing Delegate/Judges will be responsible for determining objections against decisions by technical personnel, including Fence Judges and Starter, on the Cross Country Test and may substitute their judgement for that of any Judge or Official, whether in favour of the Athlete or not.

During Cross Country the President of the Ground Jury must be in Cross Country Control.

The President, in consultation with the Eventing Delegate, shall make this decision and will decide about the role and positioning of the other Ground Jury members during the Cross Country Test.

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The President and the members of the Ground Jury shall retain the same task throughout the Cross Country Test.

509.2.5 Jumping Test

The Eventing/Jumping Judges will be responsible for the judging of the Jumping Test.

509.3 Eventing Delegate

509.3.1 General Duties

The Eventing Delegate will approve the technical and administrative arrangements for the conduct of the Competition, stewarding of the Competition, liaison with the Medical Officer in regard to the Medical plan as well as the implementation of the Serious Incident Management Protocol.

The authority of the Eventing Delegate shall be absolute until the Eventing Delegate has reported to the Ground Jury that the Eventing Delegate is satisfied with all the arrangements. Thereafter, the Eventing Delegate will continue to supervise the technical and administrative conduct of the Event and will advise and assist the Ground Jury, Veterinary Commission and the Organising Committee.

509.3.2 Courses and Arenas

For all three tests the Eventing Delegate will inspect and approve the courses, arenas and facilities for exercising and training, including the type and dimensions of obstacles and measurements of courses, with particular reference to their suitability for the level of the Competition.

The Eventing Delegate must be able to inspect the courses early enough to allow for modifications to be made.

The Eventing Delegate will supervise the briefing and conduct of all technical personnel (i.e. fence Judges, starter).

509.3.3 Instruction to Officials

Where there is any doubt as to the correct interpretation of the rules of judging any element, obstacle or combination of obstacles, it is recommended that the Eventing Delegate, in consultation with the Ground Jury if possible, should approve the instructions to the Officials, providing a rough sketch if necessary, and all Athletes will be informed at the briefing or as soon as possible after the Eventing Delegates decision, if later.

509.3.4 Scoring

The Eventing Delegate will investigate all enquiries regarding scoring, including penalties awarded, and report to and advise the Eventing Judge(s) on any decisions they are required to make. The Eventing Delegate shall be responsible for signing off the final results of the Competition(s).

509.3.5 Abuse of Horse and/or Dangerous Riding

The Eventing Delegate has the authority to warn or stop an Athlete on Cross Country course for dangerous riding (art. 513), riding an exhausted Horse, excessive pressing of a tired Horse, riding an obviously lame Horse, excessive use of whip and/or spurs (art. 514).

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509.4 Course Designer

The Course Designer must be present at the Cross Country course inspection with the specific Eventing Delegate/Judge(s) for the Cross Country course for which the Course Designer is responsible. If for any serious reason, the appointed Course Designer cannot be present also during the Cross Country Test, this information needs to be reported to the EFHKC with a proposal for replacement before the start of the Event.

Any infringement of this article will be reported to the EFHKC Secretary General

509.4.1 Cross Country

The Course Designer is responsible for the layout, measurement, preparation and marking of the route for the Cross Country and for the design, construction and marking of the obstacles on Cross Country.

The Course Designer role during the Cross country test is to work with the Eventing Delegate and Eventing Judge(s) to deal with judging queries, sanctions (dangerous riding, abuse of horse, incorrect behaviour, welfare of the horse), reviewing of course/fences during XC in case of repetitive falls or weather situations.

The Course Designers are responsible to ensure that all frangible technology are fitted in accordance to the rules & up todate guidelines.

509.4.2 Jumping

The Course Designer is ultimately responsible for the layout, design and construction of the Jumping course and the Course Designer must ensure that the course complies with all the current Eventing Rules.

The duty of building the Jumping course will be eventually be delegated to a Jumping Course Designer according to tables in Art 513.

509.4.3 Reporting to the EFHKC

The Course Designer is responsible for providing the Cross-Country course plan and related information to the OC for attached with the results while submit to EFHKC Secretariat Office within 2 days following the end of the Event.

509.5 Veterinary Delegate/Commission (refer to Veterinary Regulations)

509.6 Stewards (Stewarding Team)

The duties of the Stewarding team is to assist the Organising Committee, Ground Jury, Eventing Delegate and Athletes in the conduct of the Competition according to the EFHKC Rules, paying due respect to the guidelines defined in the Code of Conduct for Welfare of the Horse and that a level playing field is provided for all Athletes participating in the Event.

Specifically, but not exclusively, their duties cover planning and supervision of work in all exercise, practice, warm-up, and stable areas (if required), checking of dress and saddlery. They are expected to work closely with the Organising Committee, Athletes, Eventing Delegates and other Officials.

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Chapter 5 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION

510 Reserve

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Chapter 6 ATHLETES AND HORSES WELFARE

511 Athletes Welfare

511.1 Medical Information

To ensure that vital information is available to first aid or medical personnel in case of emergency, athletes must comply with the following:

a) Providing a valid contact information is mandatory for all Athletes.

The coaches should have telephone number of an accompanying person/next-of-kin.

b) Declaration of medical condition

Athletes with medical conditions that may be relevant in the case of a medical emergency are responsible, at every Event when riding, for bring along the medical data record.

Conditions that are relevant include recent:

- Serious head/spinal injury
- Concussion having occurred during the last three months
- Chronic health problems such as diabetes, epilepsy
- Anticoagulation (blood thinners)
- Serious allergies

If in doubt, the Athlete should discuss this with their own treating physician.

511.2 Medical Fitness

If there is any doubt with regard to fitness to compete of an Athlete, the Ground Jury, in consultation with the Official Medical Officer, may at its own discretion, eliminate the Athlete and decide also about their ineligibility to take part in any other Competition at that Event.

Any such elimination must be reported to the EFHKC office through the Eventing Delegate.

511.3 Examination After a Fall

All Athletes that have had a fall during training on the Competition site or in Competition must be examined by the Official Medical Officer before they either take part in another test, Competition. Athletes should not re-mount their horse until the examination has been completed. The Athlete is fully responsible for ensuring that this examination takes place.

511.4 Concussion

When an Athlete has an accident that results in concussion, the Athlete must be eliminated from the Competition and is ineligible to take part in any other Competition at that Event.

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512 Horses Welfare

The FEI Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse should be respected at all times including and not limited to during training, preparation, travel competition, recovery and otherwise.

512.1 Horse Fall systematic interview

Following any Horse Fall on Cross Country, a systematic interview/discussion must take place between the Athlete and the Ground Jury (President or Member) and/or the Eventing Delegate.

512.2 Horse Welfare During the Competition

At any time during the Competition, the Ground Jury, in consultation with the Veterinary Delegate, has the right and the duty to eliminate any Horse which, in their opinion, is lame or is unfit to continue.

512.2.1 Cross Country - Warm Up

There will be a veterinarian, appointed by the Organising Committee, in the Cross Country area to report any doubtful cases to the Ground Jury.

512.2.2 Cross Country - Finishing Area

After the Horse has finished the Cross Country, an examination may be conducted by an official veterinarian if the Athlete/Veterinary/Eventing Delegate find any doubtful.

In addition to carrying out any immediate treatment required by an injured or exhausted Horse, this veterinarian will decide if each Horse:

a) Is fit to return immediately on foot to its own stable.
b) Should remain for further treatment before returning to its stable.
c) Should be transported by vehicle either direct to its stable or to a veterinary hospital.

This veterinarian has no authority to eliminate any Horse from the Competition, but must report any doubtful case of abuse of horse to the Ground Jury and to the Eventing Delegate.

513 ~~Dangerous Riding~~Eventing Record Warning

513.1 ~~Definition~~Dangerous Riding

All cases of Dangerous Riding, as defined in Art. 525.1.1 will incur an Eventing Recorded Warning.

In addition, depending on the circumstances of the case, either of the following measures may be imposed:

a) 25 penalties

b) Elimination

Note: 25 penalties are considered as an addition to scores and can be given at any time during the Competition. The penalties must be reported in the results as a Cross Country obstacle penalties, Dressage penalties or Jumping obstacle penalties. Any of the above sanctions applied must always be reported by the Eventing Delegate to the EFHKC and added on the Athlete sanction list.

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513.1.1 Definition

Any Athletes who, at any time during the Competition deliberately or unintentionally by incompetence are exposing themselves, their Horse or any third party to a higher risk than what is strictly inherent to the nature of the Competition will be considered to have acted dangerously and will be penalised accordingly to the severity of the infringement.

Such acts may include without limitation any of the following:

a) Riding out of control (Horse clearly not responding to the Athletes restraining or driving aids).
b) Riding fences too fast or too slow.
c) Repeatedly standing off fences too far (pushing the Horse to the foot of the fence, firing the Horse to the fence).
d) Repeatedly being ahead or behind the Horse movement when jumping.
e) Series of dangerous jumps.
f) ~~Severe l~~Lack of responsiveness from the Horse or the Athlete.
g) Continuing after three clear refusals, a fall, or any form of elimination.
h) Endangering the public in any way (e.g. jumping out of the roped track).
i) Jumping obstacles not part of the course.
j) Wilful obstruction of an overtaking Athlete and/or not following the instructions of the Officials causing danger to another Athlete.
k) Pressing a tired Horse

Any individual member of the Ground Jury and the Eventing Delegate have the right and the duty to monitor possible cases of dangerous riding and, if appropriate and practical, to stop and eliminate an Athlete on the cross country course for dangerous riding. In addition, the Course Designer has the right and the duty to monitor possible cases of dangerous riding on the cross country course and to report the case to the Ground Jury who will take a decision regarding the elimination of the combination.

If not directly witnessed by the Ground Jury, the incident must be reported as soon as possible to the Ground Jury who will decide if and how to penalise the Athlete.

The President of the Ground Jury can in addition designate one or more assistants (e.g. experienced Eventing Officials who are not in an Official function at the Competition, experienced Athletes or/and trainers not directly involved in the Competition) to help to monitor possible cases of dangerous riding in the cross country.

The President of the Ground Jury will decide their specific role, authority and reporting procedure. It is recommended that these additional Officials be grouped in pairs on the Cross Country course.

~~513.2~~ ~~Warnings and Penalties~~

~~All cases of Dangerous Riding will incur an Eventing Recorded Warning.~~

~~In addition, depending on the circumstances of the case, either of the following measures may be imposed:~~

- ~~25 penalties~~
- ~~Elimination~~

~~Note: 25 penalties are considered as an addition to scores and can be given at any time during the competition. The penalties must be reported in the results as a Cross Country obstacle~~

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~~penalties, Dressage penalties or Jumping obstacle penalties Any of the above sanctions applied must always be reported by the Eventing Delegate to the EFHKC and added on the Athlete sanction list.~~

513.1.2 Pressing a Tired Horse

For cases of pressing a tired Horse (Art. 513.1.1 k)), an Eventing Recorded Warning will be issued, along with 25 penalties.

513.2 Inappropriate Use of the Whip

A whip may only be used to support the natural aids in encouraging the Horse forward.

Inappropriate use of the whip will be considered Abuse of horse and will be reviewed case by case by the Ground Jury according to but not limited to the following principles: a) The whip is not to be used after a Horse has jumped the last fence on a course. b) The whip is not to be used more than two times for any one incident.

~~513.4~~513.3 Elimination Before Cross Country

As a preventive risk management measure, the Ground Jury, at any time throughout the Competition, has the right and the duty to eliminate an Athlete to prevent him from starting the Cross Country Test, if there is a serious concern regarding their ability to control the Horse in that test. In addition, the Athlete must receive an Eventing Recorded Warning.

513.4 Blood on the Horses

Blood on Horses must be reviewed case by case by the Ground Jury. Not all cases of blood will lead to elimination an Eventing Recorded Warning or a Yellow Warning Card.

Dressage Test: If the Ground Jury suspects bleeding on the Horse during the test, the Ground Jury will stop the Horse to check. If the Horse shows fresh blood, it will be eliminated. The elimination is final. If the Judge through examination clarifies that the Horse has no fresh blood, the Horse may resume and finish its test (refer to the FEI Dressage Rules).

Cross Country Test: For the Cross Country Test, all Athlete - induced (spurs, bit and whip) blood on the Horse, must be reviewed case by case by the Ground Jury. If the Horse shows fresh blood, Officials may authorize the rinsing or wiping of the mouth and if there is no further evidence of bleeding, the Athlete is allowed to continue. Cases of significant blood will result in Elimination.

Jumping Test: Any blood on the Horse caused by tack or equipment or any Athlete induced blood will result in an Eventing Recorded Warning.

a) In other cases of blood on the Horse (for example where a Horse appears to have bitten its tongue or lip or in cases where a Horse is bleeding from the nose), the Officials may authorise the rinsing or wiping of the blood and allow the Athlete/Horse combination to continue the Competition, provided that the horse is deemed fit to compete in accordance with the paragraph below. The Athlete will not receive an Eventing Recorded Warning if this Article applies.

b) In all cases of blood on the Horse, the Horse may only be permitted to continue in a Competition or participate in any subsequent Competition(s) at the Event if the Ground Jury, in consultation with the Veterinary Delegate, has deemed the Horse to be fit to compete. For all minor cases (*) of blood induced by the Athlete in the mouth or related to spurs an

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Eventing Recorded Warning will be issued by the Ground Jury after providing the Athlete the opportunity to have a hearing.

(*)The cases indicating Abuse of Horse will be dealt with according to the provision of Art. 514.1 (Abuse of Horse – Warnings and Penalties).

