EFHKC Jumping Rules

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREAMBLE 7

THE FEI CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE WELFARE OF THE HORSE 8

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION 10

CHAPTER II ATHLETES AND HORSES 12

ARTICLE 206 TACK, EQUIPMENT, AND ARTIFICIAL AIDS 16

ARTICLE 207 PROTECTIVE HEADGEAR, DRESS, USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES, AND ADVERTISING ON ATHLETES/HORSES 16

CHAPTER III OFFICIALS 18

ARTICLE 208 GENERAL 18

208.1 Obligations of all Officials 18

ARTICLE 209 GROUND JURY 18

209.1 Requirements for Ground Jury 18

ARTICLE 211 COURSE DESIGNER 20

ARTICLE 213 STEWARDS 21

213.1 Chief Steward 21

213.2 Foreign Steward 21

213.3 Stewards 21

ARTICLE 214 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST 21

ARTICLE 215 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (VIDEO) 22

CHAPTER IV COMPETITION SCORING AND FORMATS 23

ARTICLE 216 GENERAL 23

ARTICLE 217 COMPETITION SCORING 23

217.1 Table A 23

217.2 Table C 23

217.3 Training in speed Competitions under Table A or C 24

ARTICLE 218 JUMP-OFFS 24

218.1 General 24

218.2 Obstacles in the jump-off 25

218.3 Elimination, retirement, or withdrawal from a jump-off, second round, or winning round 25

ARTICLE 219 NORMAL COMPETITIONS AND GRAND PRIX COMPETITIONS 25

ARTICLE 220 COMPETITION OVER ONE ROUND 27

ARTICLE 221 COMPETITION OVER TWO ROUNDS 28

ARTICLE 222 COMPETITION IN TWO PHASES 29

222.1 Normal Competition in Two-Phases 29

222.2 Special Two-Phase Competition 30

ARTICLE 223 COMPETITION WITH WINNING ROUND 30

ARTICLE 224 COMPETITION IN GROUPS WITH WINNING ROUND 31

ARTICLE 225 SPEED AND HANDINESS COMPETITION 31

ARTICLE 228 DERBY 35

ARTICLE 229 ACCUMULATOR COMPETITION 36

ARTICLE 230 POWER AND SKILL COMPETITIONS 36
230.1 General 36
230.2 Puissance 36
230.3 Six Bar 37

CHAPTER V OBSTACLES 38

ARTICLE 232 OBSTACLES - GENERAL 38
ARTICLE 233 HEIGHT OF OBSTACLES 38
ARTICLE 234 VERTICAL OBSTACLE 38
ARTICLE 235 SPREAD OBSTACLE 38
ARTICLE 236 WATER JUMP, WATER JUMP WITH VERTICAL, AND LIVERPOOL 38
ARTICLE 237 COMBINATION OBSTACLES 39
ARTICLE 238 CLOSED COMBINATIONS AND PARTIALLY CLOSED COMBINATIONS 40
ARTICLE 239 BANKS, MOUNDS, AND RAMPS 40
ARTICLE 240 ALTERNATIVE OBSTACLES AND JOKER 40

CHAPTER VI ARENAS 41

ARTICLE 241 COMPETITION ARENA 41
241.1 General 41
241.2 Course and measuring 41
241.3 Course plan 41
241.4 Alterations to the course 42
241.5 Flags 42
241.6 Bell 43
ARTICLE 242 WARM-UP ARENA 43

CHAPTER VII PENALTIES DURING A ROUND 46

ARTICLE 244 PENALTIES - GENERAL 46
ARTICLE 245 KNOCK DOWN 46
ARTICLE 246 DISOBEDIENCES (REFUSAL, RUN-OUT, RESISTANCE, CIRCLING) 47
ARTICLE 247 DEVIATION FROM THE COURSE 48
ARTICLE 248 FALLS 48
ARTICLE 249 UNAUTHORISED ASSISTANCE 49
ARTICLE 250 TIME PENALTIES 49