514 ~~Abuse of Horse~~Yellow Warning Cards

514.1 Abuse of Horse

Any act or series of actions that in the opinion of the Ground Jury can be considered as Abuse of Horse, as defined in Art. 514.1.1, will incur a Yellow Warning Card. In addition, depending on the circumstances of the case, one of the following measures will also be imposed:

a) 25 penalties

b) Elimination

c) Disqualification

~~514.1~~514.1.1 Definition

Abuse of Horse means an action or omission which causes or is likely to cause pain or unnecessary discomfort to a Horse included but not limited to:

a) Rapping.
b) Riding an exhausted Horse.
c) Continued pressing of a tired Horse.
d) Riding an obviously lame Horse.
e) Excessive use of whip, bit and/or spurs.
f) Horses bleeding indicating excessive use of the whip and/or spurs.
g) Overriding: abuse of horse that does not necessarily induce visible marks
h) Serious case of dangerous riding

If not directly witnessed by the Ground Jury, the incident must be reported as soon as possible to the Ground Jury through the Secretary of the Organising Committee or Cross Country Control Centre as appropriate. Where possible the report should be supported by a statement from one or more witnesses.

The Ground Jury must decide if there is a case to be answered.

514.1.2 Riding an Exhausted Horse

All cases of riding an exhausted Horse (Art. 514.1.1b) will incur a Yellow Warning Card and Disqualification and the case will be referred to the FEI for further disciplinary action.

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~~514.2 Warnings and Penalties~~

~~Any act or series of actions that in the opinion of the Ground Jury can be considered as abuse of Horse will incur a Yellow Warning Card. In addition, depending on the circumstances of the case, one or more of the following measures may also be imposed:~~

- ~~ttttttttttttttttttt) 25 penalties~~
- ~~ttttttttttttttttttt) Elimination~~
- ~~ttttttttttttttttttt) Fine~~
- ~~ttttttttttttttttttt) Disqualification.~~

~~All cases of riding an exhausted horse will incur a Yellow Warning Card and Disqualification and the case will be referred to the EFHKC for further disciplinary action.~~

~~514.9~~514.1.3 Excessive Use of the Whip

A Yellow Warning Card will systematically be issued for all cases of excessive use of the whip. A stronger sanction(s) may also be imposed.

A whip may only be used to support the natural aids in encouraging the Horse forward.

Excessive and/or misuse of the whip will ~~may~~be considered abuse of Horse and will be reviewed case by case by the Ground Jury according to but not limited to the following principles:

~~a) The whip is not to be used to vent an Athlete temper.~~
~~b) The whip is not to be used after elimination.~~
~~c) The whip is not to be used after a Horse has jumped the last fence on a course.~~
~~d) The whip is not to be used overhand, (i.e. a whip in the right hand being used on the left flank).~~
~~e) The whip is not to be used on a Horse head.~~
~~f) The whip is not to be used more than two times for any one incident.~~
~~g) Multiple excessive uses of a whip between fences.~~

a) ~~If a Horse's skin is broken or has visible marks the use of whip will always be deemed to be excessive.~~The whip is not to be used to discipline the Horse or vent an Athlete's temper.
b) The whip is not to be used after elimination.
c) The whip is not to be used overhand, (i.e. a whip in the right hand being used on the left flank).
d) The whip is not to be used on a Horse's head.
e) Excessive use of a whip between fences.
~~h)~~f) If a Horse's skin is broken or has visible marks the use of whip will always be deemed to be excessive.

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~~Blood on Horses~~

~~Blood on Horses must be reviewed case by case by the Ground Jury. Not all cases of blood will lead to elimination an Eventing Recorded Warning or a Yellow Warning Card.~~

~~**Dressage Test**: If the Ground Jury suspects bleeding on the Horse during the test, the Ground Jury will stop the Horse to check. If the Horse shows fresh blood, it will be eliminated. The elimination is final. If the Judge through examination clarifies that the Horse has no fresh blood, the Horse may resume and finish its test (refer to the EFHKC Dressage Rules).~~

~~**Cross Country Test:** For the Cross Country Test, all athlete induced (spurs, bit and whip) blood on the horse, must be reviewed case by case by the Ground Jury. If the horse shows fresh blood, Officials may authorize the rinsing or wiping of the mouth and if there is no further evidence of bleeding, the athlete is allowed to continue. Cases of significant blood will result in Elimination~~

~~**Jumping Test:** Horses with blood on the flank(s) and/or bleeding in the mouth will be eliminated. In minor cases of blood, such as where a Horse appears to have bitten its tongue or lip, Officials may authorize the rinsing or wiping of the mouth and allow the Athlete to continue; any further evidence of blood in the mouth will result in Elimination (refer article 241).~~

~~For all minor cases (*) of blood induced by the Athlete in the mouth or related to spurs an Eventing Recorded Warning will be issued by the Ground Jury after providing the Athlete the opportunity to have a hearing.~~

~~(*)The cases indicating Abuse of Horse will be dealt with according to the provision of Art. 514.2 (Abuse of Horse – Warnings and Penalties).~~

515 Eventing Recorded Warning, Yellow Warning Cards & Suspension

~~The following actions will automatically result in the following sanction for the Athlete:~~

- ~~An Eventing Recorded Warning will be systematically awarded for the following offence:~~
  - ~~Athlete continues after clear 3 refusals, a fall, or any form of elimination.~~
  - ~~Any other case of Dangerous Riding~~
  - ~~After a fall an athlete not seeing a doctor before start in next test or competition.~~
  - ~~All cases of minor Blood on Horse caused by the Athlete either in the mouth or on flanks from spurs as a minimum or by stronger sanction(s) (as provided for under Art. 514.2).~~
  - ~~for pressing a tired horse together with 25 penalties~~
- ~~Yellow Card Warning Card will be systematically awarded for the following offence:~~
  - ~~All cases of excessive use of whip, as defined above, or by stronger sanction(s) (as provided for under Art. 514.2).~~
  - ~~Any other cases of Abuse of Horse~~
  - ~~Continued pressing of a tired horse~~
  - ~~Riding an Exhausted horse coupled in addition to Disqualification~~

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Before issuing an Eventing Recorded Warning or a Yellow Warning card, the Ground Jury has the duty to hear the Athlete, if available. At any time, the Athlete has the right to seek out the Ground Jury for any explanation related to an Eventing Recorded Warning or a Yellow Warning Card.

In the case of an Eventing Recorded Warning or a Yellow Warning Card being issued, after the decision of the Ground Jury, a notice stating the name of the Athlete and the reason of the warning must be posted on the Official notice board.

If after reasonable efforts the Athlete cannot be notified during the Period of the Event that the Athlete has received an Eventing Recorded Warning or a Yellow Warning Card, the Athlete must be notified in writing within fourteen (14) days of the Event.

Should the same Person Responsible receive three (3) or more Eventing Recorded Warning at the same or any other International Event within two (2) years (24 months) of the delivery of the first Eventing Recorded Warning, for any offence, the Person Responsible shall be automatically suspended for a period of two (2) months after official notification from, or on behalf of, the EFHKC Secretary General. The start date of the suspension shall be decided in accordance with the EFHKC General Regulations and confirmed in the notification.

Should the same Person Responsible receive one (1) more Yellow Warning Card at the same or any other International Event within one (1) year (12 months) of the delivery of the first Yellow Warning Card for any offence, the Person Responsible shall automatically be suspended for a period of two (2) months after official notification from or on behalf of, the EFHKC Secretary General. The start date of the suspension shall be decided in accordance with the EFHKC General Regulations and confirmed in the notification.

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Chapter 7 GENERAL COMPETITION RULES

516 Classification

516.1 Eventing Competition Classification

516.1.1 Dressage Test

Each Athlete's good marks awarded by the Judge(s) (as a percentage) are converted into penalty points. They are recorded and published after the test for inclusion in the Dressage and final classification and published.

516.1.2 Cross Country Test

Each Athlete's penalties for faults at obstacles are added to the penalties for excess time and to any other penalty that the Athlete may have incurred on Cross Country. They are recorded and published after the test for inclusion in the Cross Country and final classification and published.

516.1.3 Jumping Test

Each Athlete's penalties for faults at obstacles are added to the penalties that the Athlete may have incurred for excess time. They are recorded and published after the test for inclusion in the Jumping and final classification and published.

516.1.4 Elimination

Elimination from one of the tests entails immediate elimination from the Competition.

516.1.5 Final Classification

The winner is the Athlete with the lowest total of penalty points from the three tests.

516.1.6 Final Classification Tie

In the Event of equality between two or more Athletes, the classification is decided by:

a) The best cross-country score including penalties for faults at obstacles, time penalties and any other penalty that the Athlete may have incurred on the Cross Country Test.
b) If there is still equality, the classification is decided in favour of the Athlete with the highest positive Dressage points
c) If there is still equality, the classification is decided in favour of the Athlete whose cross-country time was closest to the optimum time.
d) If there is still equality, the Athlete with the best Jumping score including penalties at obstacles and time penalties.
e) If there is still equality, the Athlete with the fastest time in the Jumping Test.
f) If there is still equality, the classification will be decided in favour of the Athlete with the best Overall Impression of Athlete & Horse mark in the Dressage Test.
g) If there is still equality the tie will remain in the final classification.

516.2 Combined Training Classification

516.2.1 Dressage Test

Each Athlete's good marks awarded by the Judge(s) (as a percentage) are converted into penalty points. They are recorded and published after the test for inclusion in the Dressage and final classification and published.

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516.2.2 Jumping Test

Each Athlete's penalties for faults at obstacles are added to the penalties that the Athlete may have incurred for excess time. They are recorded and published after the test for inclusion in the Jumping and final classification and published.

516.2.3 Elimination

Elimination from one of the tests entails immediate elimination from the Competition.

516.2.4 Final Classification

The winner is the Athlete with the lowest total of penalty points from both Dressage and Jumping tests.

516.2.5 Final Classification Tie

In the Event of equality between two or more Athletes, the classification is decided by:

a) The highest marks for the Dressage Test.
b) If there is still equality, the classification is decided in favour of the Athlete with the highest positive Dressage points
c) If there is still equality, the Athlete with the best Jumping score including penalties at obstacles and time penalties.
d) If there is still equality, the Athlete with the fastest time in the Jumping Test.
e) If there is still equality the tie will remain in the final classification.

516.3 Disqualification

Disqualification means that the Athlete, the Horse(s) ~~, and/or a combination of both is/~~are disqualified from the ~~Competition at issue or from the~~ entire Event. Disqualification may also be retroactive.

Disqualification in Eventing can apply during the Competition at the discretion of the Ground Jury and or Eventing Delegate:

a) For the most serious cases of abuse of Horse.
b) For the most serious cases of Athletes misbehaviour.

Disqualification in Eventing will apply automatically after the Competition:

a) For having participated in a Competition without the appropriate eligibility requirements (Athlete or Horse).
b) For having participated in a Competition without the appropriate registration (Athlete or Horse.)

516.3.1 Positive Test(s) for Substances listed on the FEI Equine Prohibited Substance list of an Athlete or Horse (refer the FEI EADCMRs and ADRHA)

517 Starting Order

517.1 One Day Event with order of tests Dressage-Cross Country – Jumping

517.1.1 Dressage and Cross Country Tests

The drawn starting order will be used for both these tests.

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517.1.2 Jumping Test

The starting order must follow the reverse order of classification at the end of the Cross Country Test (i.e. the lowest placed Athlete will start first, and the last Athlete to jump will be the one placed highest).

517.2 One Day Event with order of tests Dressage-Jumping-Cross Country

517.2.1 Dressage, Jumping and Cross Country Tests

The drawn starting order will used for all these tests.

Athletes with multiple rides

An athlete with multiple rides cannot change the relative order of their horses. However, if required by the timetable and agreed by the Ground Jury and the Eventing Delegate, the Athlete may start one or more horses at other than the normally scheduled starting time for both Jumping and Cross Country tests.

If an athlete is starting multiple horses in different classes, if possible the starting time of the lower class should be adjusted.

518 Exercising and Warming Up

518.1 Identification Number

Upon arrival the competition venue, an identification number must be worn at all times when leaving the stable.

Failure to display either number incurs first a warning and, in the case of a repeated offence, a fine imposed on the Athlete by the Ground Jury/Eventing Delegate.

518.2 Restrictions on Schooling Horses

518.2.1 Period of Restriction

On the day of event, no one other than the Athlete may ride the Horse/Pony he is entered with, after arrival on the show ground and official opening of the stables according to the EFHKC approved schedule as well as for the duration of the whole Event. The duration of the whole Event means from 6.00 a.m. on wards of the day of Event until the last competition has completed. Under no circumstances is it permitted to school the Horses/Ponies in other areas than the official training arenas. No schooling is permitted in any area which cannot be supervised by the Stewards.

Horses/Ponies may not leave the stables, the Competition area, or the areas supervised by Stewards for any purpose unless authorized by the OC or EFHKC appointed Officials of the Event or a Veterinarian acting in the interest of the health and welfare of the Horses/Ponies.

518.2.2 Lunging and Exercising

A groom may also work the Horse on the lunge.

518.2.3 Forbidden Areas

Under penalty of elimination, riding close to Cross Country obstacles, or riding in the dressage or jumping arenas prior to the actual Competition is forbidden, unless specifically authorised by the Ground Jury or the Eventing Delegate.

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518.3 Exercise Areas

Appropriate areas suitable for the general exercise of Horses must be made available by the Organising Committee and must be open throughout the hours of daylight.

The Organising Committee must inform Athletes of the areas that are available for this purpose. Horses may be exercised only in such designated areas and/or in the practice and warm areas up for Dressage, Cross Country and Jumping.

518.4 Warm Up Areas

518.4.1 Dressage

At least one practice area must be put at the disposal of the Athletes next to compete. If possible, this area should be of the same footing as the Competition arena.

518.4.2 Cross Country

At least two fixed or knock down obstacles marked with red and white flags. Warm-up fences should be dressed as if they are Competition fences and must be secured properly. Officials must check the warm-up fences as though they are Competition fences.

518.4.3 Jumping

At least two knock down obstacles (There must be a minimum of one vertical and one spread obstacle) marked with red and white flags.

518.5 Stewarding

One or more Stewards must be appointed to ensure that the rules regarding exercising and warming up are obeyed.

Obstacles can only be jumped if supervised by a Steward.~~The jumping obstacles can only be used if supervised by a Steward.~~

Other practice and exercise areas, including the use of poles on the ground, may be patrolled by Stewards in a random manner. Violation of any of the provisions relating to practice obstacles is forbidden under penalty of elimination.

519 Access to Courses and Arenas

519.1 Dressage Arena

Unless permission is given by the Ground Jury, it is forbidden for Athletes, under penalty of elimination, to enter the arena mounted at any time other than when performing their test during the Competition. The arena may be inspected on foot prior to the start or during breaks in the Competition.

519.1.1

In Eventing, it is not compulsory to close the Dressage arena.

519.2 Cross Country Course

It is forbidden, under penalty of elimination, to the Athletes to inspect the obstacles or the course before it is officially open.

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519.2.1 Opening Time

The Cross Country Course will be opened to all Athletes at the latest the day before the Cross Country Test. After the course has been officially opened Athletes are allowed to revisit the course and examine the obstacles during the hours of daylight. This examination must take place on foot only unless special permission is given by the Ground Jury/Eventing Delegate.

519.2.2 Flags and Markers

All obstacles, flags and markers must be exactly in position when the course is opened to Athletes. They may not be moved or altered by Athletes under penalty of elimination.

~~519.1~~519.3 Jumping Course

The course for the Jumping Test will be open to Athletes not less than 15 minutes before the start of the Jumping Test. Permission to enter the arena will be given by the Ground Jury and an announcement must be made over the public address system.

Athletes will be only admitted to inspect the course on foot between the opening of the course and the start of the Jumping Test.

Unless special permission is given by the Ground Jury, it is forbidden for Athletes, under penalty of elimination, to enter the arena on foot once the Jumping Test has started.

520 Interruptions and Modifications

520.1 Interruptions

The timetable may be interrupted due to dangerous conditions. If necessary, ~~the start of~~ any test or phase may be interrupted, postponed or cancelled.

The decision to interrupt, postpone or cancel a test will be made by the President of the Ground Jury, if possible, after consultation with the other members of the Ground Jury and the Technical Delegate.

In the case of an interruption, the Competition will be resumed as soon as possible at the point of the interruption. Every affected Athlete must receive sufficient warning before the resumption of the Competition.

520.2 Modifications

After the courses have been officially shown to the Athletes, alterations may be made only in exceptional circumstances and/or when specifically requested by the Athlete representative or Chef d'Equipes and agreed by the Ground Jury in consultation with the Technical Delegate and Course Designer.

Any such modification must be notified to the Athletes at the Cross Country briefing.

After the Cross Country Test has started alterations may be made only when exceptional circumstances (such as heavy rain or hot weather) make obstacles or a test unfair or dangerous.

The decision will be taken by the President of the Ground Jury after consultation, if possible, with the other members of the Ground Jury and Technical Delegate.

In such cases, the Chefs d'Equipe and every Athlete must be officially and personally informed of the alteration before the start of the phase or the test concerned. Where appropriate, an Official must also be stationed at the place where the alteration has been made in order to warn the Athletes.

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521 Dress

Please refer to the FEI TackApp. See also FEI Eventing Tack and Equipment Requirements

~~General~~

~~Whist riding in Competition, Athletes must ensure that long hair is tied and neat.~~

~~Protective Headgear~~

~~While riding anywhere on the show grounds, the use of a properly fastened Protective Headgear is mandatory. Such Protective headgear must comply with the list of the applicable international testing standards published on the EFHKC General Rules Art 113.~~

~~• All protective headgear must be tagged before Athletes participate in any EFHKC affiliated Eventing competitions or competition run under the EFHKC Eventing rules.~~

~~• The tag must not be removed and must be worn while competing in any EFHKC affiliated Eventing competitions or competition run under the EFHKC Eventing rules.~~

~~• The tag only valid for one show season and all protective headgear have to get a new tag before participate in any EFHKC affiliated Eventing competitions or competition run under the EFHKC Eventing rules in next competition season.~~

~~• Wearing properly fastened Protective Headgear is mandatory for anyone riding a Horse anywhere in the show grounds.~~

~~• Cross Country Protective Headgear is a Jockey Skull type of headgear with an even round or elliptical shape with a smooth or slightly abrasive surface, having no peak or peak type extensions. Noticeable protuberances above the eyes or to the front not greater than 5mm smooth and rounded in nature are permitted. It must also comply with the "protective headgear" criteria as set out above. A removable hat cover with a light flexible peak may be used.~~

~~Failure to wear such Protective Headgear where and when required after being notified to do so by an Official, shall result in a Yellow Warning Card, being issued to the Athlete unless exceptional circumstances apply [See also EFHKC General Rules Art 110].~~

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

~~As an exception, Senior Athletes may be allowed to remove their Headgear while accepting prizes or during the national anthem. It is recommended that Athletes not remove their Headgear during the lap of honour.~~

~~Whips~~

- ~~Training – A whip no longer than one 120 centimetres including lash is allowed when riding on the flat at any time. A whip no longer than 75 centimetres and not weighted at the end is allowed while jumping any obstacle.~~
- ~~Horse Inspections – A whip no longer than 120 centimetres including lash is allowed at the Horse Inspections.~~
- ~~Dressage Test – A whip is not allowed entering the space around the arena and during the Test~~
- ~~Cross Country and Jumping Tests – A whip no longer than 75 centimetres and not weighted at the end is allowed during these tests.~~

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~~Spurs~~

~~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.~~

~~Rowel Spurs – Spurs with rowels are allowed in the three Tests and when practising/warming up. If they are used, rowels must be free to rotate and the rowel must be round and smooth (no tines allowed).~~

~~Boots~~

~~Boots worn during the Dressage and Jumping Tests (other than as part of regulation service dress) 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. Boots must have a heel.~~

~~Earphones~~

~~During any warmup or training session Athletes or grooms may wear only one earphone while mounted. Earphones and/or other electronic communication devices are strictly prohibited in all competition arenas, and such usage is penalised by elimination the exception of medical devices, e.g. Hearing aid devices.~~

~~Dressage Test~~

~~Civilian~~

~~Protective Headgear: black or dark colour~~

~~Breeches: white or off white~~

~~Stock or tie: white or off white~~

~~Gloves: white, off white or same colour as coat~~

~~Riding boots: black or dark colour~~

~~Tailcoats/jackets: any single colour tailcoat or jacket will be allowed. Striped or multi-coloured coats or jackets are not permitted. Tasteful and discreet accents, such as a collar of a different hue or modest piping or crystal decorations, are acceptable.~~

~~Members and employees of military establishments and national studs~~

~~Service dress and gloves, protective headgear are compulsory for members and employees of military establishments and national studs.~~

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~~Cross-Country Test~~

~~Body protectors* are compulsory for this Test, including when schooling over Cross-Country fences, at any time.~~

~~The use of air vests is recommended.~~

~~Boots must have a well-defined heel to avoid slipping through the stirrup~~

~~* Air vests (Inflatable / Air Jackets / Back Protectors) are not considered body protectors.~~

~~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 2018 shown on the label manufactured in the year 2018 or after.~~

~~[Note The BETA 2018 Body Protector Standard meets all the requirements of the respective European standard (EN 13158). A revised edition of the BETA standard was published and adopted by BETA in 2018 as the new BETA standard]~~

~~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 Athlete to ensure they are wearing the appropriate current standard of body protector.~~

~~Athletes 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 https://beta-uk.org/body-protectors/~~

~~Air vests (Inflatable / Air Jackets / Back Protectors) If an Athlete chooses to wear an Air vests (Inflatable / Air Jackets / Back Protectors), it must be worn over a permitted body protector for the Cross Country test.~~

~~Air vests (Inflatable / Air Jackets / Back Protectors) may be worn for the show jumping and dressage test without a permitted body protector.~~

~~Jumping Test~~

~~Civilian~~

~~A jacket, white or light fawn breeches, black or brown boots. Other dark coloured boots may be approved at the discretion of the EFHKC; boots may have one contrasting colour only, around the top, heel and/or toe. Boots must have a well-defined heel to avoid slipping through the stirrup. Shirts may have long or short sleeves and must have a white collar; long-sleeved shirts must have white cuffs. A white tie or stock must be worn.~~

~~Competition jackets may be any colour and must have outward facing buttons. If the jacket has a collar it must be a lapel collar which may be the same colour as the jacket or a different colour. Jackets without a collar are allowed providing the shirt collar and tie are visible when the jacket is closed.~~

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~~Inspection of Dress~~

~~A Steward can be appointed to inspect whips, spurs and item of dress before any Test.~~

~~The Steward has the authority to refuse permission to start for any Athlete, whose whip or spurs or safety equipment contravene articles 538. The Steward will immediately report the circumstances to the Ground Jury for confirmation.~~

~~An Athlete who competes with illegal whip(s), spurs or incorrect items of dress is liable to elimination, at the discretion of the Ground Jury.~~

~~520~~522 Saddlery / Dress

Please refer to the FEI TackApp. See also FEI Eventing Tack and Equipment Requirements

~~Please also refer to the FEI TackApp. See also **FEI Eventing Rules** Art. 538 and 539.~~

~~Training and Exercising~~

~~Compulsory~~

~~An English type saddle and any form of bridle, including double bridle, snaffle, gag or hackamores are compulsory.~~

~~Permitted~~

~~Running martingales, Irish martingales, bit guards, boots, bandages, fly shields, nose covers and saddle covers are permitted.~~

~~Leather, sheepskin or similar material may be used on each cheek piece of the bridle providing the material does not exceed three centimeters in diameter measured from the Horse's cheek.~~

~~Permitted for Lunging~~

~~Single direct side reins are permitted only while lunging (only with one lunge line) as are running reins and chambons.~~

~~Forbidden~~

~~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 elimination.~~

~~Dressage Test~~

~~Compulsory~~

~~An English type saddle and a permitted bridle are compulsory.~~

~~Permitted~~

~~A snaffle bridle of which the bit is made of metal, flexible rubber or synthetic, or plastic or leather material is also permitted as authorised in Annex A. Snaffles are permitted and must have a minimum diameter of fourteen millimetres (14 mm). For Ponies the minimum diameter shall be ten millimetres (10 mm). The diameter of the mouthpiece is measured adjacent to the rings or the cheeks of the mouthpiece. The reins must be attached to the bit.~~

~~The bridle must be made entirely of leather or leather-like material, except for a small disc of soft padding, which may be used under the intersection of the two leather straps of a crossed noseband, on the poll or underneath the noseband.~~

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- A browband is required and except for the parts that attach to the crownpiece or headstall, is not required to be made of leather or leather-like material
- A breast plate may be used.
- Ear hoods are permitted for all Events and may also provide noise reduction. However, ear hoods must allow for ears to move freely and must not cover the Horse's eyes and ear plugs are not permitted (with the exception of prize giving ceremonies). The ear hoods should be discreet in colour and design. Ear hoods may not be attached to the noseband.
- Nose net are allowed
- Martingale stoppers are permitted

For drawings of permitted bits and nosebands, see Annex A – Saddlery, table Bits and table Nosebands. Certain tests may specify that only a snaffle bridle is allowed.

Forbidden

Martingales, bit guards, any kind of gadgets (such as bearing, side, running or balancing reins, etc.), any form of blinkers, earplugs and saddle covers, are under penalty of elimination, strictly forbidden.

False tails are permitted provided they are not weighted or otherwise enhanced in any way whatsoever.

Bits where the mouthpieces rings restrict the reins to move freely are not permitted as well as bits that can slide vertically creating a gag effect.

Any pieces of tack that impairs the ears to move freely is forbidden.

Cross Country and Jumping Tests

Permitted

The type of saddlery is optional. Gags are allowed as are unrestricted running martingales or Irish martingales. Reins must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle. The stirrup iron and stirrup leathers must hang free from the bar of the saddle and outside of the flap.

Forbidden

Any form of blinkers, side, running or balancing reins; tongue straps and/or tying down the Horse's tongue; any other restrictions, any bit or other item of saddlery likely to wound a Horse are forbidden.

Any pieces of tack that impairs the ears to move freely is forbidden.

For Cross Country, any addition to the cheekpiece is forbidden (sheepskin or additional material).

For Jumping only, leather, sheepskin or similar material may be used on each cheek piece of the bridle providing the material does not exceed three centimeters in diameter measured from the Horse's cheek.

Any device which does not allow an immediate and unrestricted separation of the Athlete's boot from the stirrup in case of a fall is forbidden.Any gadget which does not allow an immediate and unrestricted separation of the Athlete in case of a fall, is forbidden.

Neck straps, if used on Cross Country, must be attached either to the breastplate or to the saddle.

For Cross Country, a throat lash is compulsory to maintain the bridle in place.

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~~For Cross Country, bitless bridles are not allowed.~~

~~For Cross Country, hackamores must be used with a bit. The maximum length of the shank is 24 cm, measured in a straight line from the middle of the higher ring to the middle of the lower ring.~~

~~For Cross Country, bits with a lever arm may not exceed 10 cm. The length of the lever arm is measured in a straight line from the lowest point where the bit is stopped to the lowest point of the lever arm.~~

~~**Jumping Test – Boots**~~

~~For the Jumping Test, the total maximum weight of equipment allowed to be added to a Horse's leg, front or hind (single or multiple boots, fetlock rings etc), is five hundred (500) grams (shoe excluded).~~

~~The use of hind boots for the Jumping test must comply with art. 257 of the Jumping rules.~~

~~Failure to comply with this paragraph will incur elimination.~~

~~**Inspection of Saddlery**~~

~~A Steward can be appointed to check the saddlery of each Horse before it enters the arena or starts a test.~~

~~In the Dressage Test the checking of the bridle must be done with the greatest caution.~~

~~If the Athlete so requests, the bridle and bit may be checked immediately after the test has been completed. However, should the bridle or bit in such a case be found not to be permitted, the Athlete will be eliminated.~~

523 Unauthorised Assistance

Any intervention by a third party, whether solicited or not, with the object of facilitating the task of the Athlete or of helping their Horse, is considered unauthorised assistance and the Athlete is liable to be eliminated at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

Officials or spectators who draw the attention of an Athlete to a deviation from the course will be considered giving unauthorised assistance which may result in the elimination of the Athlete.

In particular in the Cross Country Test the following will be considered unauthorised assistance:

a) To take intentionally a lead from another Athlete.
b) To be followed, preceded or accompanied, on any part of the course, by any vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, or Horseman not in the Competition.
c) To post friends at certain points to call directions or make signals in passing.
d) To have someone at an obstacle to encourage the Horse by any means whatsoever.
e) 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.