CHAPTER VIII TIME AND SPEED 50

ARTICLE 251 TIME OF THE ROUND 50
ARTICLE 252 TIME ALLOWED 50
ARTICLE 253 TIME LIMIT 50
ARTICLE 254 RECORDING THE TIME 50
ARTICLE 255 INTERRUPTED TIME 50
ARTICLE 256 TIME CORRECTIONS 51
ARTICLE 257 STOPPING THE ROUND 51
ARTICLE 258 SPEED 51

CHAPTER IX FINES, WARNINGS, ELIMINATIONS, DISQUALIFICATIONS, AND ABUSE OF HORSE 52

ARTICLE 263 ELIMINATION 53

ARTICLE 264 DISQUALIFICATION 54

ARTICLE 265 ABUSE OF HORSES 55

ANNEX I DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION 98

ANNEX IV CONSTRUCTION OF THE WATER JUMP 111

ANNEX V CALCULATION OF TIME ALLOWED 112

ANNEX VIII TACK, EQUIPMENT, AND ARTIFICIAL AIDS 119

PREAMBLE

These Jumping Rules ("**JRs**") set out the detailed rules of the FEI for international Jumping Events. They must be read in conjunction with the FEI Statutes, the FEI General Regulations ("**GRs**"), the FEI Veterinary Regulations ("**VRs**"), and all other FEI Rules and Regulations. Articles of the other FEI Rules and Regulations that may be cross-referenced in the JRs are as follows:

(i) 1-99 refer to Articles of the FEI Statutes;
(ii) 100-199 refer to Articles of the GRs;
(iii) 200-399 refer to Articles of these JRs (which include rules for Jumping Championships);
(iv) 1000-1099 refer to Articles of the VRs.

Every eventuality cannot be provided for in these JRs. 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 JRs and of the GRs. Should there remain any omissions in the JRs, such omission shall be interpreted in a manner compatible to the fullest extent with the other provisions of these JRs, other FEI Rules and Regulations, and sporting spirit.

THE FEI CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE WELFARE OF THE HORSE

The FEI 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 hay, 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; additional 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 constitute 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.

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 injury.

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, Horses 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 on humane grounds by a veterinarian as soon as possible, 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.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

ARTICLE 200 [This article is left blank intentionally.]

ARTICLE 201 [This article is left blank intentionally.]

CHAPTER II ATHLETES AND HORSES

ARTICLE 202 [This article is left blank intentionally.]

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ARTICLE 206 TACK, EQUIPMENT, AND ARTIFICIAL AIDS

All tack and equipment (saddlery) and artificial aid rules and principles will be placed in a separate standalone document. It is proposed that these new requirements for Jumping will take effect as of 1 January 2027 in order to give sufficient time to Athletes to adjust. The current tack, equipment, and artificial aid rules, collected in Annex VIII, will remain in force during the transitional period from 1 January 2026.

ARTICLE 207 PROTECTIVE HEADGEAR, DRESS, USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES, AND ADVERTISING ON ATHLETES/HORSES

207.1 Protective Headgear

207.1.1 It is mandatory for all persons to wear properly fastened Protective Headgear at all times when mounted on a Horse. Sanctions for failure to comply with this requirement are set out in GRs Art 140.

207.1.2 An Athlete who loses their Protective Headgear or whose chin strap becomes unfastened during the course of their round must recover and replace it, or in the case of the chin strap becoming unfastened must refasten it immediately. In such case, the Athlete will not be penalised for halting to retrieve their Protective Headgear and/or refasten the chin strap, but the clock will not be stopped. An Athlete who jumps or attempts to jump an obstacle with a chin strap incorrectly fastened or not fastened will be Eliminated unless the circumstances rendered it unsafe for the Athlete to stop immediately to refasten the chin strap (e.g. if the chin strap becomes unfastened in the middle of a Combination or one or two strides before the obstacle in question). As an exception to this rule, Senior Athletes may remove their Protective Headgear while accepting prizes, during the playing of the National anthem, and any other ceremonial protocol.

207.1.3 If an Athlete chooses to remove their Protective Headgear at any time, whether permitted or not by these JRs, such removal shall always be entirely at their own risk.

207.2 Dress

207.2.1 Athletes are required to dress in accordance with this JRs Art 207.2 and GRs Art 135 when inspecting the course, competing, and during prize-giving ceremonies. At the discretion of the Ground Jury, Athletes who are improperly dressed may be refused permission to take part in the Competition.

207.2.2 When inspecting the course, dress must be neat and tidy. In any case, riding boots, white or light fawn breeches, a long- or short-sleeved shirt, and a white tie or choker must be worn. Shirts must have a white collar and long-sleeved shirts must have white cuffs.

207.2.3 When competing and during prize-giving ceremonies:

207.2.3.1 Civilians are required to wear the uniform or clothing approved by their NF, a jacket, white or light fawn breeches, and black or brown boots. Other dark-coloured boots may be approved at the discretion of the FEI. Boots may have one contrasting colour only, around the top, heel, and/or toe. Boots must have a heel. Shirts may have long or short sleeves and must have a white collar; long-sleeved shirts must have white cuffs. A white tie or choker 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 provided that the shirt collar and tie are visible when the jacket is closed.

207.2.3.2 Members of the armed services, police, and gendarmerie, and members and employees of military establishments and of national studs may wear civil or service dress. Boots must have a heel.

207.2.3.3 Children and Pony Riders must wear a Competition jacket or club uniform jacket. 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 provided that the shirt collar and tie are visible when the jacket is closed. White or fawn breeches or jodhpurs must be worn with boots. Boots must have a heel. A white shirt and tie or hunting stock must be worn.

207.2.3.4 Exceptions:

(a) In bad weather, the Ground Jury may allow Athletes to wear a waterproof coat instead of a jacket.

(b) In very warm weather, the Ground Jury may allow Athletes to ride without a jacket.

If a jacket is not worn due to weather conditions, shirts must have sleeves; either short or long sleeves are permitted.

207.2.4 Additional dress requirements for CSIOs and World/Continental Championships:

207.2.4.1 Athletes shall wear the official clothing of their NF in the Nations Cup/Longines League of Nations™ Competition at CSIOs and in all stages of Competition (team and individual) at Continental and World Championships and, subject to the approval of each relevant National Olympic Committee, during the Competitions at Olympic and Regional Games. If an NF does not have official clothing, the Athletes of such NF may dress in accordance with JRs Art 207.2.3, subject to the provisions of JRs Art 207.2.5.

207.2.4.2 Black, red, navy and green jackets with collars of the same colour cannot be registered as the official jacket of any NF.

207.2.4.3 Team member jackets must be the same colour (the collar may be the same colour as the jacket or a different colour). Athletes not complying with this rule will be fined CHF 1'000 by the Ground Jury.

207.2.4.4 Disputes about colours will be referred to the FEI Secretary General whose decision is final.

207.2.5 Advertising on Athletes and Horses is subject to the requirements set out in GRs Art 135 and may not include or relate to any Prohibited Category.

207.3 Use of electronic devices

207.3.1 Mobile phone devices, other electronic communication devices, and earphones may never be used by an Athlete while mounted in the Warm-Up Arena during a Competition. Failure to comply with this Article will incur a Warning in accordance with JRs Art 261.

207.3.2 Mobile phone devices, other electronic communication devices, and earphones may never be used by an Athlete in the Competition Arena during a Competition. Failure to comply with this Article will result in Elimination in accordance with JRs Art 263.4.