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523.1 Exceptions

a) Whip, headgear or spectacles may be handed to an Athlete without dismounting during the Cross Country Test.

b) An Athlete, 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.

523.2 Receiving Apparatus / Cameras

The use of any receiving apparatus by Athletes is strictly forbidden while mounted during the test. Automatic recording of data during the test (e.g. heart beat monitoring, temperature, etc.) to be used for the Welfare of the Horse and research purposes after the completion of the test is allowed. For use of cameras on Athletes or equipment – see General Regulations. For EFHKC Named-Events, requests for use of cameras must be approved by EFHKC office, request for approval for other events must be reviewed by the Eventing Delegate in consultation with the Organiser.

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Chapter 8 DRESSAGE TEST

524 EFHKC Dressage Rules

The EFHKC Dressage Rules apply for the Eventing Dressage Test except where otherwise provided in these Eventing Rules. Any modification introduced to the EFHKC Dressage Rules during the year will be evaluated for inclusion in these Eventing Rules from the following competition season.

525 Administration

525.1 Type and level of Test

The type and level of the test will be determined by the type and level of the Competition and will, therefore, be related to the quality and the standard of preparation of the Athletes and Horses.

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.

525.1.1 Dressage Test for Affiliated Competition

Organising Committees are free to select the specific test to be used within the level of the Competitions.

526 Scoring

526.1 Marking

526.1.1 Good Marks

Judges will award good marks from zero (0) to ten (10) including half marks for each numbered movement and for the harmony mark.

526.2 Calculation of Scores

526.2.1 Good Marks & Errors

The good marks from zero to ten (10) awarded by each Judge to an Athlete for each numbered movement of the Dressage Test together with the harmony mark are added together deducting any error of course or test.

A fall of an Athlete or Horse during the period from when the bell rings to the end of their Test will lead to elimination.

Eventing Dressage test error penalties:

1st time	Two (2) points
2nd time	Four (4) points
3rd time	Elimination
Other errors:	Two (2) points per error to be deducted

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All of the following are considered technical faults:

a) Entering the space around the arena with a whip or with boots/bandages on the Horse's legs or with discrepancy in dress (e.g., lack of gloves).

b) Entering the Dressage arena with a whip or with boots/bandages on the Horse's legs or with discrepancy in dress (e.g., lack of gloves).

i) If the Test has already started before the discrepancy has been noticed, the Judge at C stops the Athlete and, if needed and possible, an assistant may enter the arena to remove the item(s). The Athlete then continues the Test from the movement where they were stopped. The marks given before they were stopped are not changed.

c) Entering the Dressage arena before the sound of the bell.

d) Not entering the arena within 45 seconds after the bell, but within 90 seconds.

e) Using voice or clicking the tongue repeatedly.

f) Athletes not taking the reins in one (1) hand at the salute.

526.2.2 Judges Percentages

For each Judge the percentage of maximum possible good marks obtainable is then calculated. Percentage is obtained dividing total good marks and errors of the Judge by maximum possible good marks obtainable and then multiplying by 100 and rounding the result to two decimal digits. This value is shown as the individual mark for that Judge.

Rounding the result to two decimals implies that ~~includes~~ any score of "x.xx5" and above is round up and any score less than "x.xx5" in rounded down.

526.2.3 Athlete's Percentage

Athlete's percentage is calculated on the average good marks and errors obtained by adding together the total good marks for each Judge and dividing by the number of Judges. The Athletes percentage will always be rounded to two decimal digits.

526.2.4 Penalty Points

In order to convert Athletes percentage into penalty points, this must be subtracted from 100 with the resulting figure being rounded to one decimal digit. The result is the score in penalty points for the test.

Rounding the result to one decimal implies that ~~includes~~ any score of "x.x5" and above is rounded up, and any score less than "x.x5" is rounded down

~~Eventing Dressage test error penalties:~~

~~1st time~~	~~Two (2) points~~
~~2nd time~~	~~Four (4) points~~
~~3rd time~~	~~Elimination~~
~~Other errors:~~	~~Two (2) points per error to be deducted~~

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Chapter 9 CROSS COUNTRY TEST

527 Rules Governing the Cross Country Test

527.1 Starting

527.1.1 Starting Procedure

Athletes at the start of the Cross Country must be under the control of the starter and may not deliberately start until instructed to do so, under penalty of elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury/Eventing Delegate.

The Horse does not have to stand absolutely immobile, but the Athlete must not get any advantage from a flying start.

Each Athlete should be given reasonable warning before the time the Athlete is due to start, but it is the Athlete's responsibility to ensure that the Athlete is ready to start at the correct time.

527.1.2 Starting Box

In order to simplify the task of the starter, an enclosure approximately 5x5 metres ~~five meters per five meters~~ will be built at the start of the Cross Country, with an open front through which Horses will start and a gap in one or both sides from which the Horses will enter.

Each Athlete must start from within the enclosure and is at liberty to move around and through the enclosure as the Athlete pleases.

An attendant may lead the Horse into the enclosure and may hold the Horse until the signal to start is given. From that instant, the Athlete is considered to be on the course and no further assistance may be given.

527.2 Optimum Time and Timing

527.2.1 Optimum Time / Time Limit

The distance chosen, carried out at the chosen speed, gives the optimum time. Completing in less than the optimum time is not rewarded. An Athlete exceeding the optimum time will be penalised in accordance with ~~art~~Art. 530.2 up to the time limit.

The time limit is twice the optimum time.

527.2.2 Timing

Each Athlete will be timed on the Cross Country Test from the moment the signal to start is given or from the moment the Athlete crosses the starting line which ever happens first to the moment the Athletes crosses the finishing line.

If an Athlete is stopped by an Official~~,~~(~~e~~e.g., for a broken fence, accident, being overtaken, for medical or veterinary examination, etc.)), the time during which the Athlete is prevented from continuing until the Athlete is cleared to start will be recorded and deducted from the total time taken to complete the Cross Country Test.

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527.3 Error of Course

All compulsory passages on Cross Country and all obstacles, including all elements and/or options, must be passed or jumped in order under penalty of elimination.

All red or white flags must be respected wherever they occur on course under penalty of elimination except as provided in ~~art~~Art. 531.2 & 531.4.

Retaking an obstacle already jumped is forbidden, under penalty of elimination, except as provided for in ~~art~~Art. 531.2 ~~&~~ and 531.4.

527.4 Pace and Dismounting

Between the start and finish of the Cross Country Test, Athletes are free to choose their own pace.

Athletes may voluntarily dismount (without incurring elimination according to ~~art~~Art. 531.5.1) to check on the Horse, adjust saddlery or equipment, or when held on course.

527.5 Overtaking

Any Athlete who is about to be overtaken by a following Athlete must quickly clear the way.

Any Athlete overtaking another Athlete must do so only at a safe and suitable place.

When the leading Athlete is before an obstacle and about to be overtaken, the Athlete must follow the directions of the Officials.

When the leading Athlete is committed to jump an obstacle, the following Athlete may jump that obstacle only in such a way that will cause no inconvenience or danger for either.

527.6 Athlete in Difficulty

If, in attempting to negotiate an obstacle, a Horse should be trapped in such a way that it is unable to proceed without assistance or is liable to injure itself, the Athlete will be instructed by the fence Judge to dismount and will be eliminated.

The fence Judge will decide if parts of the obstacle need to be dismantled or if any other assistance needs to be given to extricate the Horse.

527.7 Stopping Athletes

If any part of an obstacle is obstructed by an Athlete 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, subsequent Athletes must be halted.

In such a case, an Official should be posted in the path of the oncoming Athlete. The Official shall wave a red flag, which indicates that the Athlete must stop.

Failure to stop is penalised by elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

The Official will stop Athletes only upon the instruction of the Control Centre or during an emergency at their own obstacle.

Athletes may be stopped on the course at obstacles or at designated timing/stopping points.

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527.7.1 Timing

The time during which the Athlete was stopped, from the moment the Athlete passed the timing point until the Athlete passes that same point after being given the order to restart, will be recorded and it will be deducted from the total time taken by the Athlete to complete the course.

It is clearly intended that the time shall be taken as the Athlete gallops past the timing point, not after the Athlete halts nor after a start from the halt.

527.8 Leaving the Course After Elimination

An Athlete eliminated for any reason must leave the course at once and has no right to continue. The Athlete must walk their Horse off the course, either mounted or dismounted.

Athletes who fail to comply will be disciplined at the discretion of the Ground Jury in accordance with Art.513 ~~(Dangerous Riding)~~.

528 Courses

528.1 Marking

528.1.1 Red or White Boundary Flags

Red or white boundary flags shall be used to mark the starting and finishing lines, to mark compulsory passages, and to define obstacles. They are placed in such a way that an Athlete must leave a red flag on their right and a white flag on their left.

528.1.2 Numbers and Letters

Each obstacle on Cross Country shall be numbered. Obstacles with elements or options (art. 529.5.1) shall, in addition, be lettered (A, B, C, etc.). Each compulsory passage shall be marked and numbered consecutively.

528.1.3 Start and Finish Signs

In addition to the red or white boundary flags, the starting and finishing line shall also be marked by distinct signs.

528.2 Distances and Speeds

The distances and speeds demanded for the different levels are determined by the intended difficulty of the whole test.

Course Designers, within the limits shown in the Table of Distances, Speeds, Times and Jumping Efforts for the relevant level of Competition ~~see~~ in Annex ~~B~~A table Distances, will choose the most suitable distance for the specific Competition.

Any exceptional modification to the distances and speeds specified in Annex B table Distances must be approved by the Eventing Committee, except as provided for in Art. 520.2.

528.3 Finishing Lines

The last obstacle of Cross Country shall be not less than 20 metres, and no more than 50 metres from the finishing line.

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528.4 Course Plans

Each Athlete will be given in advance a plan showing the track of the course.

The course plan must include the following:

a) The position of the start and finish
b) The numbered obstacles and compulsory passages
c) The distance
d) The optimum time and time limit

529 Obstacles

Please refer to the FEI Cross Country Guide for Officials for further information.

529.1 Definition

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

529.2 Type of Obstacles

529.2.1 General

The obstacles must be fixed and imposing in shape and appearance. 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 an Athlete being able to pass mounted under an obstacle. Portable fences must be secured to the ground in a way that they have no possibility to move if hit by a Horse.

529.2.2 Construction

The 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 can be quickly rebuilt exactly as before. Such a construction must not in any way detract from the solidity of the obstacle.

529.2.3 Brush

Brush on top of fences must be made of flexible and deformable material. The fence must be constructed so that a Horse clearing the fixed and solid part is unlikely to be injured by the brush or hedge. Bullfinches, i.e. thin brushes or hedges through which a Horse can be expected to jump are permitted, provided they can be maintained in consistent condition throughout the test.

529.2.4 Frangible/Deformable Obstacles

Obstacles can be provided with frangible/deformable technology only if such technology has been approved by the FEI according to the FEI Standard for the minimum strength of frangible/deformable cross country fences. A list of approved technologies is published on the FEI website.

For all levels, all open oxers, open corners, verticals or near verticals with open rails, top rail on triple bars and gates where the rail dimensions and weight fit the acceptable parameters of an FEI approved frangible device, must be fitted with frangible devices.

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529.2.5 Fences ~~related~~ Related to ~~water~~Water

Each cross-country course must have at least one obstacle (effort) related to water

529.2.6 Sloping & Round Leading Edges

Spread fences including corners must not have an upright or vertical leading edge. The top of the front of the fence must be rounded or sloped. All other fences, including gates and fences using square and/or sawn materials, must not have any sharp or square edges. Brush fences are excluded provided there is at least 20cms of brush above the solid part of the fence.

529.2.7 Ground lines

Ground lines must be used on fences at all levels.

An additional ground line is not compulsory for fences with a leading edge of 50 cm or less.

~~**Note:** Please refer to the Cross Country guide for Officials for further information about the use of Ground lines~~

~~529.4~~529.3 Dimensions

The dimensions of obstacles must be within the limits shown in the Table of Obstacle Heights and Spreads for the relevant level of Competition ~~see~~ provided in Annex ~~B~~A ~~table Dimensions~~.

Obstacles must comply with the permitted fence dimensions as per Annex ~~B~~ A at the time of the approval by the Ground Jury (in case of change of ground conditions).

~~529.4.1~~529.3.1Fixed Part

The fixed and solid parts of an obstacle may not exceed the specified height or spread at any of the points at which an Athlete might reasonably attempt to negotiate the obstacle.

~~529.4.2~~529.3.2Brush

The overall height and the height of the solid part of a hedge or brush fence must never exceed the relative dimension set in the Table of Obstacle Heights and Spreads for the relevant level of Competition ~~see~~ provided in Annex A~~B table Dimensions~~.

~~529.4.3~~529.3.3Water

At obstacles involving water crossings (ford, lake or wide river), the depth of water, from the entrance to the exit must not exceed 35 centimetres. The length of any water crossing must be at least six (6) metres~~meters~~ between entry and exit, except where an exit step(s) or fence is jumped directly out of the water, in which case the minimum length must be nine meters.

A fence must not be less than two strides before a step out of water or three strides after a drop in water.

Water to water with a drop is not a permitted obstacle question at any level.

~~529.4.4~~529.3.4Obstacles with Spread Only

At an obstacle with spread only (dry or water filled ditch), a guard rail or hedge in front that facilitates jumping is permitted. It may not exceed 50 centimetres in height and must be included in the measurement of the spread.

~~529.4.5~~529.3.5Drops

No drops over 160 centimetres are permitted.

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~~529.5~~529.4 Measurement

~~529.5.1~~529.4.1 Height

The height of an obstacle is measured from the point where the average Horse would take off.

~~529.5.2~~529.4.2 Spread

The spread of an open obstacle (e.g. oxer or ditch) is measured from the outside of the rails or other material making up the obstacle on the line where the average Horse is expected to jump. The spread of a closed obstacle with a solid top (e.g. Tables) is measured from the highest point to the highest point on the line where the average Horse is expected to jump. Base spread measurements include all solid element/rails, including solid ground lines (please refer to ~~XC~~ Cross Country Guidelines for details).