207.3.3 Athletes, grooms, or any other person may wear one earphone at any other time while mounted.

CHAPTER III OFFICIALS

ARTICLE 208 GENERAL

208.1 Obligations of all Officials

All Officials officiating at CSIs, CSIOs, Championships, and Games must abide by the FEI Code of Conduct for Officials (see GRs Appendix H) and carry out their duties in accordance with the job description for their respective function as published on the FEI website. All Officials must comply with the requirements set out in this Chapter, including the conflict of interest provision at JRs Art 214.

ARTICLE 209 GROUND JURY

209.1 Requirements for Ground Jury

The table and notes below set out the minimum number of Judges and minimum qualifications required for the Ground Jury:

Events	Number of Judges[1]	President Ground Jury	Foreign Judge	Members	Additional Members	President of Competition	Water Jump Judge
	Minimum	Minimum Qualification	Minimum Qualification	Minimum Qualification	Minimum Qualification	Minimum Qualification	Minimum Qualification
Olympic Games / World Championship	President (**) + 4 Members (**)	Level 4 **Preferably from foreign nation**	Level 4 FJ required if PGJ from host nation (PGJ acts as FJ)	Min. three Level 4 (including Foreign Judge if applicable); one Level 3	n/a	Level 4	Level 3
Youth Olympic Games (YOG)	President (**) + 3 Members (**)	Level 4 **Preferably from foreign nation**	Level 4 FJ required if PGJ from host nation (PGJ acts as FJ)	Min. two Level 4 (including Foreign Judge if applicable); one Level 3	n/a	Level 4	n/a
Pan-Am + other Senior Continental Games / Senior Continental Championships / World Cup Final / Longines League of Nations Final	President (**) + 4 Members (**)	Level 4 **Preferably from foreign nation**	Level 4 FJ required if PGJ from host nation (PGJ acts as FJ)	Min. one Level 4 (including Foreign Judge if applicable); three Level 3	Level 3	Level 3	Level 3
Regional Games / Other Championships	President (**)+ 4 Members	Level 3 **Compulsory from foreign nation**	Not required	Min. three Level 3; one Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2
CSIO5*	President + Foreign Judge (**) + 3 Members	Level 4	Level 3	Three Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	Level 3
CSIO3* – CSIO4*	President + Foreign Judge (**) + 3 Members	Level 3 **Preferably from host nation**	Level 3	Min. two Level 3; one Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2
CSIO1* – CSIO2* CSIO-Y/J/P/Ch	President + Foreign Judge (**) + 3 Members	Level 3 **Preferably from host nation**	Level 3	Min. one Level 3; one Level 2; one Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2
CSI5*	President + Foreign Judge (**) + 2 Members	Level 3 **Preferably from host nation**	Level 3	Min. one Level 3; one Level 1	Level 1	Level 3	Level 2
CSI3* – CSI4* CSI1*-W – CSI4*-W	President + Foreign Judge (**) + 2 Members	Level 3 **Preferably from host nation**	Level 3	Min. one Level 3; one Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2

CSI2* / CSIYH2* CSIU25 Cat. A & B CSIY/J/Ch/V/Am Cat. A CSIP	President + Foreign Judge + 2 Members	Level 3 **Preferably from host nation**	Level 3	Min. one Level 2; one Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2
CSI1* / CSIYH1* CSIY/J/Ch/V/Am Cat. B	President + 3 Members	Level 3 **Preferably from host nation**	Appointment of Foreign Judge recommended but not compulsory, Level 3	Min. two National[2] or Level 1 if FJ appointed; Min. three National or Level 1 if FJ not appointed	National[2] or Level 1	National[2] or Level 1	National[2] or Level 1
Events (any star level) organised by the same/related OC at the same venue over at least three consecutive weeks	As per the star level of the Event	As per the star level of the Event	Level 3 Appointed by FEI (**)	As per the star level of the Event	As per the star level of the Event	As per the star level of the Event	As per the star level of the Event