~~529.5.3~~529.4.3 Drop

The drop on the landing side of an obstacle is measured from the highest part of the obstacle, including from the top of a brush fence, to the point where the average Horse would land.

~~529.5.4~~529.4.4 Natural Obstacles

When the height of an obstacle cannot be clearly defined (e.g. natural hedge, bullfinch), the height is measured to the solid part of the obstacle through which a Horse cannot pass with impunity.

~~529.6~~529.5 Obstacles with Elements and/or Options

~~529.6.1~~529.5.1 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.

~~529.6.2~~529.5.2 Obstacles with Alternatives

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

An alternative obstacle must be sited in such a way that the ~~horse~~Horse/ ~~athlete~~ Athlete must make a new attempt/approach after a refusal or run-out.

~~529.6.3~~529.5.3 Black Flagged 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 on both sides of the flag.

~~529.7~~529.6 Number of Jumping Efforts

The total number of jumping efforts shall be within the limits (minimum and maximum) shown in the Table of Distances, Speeds, Times and Jumping Efforts for the relevant level of Competition ~~see~~provided in Annex ~~B~~A table Distances.

The efforts to be counted are the efforts on the route expected to be taken by the ~~average~~ majority of horses.

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For all classes at all levels, it is possible to have a maximum of an additional 2 efforts whereby steps and ditches do not necessarily count as efforts under the following conditions:

a) 2 steps as part of a combination/related fences may only count as one effort, eg a sunken road with what would traditionally be 4 efforts (fence before, step down, step up, fence after) ~~will~~ may count as 3 efforts

b) 3 steps up or down ~~will~~may count as 2 efforts

c) a ditch as part of a combination (e.g. a hollow/coffin type fence) does not count as an effort

d) ~~the steps and ditches would be flagged/lettered as normal and judged as normal.~~ a step down as part of a combination need not necessarily be counted as an effort provided that any such step does not exceed the maximum permitted height of an obstacle for the Competition. Steps up that do not exceed 75% of the maximum permitted height of an obstacle for the Competition need not necessarily count. The CD and TD need to agree, in advance of the competition, how many of such efforts, if any, are appropriate for the particular competition given the nature of the terrain and the balance, flow, and intensity of the course. If a step or a ditch is clearly an 'effort', it should be counted as such.

~~d)~~e)

530 Scoring

530.1 Faults at Obstacles

Fault	Penalty
First refusal, run-out or circle	20 penalties
Second refusal, run-out or circle at the same obstacle	40 penalties
Third refusal, run-out or circle of Horse on XC course at same obstacle	elimination
Fourth cumulative refusal, run-out or circle of Horse on XC Course	elimination
Fall of Athlete or 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
Jumping obstacle with crossed flags	elimination
After more than two minutes of continuous disobedience	elimination
Activating a frangible device where the dimension of the fence is modified	11 penalties
Dangerous Riding	25 penalties
Missing a flag as per art. 531.2	~~15~~ 9 penalties

Evidence: Only official video recording can be used as evidence. Officials will clarify before start of Cross Country and inform Chefs d'Equipe/riders at meeting/briefing which video recording will represent the official view, to avoid any misunderstanding.

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530.2 Time Faults

Fault	Penalty
Exceeding optimum time	~~zero point four (~~0.4~~)~~ penalt~~y~~ies per commenced second
For every second more than 15 seconds under optimum time (HKE50/60/70/80 Class only)	0.4 ~~penalty~~penalties per commenced second
Exceeding time limit	elimination

HKE90 and above, completing the course in less than the time allowed is not rewarded, but exceeding the time allowed, Athletes are penalized with 0.4 penalties per commenced second.

HKE80 and below, completing the course more than 15 seconds under the optimum time or exceeding the optimum time, Athletes are penalised with 0.4 penalties per commenced second.

Exceeding the time limit involves elimination.

530.3 Additional Reasons for Elimination

530.3.1 Compulsory Elimination

Elimination must be applied in the following cases:

a) Competing with improper saddlery (~~art~~Art. 522).
b) Error of course not rectified (~~art~~Art. 527.3).
c) Omission of obstacle or compulsory passage (~~art~~Art. 527.3).
d) Jumping or incurring a fault at an obstacle in the wrong order or passing through a compulsory passage in the wrong order (~~art~~Art. 527.3).
e) Jumping an obstacle in the wrong direction (~~art~~Art. 527.3).
f) Retaking an obstacle already jumped (~~art~~Art. 527.3).
g) Athlete in difficulty (~~art~~Art. 527.6).
h) Failure to pass on the correct side of directional flags
i) Exceeding the Time Limit
j) Third disobedience during the Jumping test of a round anywhere on the course
k) Failure to re-attempt an obstacle after a run-out
l) Fall of Athlete during the test of a round anywhere on the course
m) Fall of Horse during the test of a round anywhere on the course
n) Starting before the bell
o) After being stopped by the Judge or stopping voluntarily, continuing before the bell and/or from a point nearer the next obstacle
p) Re-attempting an obstacle which has been disturbed, before the bell
q) Failing to re-attempt an obstacle following a first or second disobedience
r) Failure to re-attempt all obstacles of an open combination
s) Jumping an obstacle which does not form part of the course
t) Attempting an alternative obstacle before the bell when the other obstacle has been disturbed as the result of disobedience or fall
u) Failing to jump the next obstacle within 45 seconds
v) Knocking so as to cause malfunction of the timing equipment
w) Improperly leaving the arena
x) Failing to cross the finishing line mounted
y) Failing to leave the arena mounted and by the designated exit, unless injured

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z) Jumping or attempting to jump any obstacle or passing through the finish without protective headgear on.
aa) Violated the dress rules

530.3.2 Ground Jury Discretion

Elimination is left to the discretion of the Ground Jury in the following cases:

a) Dangerous riding (~~art~~Art. 513).
b) Abuse of Horse (~~art~~Art. 514).
c) Deliberately starting before being given the signal to start (~~art~~Art. 527.1.1).
d) Jumping or attempting to jump any obstacle without headgear, or with an unfastened retention harness (~~art~~Art. 522.1.1).
e) Wilful obstruction of an overtaking Athlete, or failure to follow the instructions of the Officials while being overtaken (~~art~~Art. 513).
f) Causing danger to another Athlete while overtaking that Athlete (~~art~~Art. 513).
g) Failure to stop when signalled (~~art~~Art. 527.7).
h) Unauthorised assistance (~~art~~Art. 523).
i) Starting out of order.
j) Failure to enter the arena within one minute of being called
k) Ignoring the bell when required to stop during a round
l) Receiving unauthorized assistance
m) Using whip prior to commencement of the course.

531 Definition of Faults

The following faults at obstacles (refusal, run-out and circle) will be penalised unless, in the opinion of the relevant Official, they are clearly not connected with the negotiation or attempted negotiation of a numbered obstacle or element.

In the case of black flag alternatives only one obstacle/element has to be jumped and an Athlete 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 the Athlete has not presented their Horse at the next element of the original line.

In the case of black flag~~s~~ alternatives, the faults at obstacles (refusal, run-out and circle) will only be penalised if related to the obstacle/elements attempted or negotiated (elements not attempted or negotiated will be irrelevant for the judging of such alternatives).

531.1 Refusal

531.1.1 Obstacles ~~With~~ with Height

At obstacles or elements with height (i.e. exceeding 30 centimetres), a Horse is considered to have refused if it stops in front of the obstacle to be jumped.

531.1.2 Obstacles ~~Without~~ without Height

At all other obstacles (i.e. 30 centimetres or less in height) a stop followed immediately by a standing jump is not however penalised, but if the halt is sustained or in any way prolonged, this constitutes a refusal. The Horse may step sideways but if it steps back, this is a refusal.

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531.1.3 Multiple Refusals

After a refusal, if an Athlete redoubles or changes their 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.

531.2 Run-out - ~~missing~~ Missing a ~~flag~~Flag

a) Clear (0 penalties): A ~~horse~~ Horse is considered to have cleared the fence when the head, neck and points of both shoulders pass between the extremities of the obstacle as flagged. If a flag is dislodged, the hindquarters must jump the height of the solid part of the obstacle.

b) Missing a flag (~~15~~ 9 penalties): A ~~horse~~ Horse is considered to have missed a flag when the point of a shoulder fails to pass between the extremities of the obstacle as flagged. The head and neck must pass inside the extremities of the obstacle as flagged. If a flag is dislodged, the hindquarters must jump the height of the solid part of the obstacle

c) Run-Out (20 penalties): A Horse is considered to have run-out if, having been presented at an obstacle on the course, it avoids it in such a way that the head, neck and point of either shoulder fail to pass between the extremities of the obstacle as flagged or the hindquarters have not jumped the height of the solid part of the obstacle. Continuing on course without representing will incur elimination.

531.2.1 Change of Intention

An Athlete is permitted to change their mind as to where the Athlete 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, the Combination will be considered to have run-out.

531.2.2 Judging of Bounce Obstacles

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, the Horse 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 Athlete "changes their mind" while negotiating the first element of a "bounce" and , for example, then goes a longer route, the Athlete will still be penalised 20 penalties for a run-out.

531.3 Circle

531.3.1 Separately Numbered Obstacles

At separately numbered obstacles, an Athlete may circle or cross their tracks between or around them without penalty provided the Athlete has not presented their Horse at the second or subsequent obstacles.

531.3.2 Obstacles Composed of Several Elements

At an obstacle composed of several elements (A, B, C, etc.) a Horse will be penalised once it has jumped the first element and before it has jumped the last element if:

a) It passes around the back of ~~any~~ the next element of the lettered combination that it subsequently jumps.

b) It crosses its tracks between the elements.

c) It circles back around any element that it has already jumped before jumping any subsequent element of a lettered combination

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531.4 Representing After a Disobedience

After being penalised for a refusal, run-out or circle, an Athlete, in order to make another attempt, is permitted to circle one or more times without penalty, until the Athlete again presents their Horse at the obstacle.

At an obstacle composed of several elements if the Athlete refuses, runs out or circles at any element, the Athlete is permitted to retake any elements already jumped, although the Athlete is liable to be penalised for any fault even if the Athlete has previously jumped an element successfully.

If after a refusal, run-out or circle, the Athlete wishes to pass through flags of a fence without height (i.e step or ditch) in the wrong direction in order to retake an element, the Athlete may do so without penalty.

531.4.1 Representing a frangible fence after a Disobedience

Reattempting an activated frangible fence element not correctly restored to its original condition will result in elimination.

531.5 Fall

531.5.1 Athlete

An Athlete is considered to have fallen when the Athlete is separated from their Horse in such a way as to necessitate remounting.

531.5.2 Horse

A Horse is considered to have fallen when, at the same time, both its shoulder and quarters have touched either the ground or the obstacle and the ground or when it is trapped in a fence in such a way that it is unable to proceed without assistance or is liable to injure itself.

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Chapter 10 JUMPING TEST

532 FEI Jumping Rules

The EFHKC Jumping Rules apply for the Eventing Jumping Test except where otherwise provided in these Eventing Rules. Any modification introduced to the EFHKC Jumping Rules during the year will be evaluated for inclusion in these Eventing Rules from the following show season.

533 Object

This test is similar to an ordinary Jumping Competition, but without any attempt to find a winner of this test on its own. Its main objective is to prove that, the Horse and Athlete are well trained in the specialist discipline of Jumping.

The nature of the course, its length, the speed demanded and the dimensions of the obstacles will be in accordance to the level of the Competition.

534 Course and Obstacles

Within the limits shown in Jumping Annex ~~C~~B, the Course Designer is free to plan a track suitable to the level of the Competition.

The dimensions of the obstacles shall not exceed the limits shown in Jumping Annex ~~C~~B. At least two thirds shall be of maximum height for the level offered.

A tolerance of five (5) centimetres in height is acceptable, if dictated by the terrain or by the spacing of the cups as authorised by the FEI Jumping Rules.

534.1 Type of Obstacles

The obstacles will be standard Jumping obstacles.

The obstacles should have a balance of vertical and spread obstacles and shall include two or three doubles or a double and a treble.

Closed combinations are not permitted. A water jump is not permitted, but a water ditch with rails over is allowed.

FEI approved safety cups must be used as support for back poles of spread obstacles, and in the case of a triple bar, to support the centre and back pole of the obstacle.

The jumping cups must have a depth of minimum 20 mm and maximum 25 mm. This also applies for safety cups.

Alternative obstacles are permitted. These jumps are to be marked on the course plan with the same number and with the word "Alternative".

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535 Scoring

535.1 Faults at Obstacles

Fault	Penalty
Knocking down an obstacle	4 penalties
First run-out, refusal or unauthorised circle in the whole test	4 penalties
Second run-out, refusal or unauthorised circle in the whole test	8 penalties
Third run-out, refusal or unauthorised circle in the whole test	elimination
Fall of Athlete or Horse	elimination
Time correction for knockdown with disobedience	6 seconds added to test completion

For short format competitions (when the Jumping ~~test~~ Test is before the Cross Country ~~test~~Test), an ~~athlete~~ Athlete incurring 20 or more Obstacles penalties during the Jumping test will not be authorized to start in the Cross Country ~~test~~ Test and will be automatically eliminated from the ~~competition~~Competition.

535.2 Time Faults

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, Athletes are penalised with 0.4 penalties per commenced second.

~~HKE90 and above, completing the course in less than the time allowed is not rewarded, but exceeding the time allowed, Athletes are penalized with 0.4 penalty per commenced second.~~

~~HKE80 and below, completing the course more than 15 seconds under the optimum time or exceeding the optimum time, Athletes are penalized with 0.4 penalty per commenced second.~~

Exceeding the time limit involves elimination.

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CHAPTER 11 DRESSAGE WITH JUMPING COMPETITIONS

536 Composition

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

537 Dressage Test

The test is judged under the EFHKC Eventing Rules Chapter ~~II~~ 11 Dressage Test except where modified below.

The test may be commanded.

To obtain the score for the Dressage test, the marks are calculated in accordance with Art ~~414~~526.

538 Jumping Test

The test consists of one round of the course, which is conducted and judged in accordance with the EFHKC Eventing Rules Chapter ~~IV~~ 10 Jumping Test. There will be no jump-off. The time taken by each Athlete must be recorded, even if it is within the Time Allowed, as this may be the deciding factor in the event of a tie.

539 Classification

The penalties incurred for the Jumping test are added to the penalties incurred for the Dressage test. The Athlete with the lowest penalty score is the winner.

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.

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Annex A Dressage – Annexes

Note: For Eventing, the bits permitted for the Dressage test have been reformulated to take into account the wide use of snaffles in Eventing (different to the Dressage Rules) as well as defining the action.

Any approved mouthpiece may be combined with any approved cheek piece.

Permitted Bits for the Dressage Test

Action of Bits

- Snaffle bits work on the corners, tongue and bars of the mouth depending on their shape and the rein effect produced by the Athlete
- Single-jointed bits may also work on the roof of the mouth if not fitted and used correctly.
- Straight bar snaffles cause more tongue pressure
- Double-jointed snaffles conform to the shape of the mouth and tongue creating more even pressure
- Rounded or moving centrepieces encourage movement of the tongue and salivation
- Curved mouthpieces with joints and Mullen mouth bits conform to the shape of the tongue and mouth.
- Cheek Pieces
- Full cheek, egg butt and D ring snaffles are more stable and also work on the sides of the mouth
- Loose ring snaffles have a more moveable mouthpiece to encourage mouthing of the bit and salivation
- Hanging cheek snaffles have a slight leverage action and work more on the corners of the mouth and poll

Material:

- Durable enough to be safe
- Must keep smooth and solid surface, not to be altered by the chewing of the horse in order to prevent horse from injuries
- Not health-damaging
- Snaffles: can be made of metal, flexible rubber or synthetic, or plastic or leather material, and may be covered with rubber/latex or leather.
- Bridoon and curb: must be made of metal and/or rigid plastic and may be covered with rubber/latex.

Permitted Snaffles (see diagrams)

- May have one or two joints
- May be double-jointed with rounded or rotating mouthpiece allowing for better fit and comfort. The edges must be rounded and the length of the centre link must be 4.5cm long as a maximum.
- May have a slightly curved port, allowing more room for the tongue. The maximum height is 30mm from the lower part of the side of the tongue to the highest point of the deviation. The widest part of the deviation must be where the mouthpiece contacts the tongue and must have a minimum width of 30mm. The mouthpiece of a jointed or

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~~unjointed snaffle may be shaped in a curve within the dimensions specified above.~~

- ~~Wavy bits are allowed~~
- ~~A coupling is permitted as the centre link and must be solid with no moveable parts other than a roller.~~
- ~~The centre link must be rounded~~
- ~~The diameter of the mouthpiece must be a minimum of 14mm for Horses and 10mm for Ponies at the rings or cheeks.~~
- ~~The maximum length of the cheek piece of a hanging cheek snaffle is 7cm measured from the top of the mouthpiece to the top of the small ring~~

~~Illegal Bits~~

- ~~Snaffles with a control plate (i.e Dr Bristol: if put incorrectly the edge of the plate causes excess pressure on tongue).~~
- ~~Any single or double - jointed cable bits (may cause pinching of the tongue or cheeks)~~
- ~~Bits which place mechanical restraint on tongue (large immovable centre link causes excessive pressure on tongue).~~
- ~~Bits that can slide vertically creating a gag effect~~
- ~~Mouthpiece wings that restrict the reins to move freely.~~

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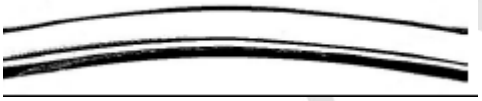
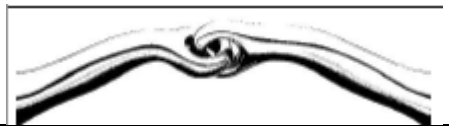
~~Snaffles~~

~~Permitted Mouthpieces~~

~~1. Single jointed~~	~~10.~~
~~2. Double jointed~~	~~11.~~ 
~~3.Shaped single jointed~~ 	~~12.~~
~~4. Single jointed with rubber coating~~	~~13.~~
~~5. Double jointed with rotating middle piece~~	~~14.~~
~~6. Double jointed with plastic middle piece~~	~~15.~~
~~7. ball jointed~~	~~16.~~
~~8.multiple ball jointed~~	~~17.~~
~~9.shaped double jointed~~	~~18.~~
	~~19.~~

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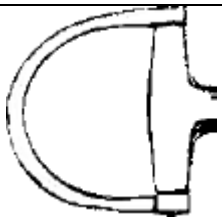
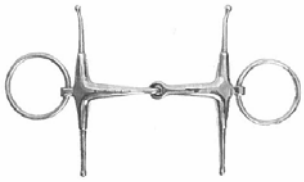
~~Permitted Cheek pieces:~~

~~1.Loose Ring~~	~~7. D-Ring~~
~~2. Egg-Butt~~	~~8. D-Ring~~
~~3. Egg-Butt~~	~~9.Loose ring with sleeves~~
~~4.D-Ring~~ 	~~10. Snaffle with full cheeks~~
~~5. D-Ring~~	~~11. Snaffle with full cheeks~~
~~6.Hanging cheek~~	~~12.Traditional snaffle cheek piece~~ 

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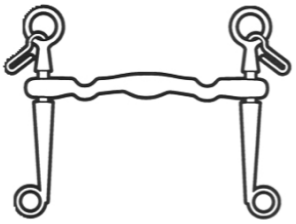
~~Double Bridle~~

~~Permitted Curb Mouthpieces:~~	~~Permitted Curb Cheekpieces:~~
~~1.~~	~~1. Straight cheek~~
~~2.~~	~~2. Straight cheek~~
~~3.~~	~~3. S-Shape cheek~~
~~4.~~	~~4. Sliding Cheeck Curb~~ 
~~5.~~	

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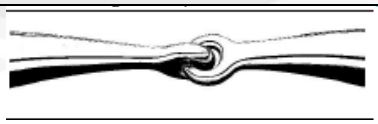
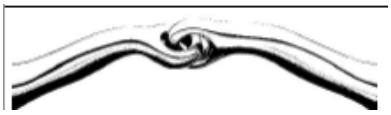
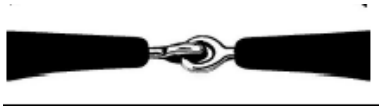
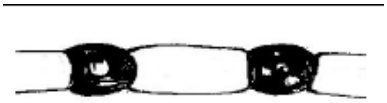
~~Permitted mouthpieces for Bridoon~~

~~1. Single-jointed~~ 	~~5. Souble-jointed with rotating middle-piece~~
~~2. Double-jointed~~	~~6. Double-jointed with plastic middle piece~~
~~3.Shaped single-jointed~~ 	~~7. Ball-jointed~~
~~4. Single-jointed with rubber coating~~ 	~~8.Multiple ball-jointed~~ 
	~~9.Shaped double-jointed~~

~~Permitted Cheekpieces for Bridoon~~

~~1.Loose Ring~~	~~3. Egg-Butt~~
~~2. Egg-Butt~~	~~9.Loose ring with sleeves~~

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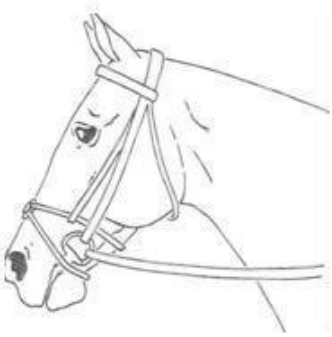
~~Permitted Bridles for the Dressage Test~~

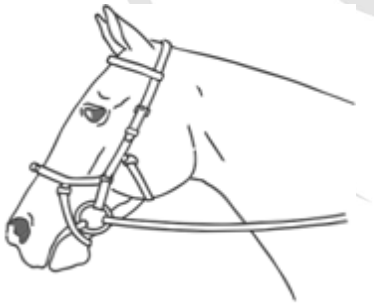
~~The images below are examples only, and similar bridles which produce the same effect on the horse are also allowed if they adhere to the art.522.~~

~~All Nosebands must be correctly fitted, and cannot be so tight to cause unnecessary discomfort to the Horse, Article 1044.8 of the FEI Veterinary Regulations applies in relation to the permitted tightness of the noseband.~~

1) Cavesson

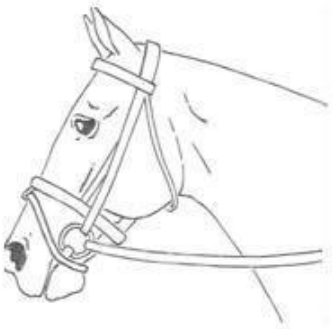
2) Crossed noseband



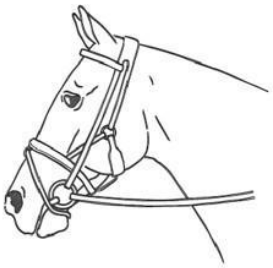


5) Micklem Bridle

3) Dropped noseband



4) Flash noseband



6) Stotztem (combined noseband – no throat lash)

~~Nosebands 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are not permitted when a double bridle is used~~

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Annex ~~B~~A Cross Country - Annexes

1 Cross Country Obstacles Maximum Dimensions

HKE	50/60/70	80	90	100	105	Open
Fixed (m.)	0.50/0.60/0.70m	0.80m	0.90m	1.00m	1.05m	1.10m
Brush (m.)	0.60/0.70/0.80m	1.00m	1.00m	1.10m	1.20m	1.40m
Top Spread (m.)	0.80/0.90/1.00m	1.20m	1.20m	1.30m	1.40m	1.60m
Base Spread (m.)	1.00/1.10/1.15m	1.25m	1.5m	1.8m	2.00m	2.10m
Without Height (m.)	0.90m	1.00m	1.20m	1.40m	1.40m	1.60m
Drop (m.)	0.8m	1.20m	1.30m	1.40m	1.50m	1.60m

2 Distances - Speeds - Jumping Efforts

HKE		50/60/70	80	90	100	105	Open
Distance (m.)	**Min**	1400 m	1600 m	1600 m	1800 m	2000 m	2000 m
	Max	2000 m	2800 m	2800 m	2800 m	2800 m	2800 m
Efforts	**Min**	10	18	18	18	20	20
	Max	18	25	25	25	27	28
Speed (m./min.)		375 – 420m/min	435m/min	450m/min	475m/min	500m/min	520m/min
Time (min.)	**Min**	3’20	3’41”	3’34”	3’48”	4’00”	3’51”
	Max	5’20	6’27”	6”14”	5’54”	5’36”	5’24”

Within the above limits, the CD and TD may adjust in either direction to take account of the terrain, the number of efforts should be broadly proportional to the length of the course.

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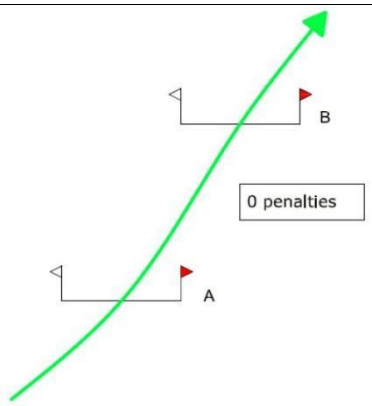
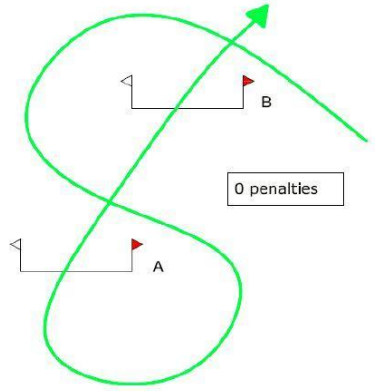
3 Diagram of Cross Country Obstacles and Faults

Explanatory diagrams can be found in a separate document published on FEI website, and is regularly updated.