1 Each Competition is to be judged by a group of three Judges in the Judges' box.

IMPORTANT: The number of Judges specified in the table above is a minimum and must be increased if required by the circumstances of the Event. Additional Judges are required as follows, at a minimum:

- One additional Judge preferably Level 3 will be appointed by the FEI for Events at which limb sensitivity testing is carried out. At all Events, including Games and Championships, one Ground Jury Member will be assigned on a rotating basis to act as liaising-Judge for the boot and bandage control; this Judge should preferably be minimum Level 2.
- One additional Judge is required for the Water Jump, if there is one.
- If Competitions are running concurrently in any additional arenas, a minimum of three additional Ground Jury Members per arena are required.

For Youth Events, OCs are strongly advised to appoint Judges who have experience with the category in question (e.g. Children's/Ponies).

2 National Judges may only officiate at CSI1*/CSIYH1* and CSIY/J/Ch/P/V/Am Category B Events that are not combined with Events that are of a higher level. For the avoidance of doubt all FEI Jumping World Cup™ Events are considered higher level Events, including CSI1*-W and CSI2*-W. National Judges may not officiate outside their home country at FEI Events.

For CSI1*/CSIYH1*/CSIY-J-Ch-V-Am Category B Events at which National Judges may officiate as Ground Jury members, at least one of the three Judges in the Judge's box must be an FEI Judge for all Competitions.

(**) Appointed by the FEI Jumping Director in consultation with the Jumping Committee.

ARTICLE 210 [This article is left blank intentionally.]

ARTICLE 211 COURSE DESIGNER

211.1 Course Designers must be appointed and selected from the FEI list in accordance with the requirements set out in the table below.

Events	Minimum FEI Course Designer Level	Appointed by
Olympic Games	Min Level 4	FEI
Youth Olympic Games Continental Games World Championship Continental Championship for Seniors Longines League of Nations™ Final FEI Jumping World Cup™ Final	Min Level 4	OC with the agreement of the FEI
Regional Games	Min Level 3	Relevant NF/OC with the agreement of the FEI
Continental Championships for Youth and Veterans	Min Level 3	OC
CSIO3*/4*/5* CSI3*/4*/5* CSI1*-W to CSI5*-W	Min Level 3	OC
CSIO2* CSI2* CSI Category A CSIP	Min Level 2	OC
CSIO1* CSI1* CSI Category B	Min Level 1	OC

211.2 OCs of Events with Competitions taking place in more than one arena and/or OCs of multiple Events held concurrently at the same venue may appoint more than one Course Designer. However, only one Course Designer may be appointed as the official Course Designer for each Category of Event (e.g. CSI5*, CSI3*).

211.3 Only the Course Designer who will be responsible for building the Grand Prix or the Competition with the highest prize money (if not the Grand Prix), or the Nations Cup/Longines League of Nations™ Competition for CSIOs, at the respective Category of Event may be named in the Schedule as the official Course Designer for that particular Event. Additional Course Designer(s) at such Event(s) may not build courses for Competitions of a higher star level than their qualification allows.

211.4 For more information on the promotion of Course Designers, see the Education System for FEI Course Designers Jumping published on the FEI website.

ARTICLE 212 [This article is left blank intentionally.]

ARTICLE 213 STEWARDS

213.1 Chief Steward

A Chief Steward must be appointed for each Event and selected from the FEI list of Stewards with the minimum qualification level as set out below:

213.1.1 Olympic, Youth Olympic, and Continental Games; World and Senior Continental Championships; Longines League of Nations™ Final; and FEI Jumping World Cup™ Final: the Chief Steward must be appointed by the FEI Jumping Director in consultation with the Jumping Committee and be a minimum Level 4 Steward.

213.1.2 Regional Games and Championships for Categories other than Seniors (excluding Regional Championships, see JRs Art 208.2.2): the Chief Steward must be appointed by the FEI Jumping Director in consultation with the Jumping Committee and be a minimum Level 3 Steward.