Diagram No. 1	Diagram No. 2
	
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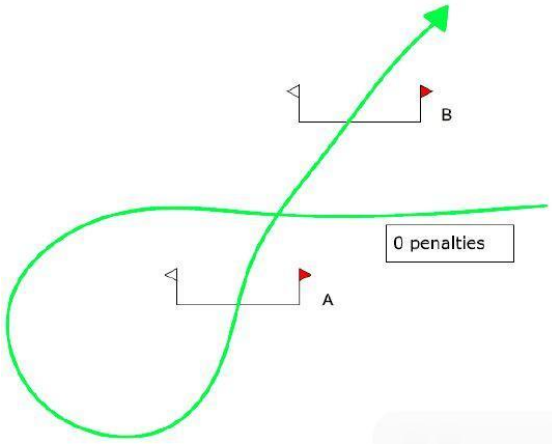	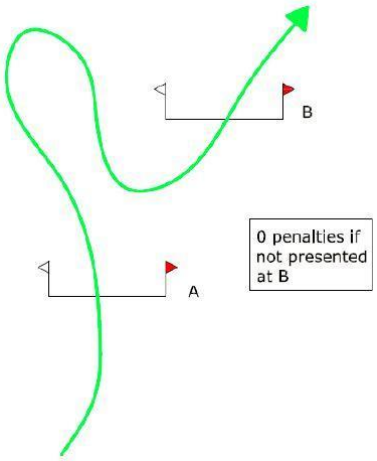

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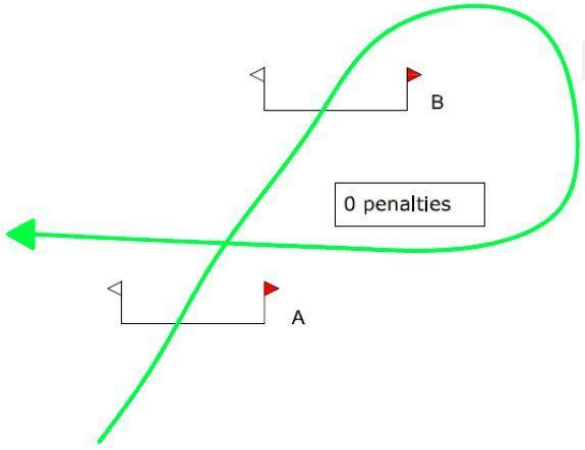
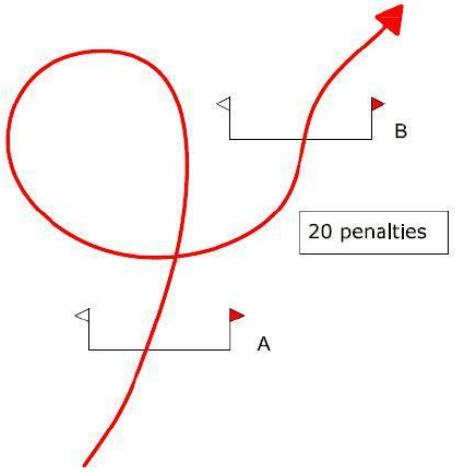
Diagram No. 5	Diagram No. 6
	
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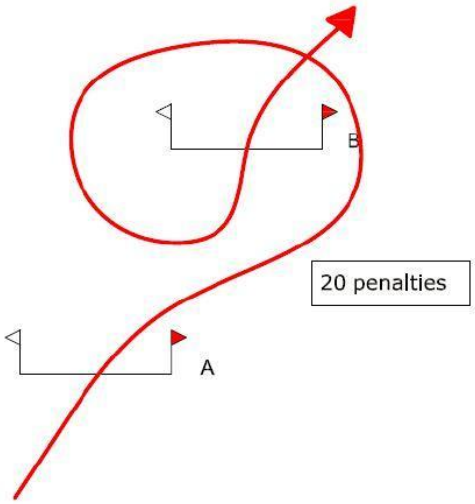	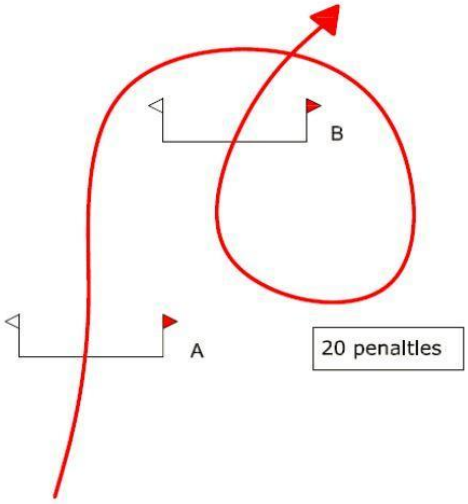

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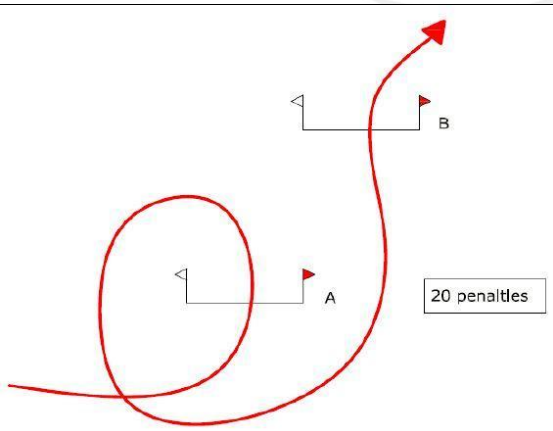	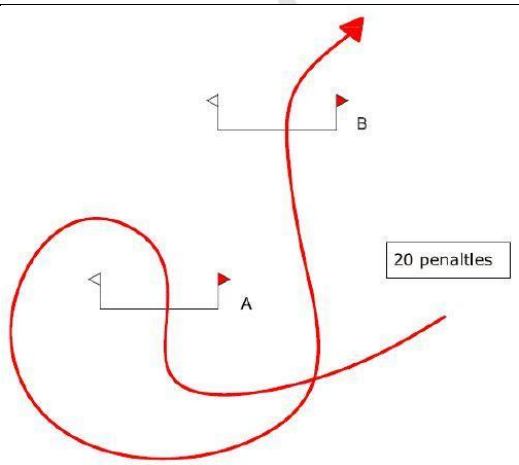
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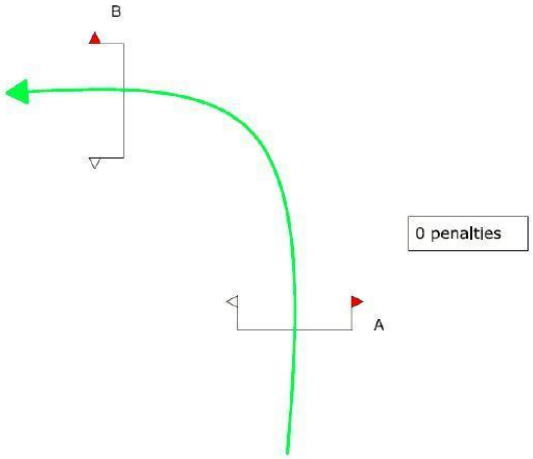	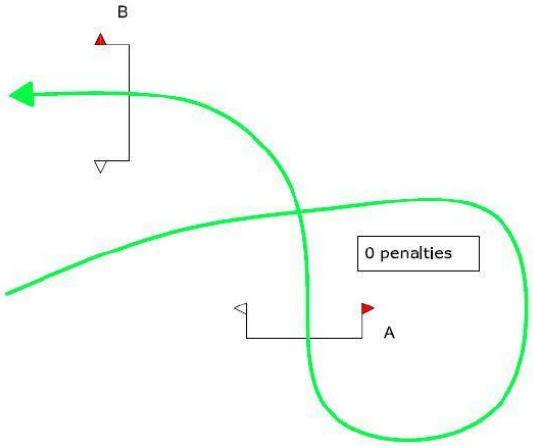

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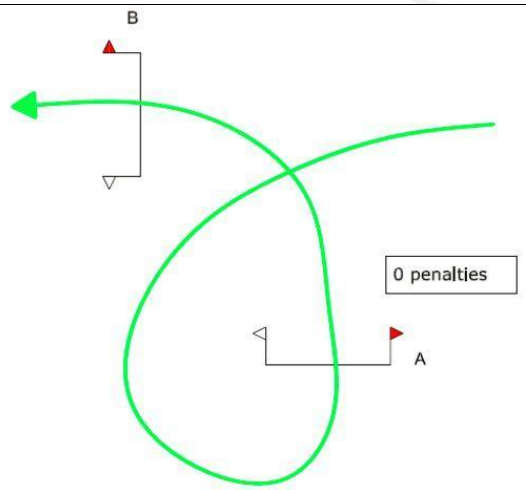	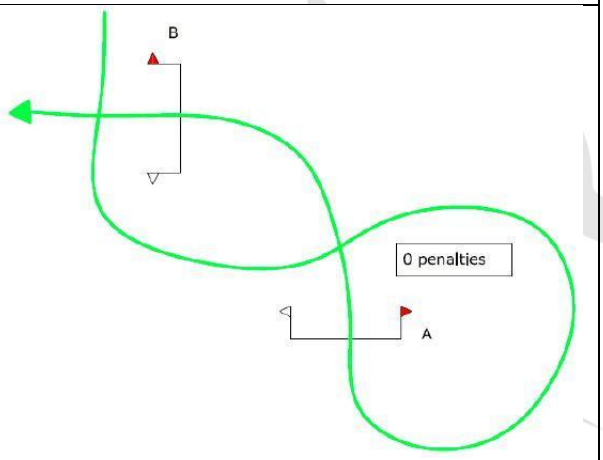
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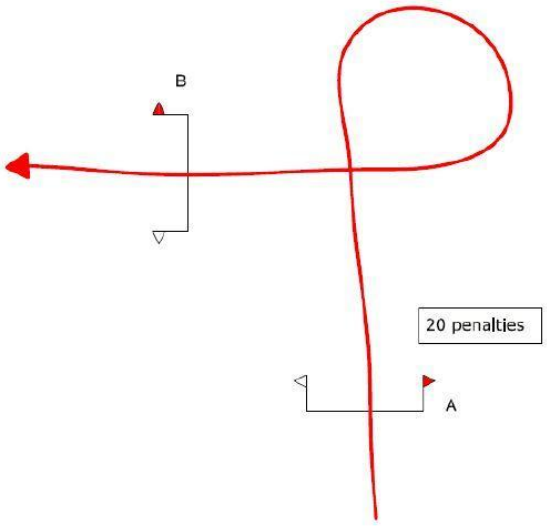	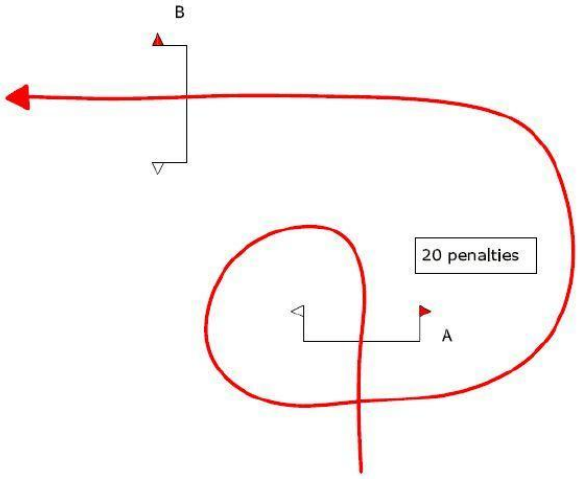

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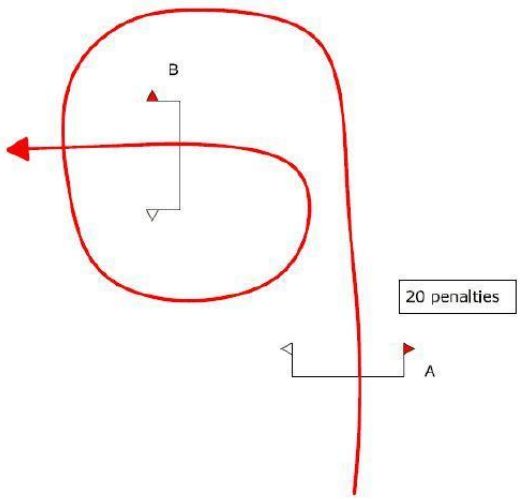
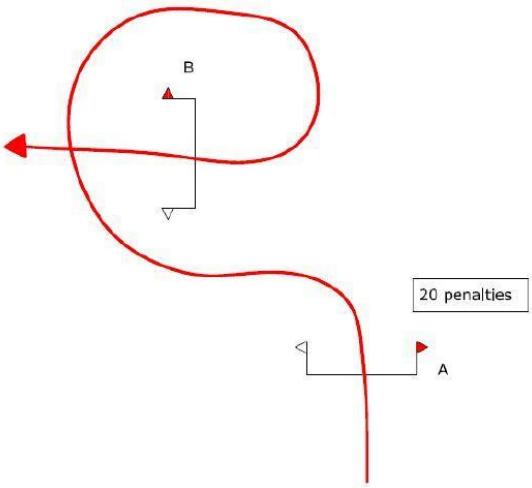
Diagram No. 17	Diagram No. 18
	
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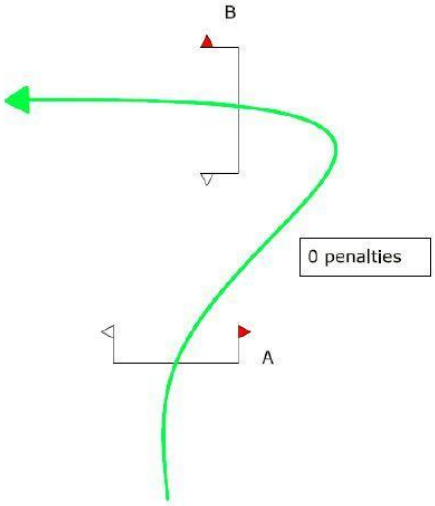	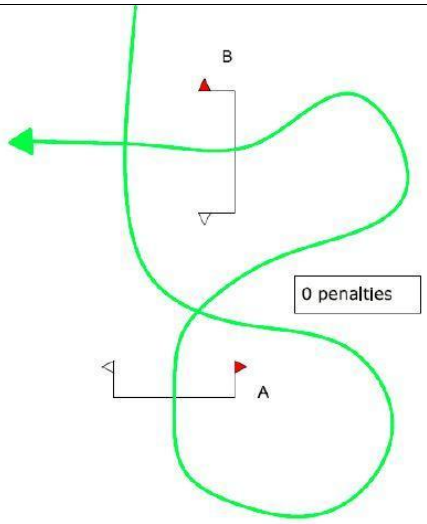

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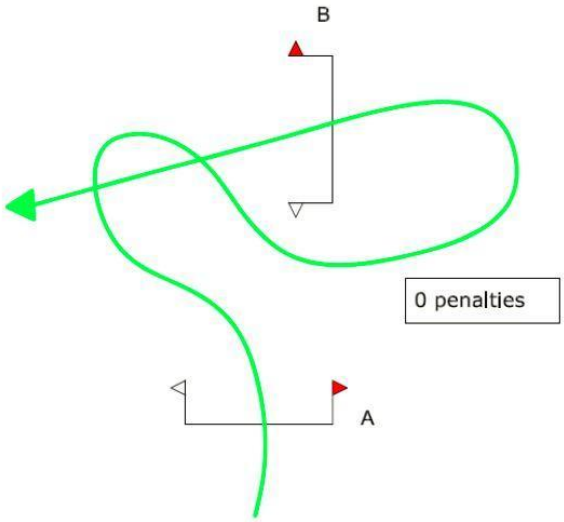	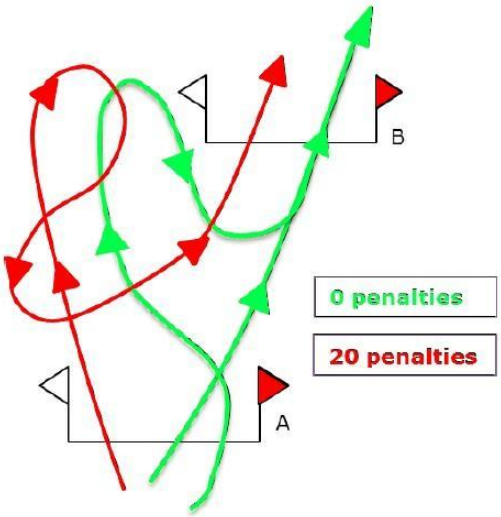
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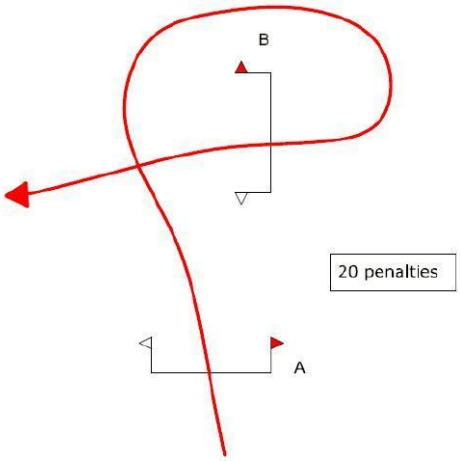	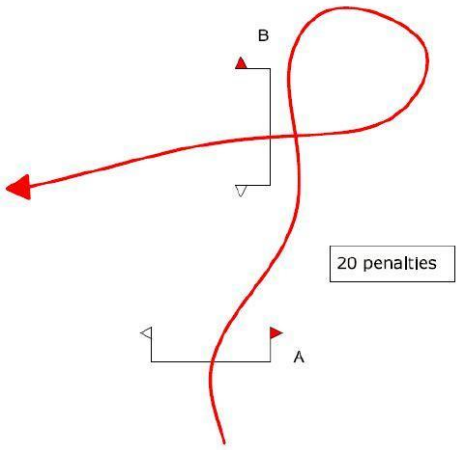

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Diagram No. 25	Diagram No. 26

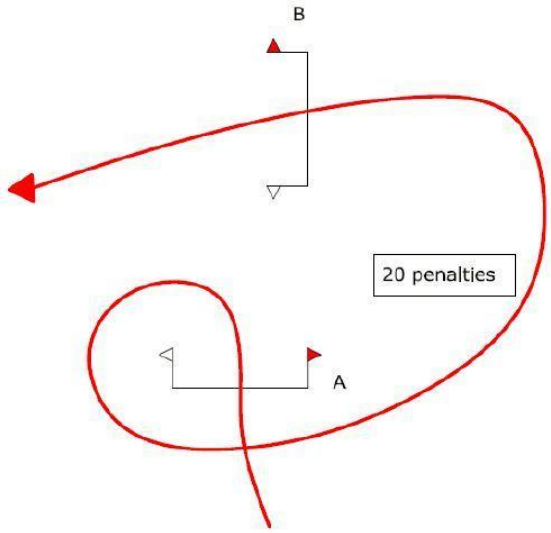
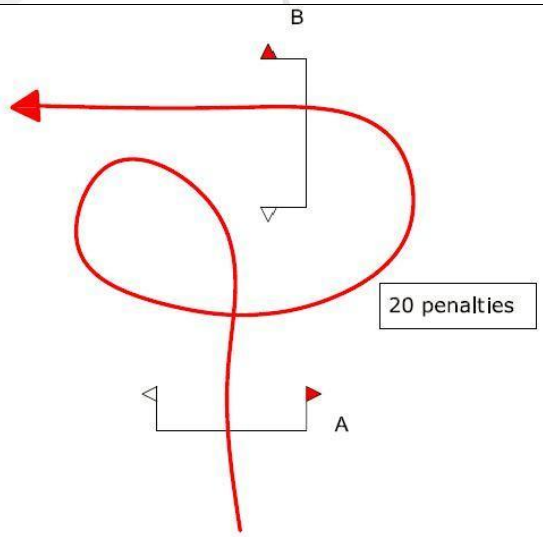

	

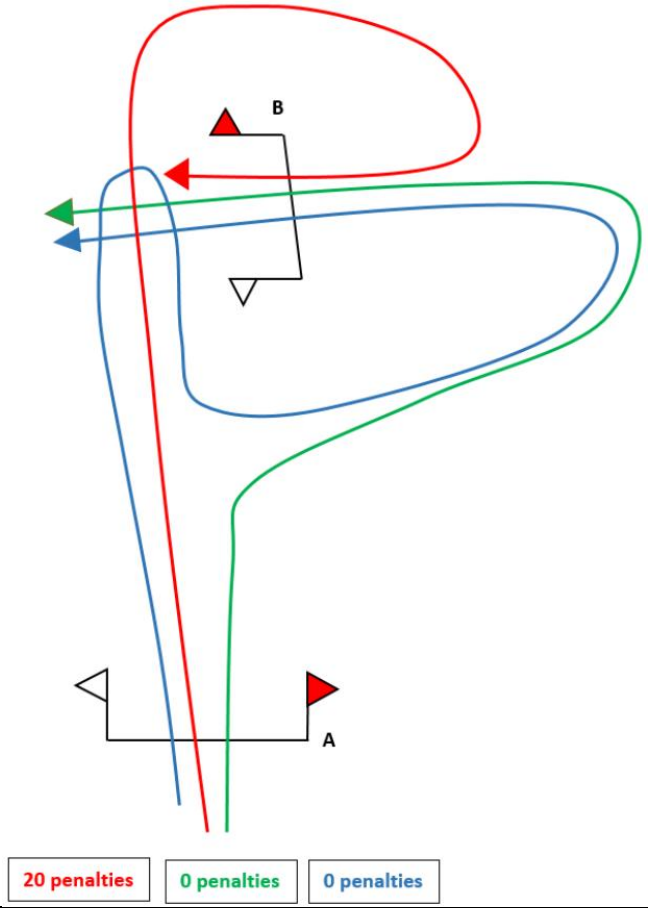
Diagram No. 27 and 29	
	At an obstacle composed of several elements (A, B, C, etc.) a Horse will be penalised if it passes around the back of any element or circles between elements. **Red route:** 20 penalties because it passes around the back of element B **(crosses the entire projection of the back 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)**

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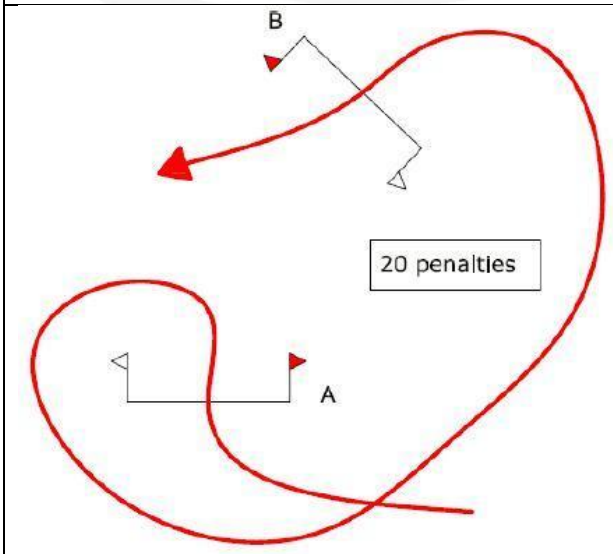
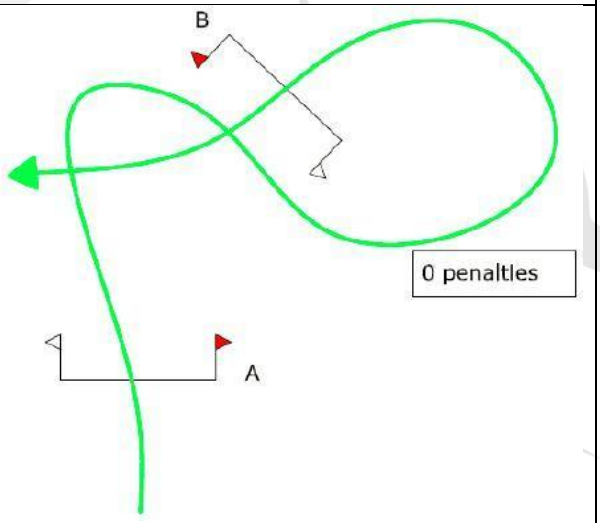
Diagram No. 28	Diagram No. 30
	
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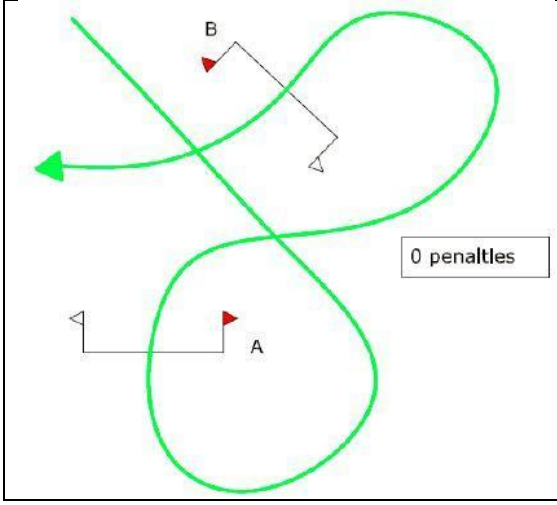	

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Black Flag Alternatives	
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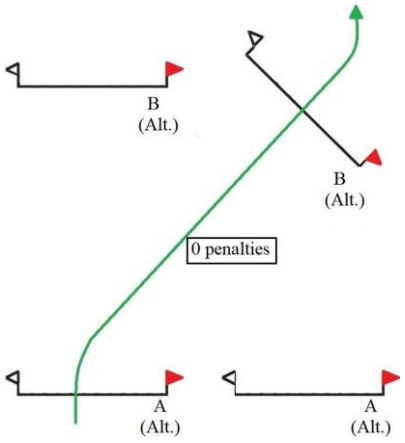
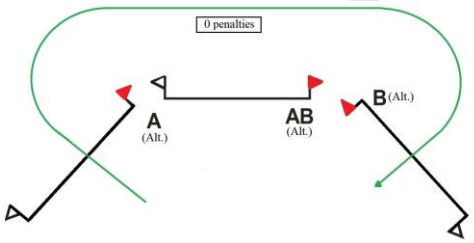
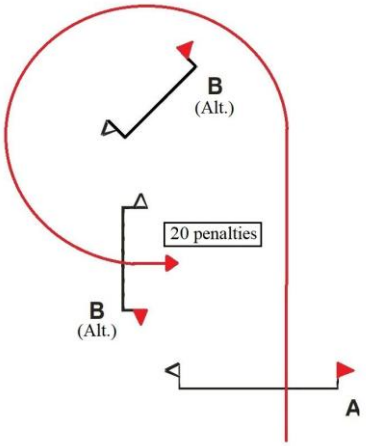
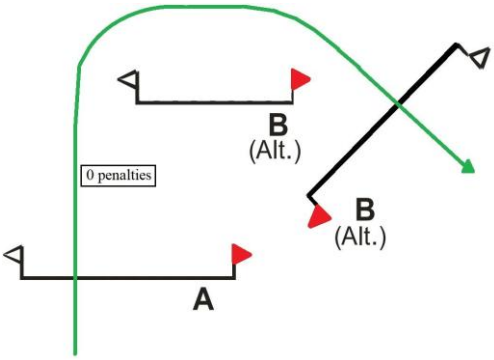
	

Diagram No. BF3	Diagram No. BF4
	

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Annex ~~C~~B Jumping - Annexes

1 Obstacles Maximum Dimensions - Distances - Speeds - Jumping Efforts

Maximum Dimensions - Distances - Speeds - Efforts

HKE	50/60/70	80	100	105	Open
Height (cm.)	50/60/70cm	80cm	100cm	105cm	110cm
Oxer spread (cm.)	70/80/90cm	100cm	120cm	125cm	130cm
Triple Bar spread (cm.)	80/90/100cm	110cm	130cm	135cm	140cm
Distance (m.)	450m	450m	450m	450m	450m
Speed	300m/min	325m/min	325m/min	325m/min	350m/min
Nb Obstacles/ Max Efforts	8-12/13	8-12/13	8-12/14	8-12/15	8-12/15

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Annex ~~D~~ C Medical Services

Recommendations for Medical Services at EFHKC Affiliated Eventing Competition

This Annex outlines the medical service coverage to be implemented by OCs of EFHKC Eventing Events.
Note: This Annex is considered as recommendation for 2 years before mandatory implementation. Feedback from OCs from events in the next year will be reviewed by the Eventing NSO and Rules Sub-Committee.
I. MEDICAL SERVICES REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE THROUGHOUT THE EVENT

Test	Medical Personnel	Numbers	Remarks
Dressage Test	First Aid Team	No fewer than 2 First Aid Team members	Qualified First Aid Team Members with Training in immediate care and appropriate equipment for airway support, wound, bleeding and fracture management.
Jumping Test	First Aid Team	No fewer than 2 First Aid Team members	
Cross Country Test	First Aid Team	No fewer than 2 First Aid Team members	
Jumping & Cross Country Tests	Ambulance for the transportation of injured or sick Athletes to an appropriate treatment facility	At a minimum: 1	

Radio & telephone communications
- Radio communications must be made available throughout the entire competition, to alert the on-site emergency medical providers
- A telephone line or cell phone must be available for immediate communication with the designated local emergency medical service and emergency hospital for additional needed resources or notification of transport from the event site.

II. MANDATORY MEDICAL ASSESSMENT AFTER A FALL
If an Athlete falls at a Competition, he will not be allowed to continue without a medical assessment by on-site medical personnel, even if the Athlete has no obvious injury. Please see applicable EFHKC rules if a rider refuses medical evaluation which will result in immediate elimination for the remainder of the competition
Article 511.3 All Athletes that have had a fall during training on the Competition site or in Competition must be examined by the Official Medical Officer before they either take part in another test, Competition or leave the venue. The Athlete is fully responsible for ensuring that this examination takes place.
Article 515 After a fall an athlete not seeing a doctor before start in next test or competition under this Article will automatically be issued an Eventing Recorded Warning for incorrect behaviour, which will be delivered to his or her Riding Establishment

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