213.1.3 All CSIOs and CSIs: the Chief Steward must be appointed by the OC and be a minimum Level 3 Steward.

213.2 Foreign Steward

213.2.1 The FEI will appoint a Foreign Steward for all (i) 5* Events, (ii) Events of any star level organised by the same/related OC at the same venue over at least three consecutive weeks, and (iii) Events of any star level taking place consecutively at the same venue during the same week and/or on overlapping weeks.

213.2.2 All Foreign Stewards appointed to these Events must be selected from the FEI list of Stewards and be a minimum Level 3 Steward.

213.2.3 The Foreign Steward is appointed in addition to the Chief Steward and other Stewards.

213.3 Stewards

213.3.1 In addition to the Chief Steward and (if applicable) Foreign Steward, a minimum of four Stewards must be appointed for each Event by the OC.

213.3.2 If Competitions are running concurrently in any additional arenas, a minimum of three additional Stewards per arena must be appointed by the OC. The FEI may request that the OC appoint additional Stewards depending on the number of Events running concurrently at the same venue; the number of Competitions per day; the number of Horses entered for the Event; and/or the size and layout of the venue.

213.3.3 All Stewards appointed to Events must be selected from the FEI List of Stewards and have the minimum qualification level required for the highest level Competition of the Event as set out below:

213.3.3.1 CSI4*/CSIO4* and CSI5*/CSIO5*; Olympic, Youth Olympic, Continental, and Regional Games; Continental and World Championships; FEI Jumping World Cup™ Final; and Longines League of Nations™ Final: minimum Level 2 Steward.

213.3.3.2 CSI1*/CSIO1* up to CSI3*/CSIO3*: minimum Level 1 Steward.

ARTICLE 214 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

A substantial appearance of a conflict of interest exists whenever others may reasonably infer from the given circumstances that a conflict exists. A conflict of interest is defined as any personal, professional, or financial relationship, including relationships of family members that could influence or be perceived to influence objectivity when representing or conducting business or other dealings for or on behalf of the FEI. Refer to the FEI Code of Conduct for Officials at GRs Appendix H.

ARTICLE 215 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (VIDEO)

215.1 Competitions must be fair for all Athletes. To achieve this objective, the use of all technical assistance available (including official video recordings, subject to JRs Art 255) is permitted to assist FEI Officials in carrying out their responsibilities under the FEI Rules and Regulations (see GRs Arts 161.15 to 161.17).

215.2 For official video recordings to be accepted under the FEI Rules and Regulations, they must be presented to the President of the Ground Jury within 30 minutes after the official results are announced. An "official video recording" is a recording made by the designated host broadcaster and/or any other accredited broadcaster and/or a designated official video recording company as named by the OC and/or the FEI prior to the Event in question. Videos recorded by any other entity shall not constitute official video recordings under any circumstances.

215.3 A review of the official video recording is solely at the discretion of the President of the Ground Jury. If the Ground Jury relies on an official video recording to alter the outcome of any Competition after the results have been communicated, such video must contain irrefutable evidence that the original ruling or decision was incorrect.

215.4 The use of video evidence must always be within the confines of the applicable rules and must never by its usage alter the rules currently in effect.

CHAPTER IV COMPETITION SCORING AND FORMATS

ARTICLE 216 GENERAL

216.1 Each Competition (regardless of format) must be subject to either Table A or Table C scoring. Athlete/Horse Combination scores in a Competition are determined by the number of Penalties incurred for Faults during their round, according to JRs Art 217.1 (Table A) or JRs Art 217.2 (Table C), as applicable.

216.2 There are a number of different Competition formats for individuals and teams. This Chapter covers the Competition formats that are most commonly used at Events. Any Competition format covered by this Chapter must be run strictly in accordance with these JRs. An OC may propose new Competition formats to encourage variety in the sport, but any new formats are subject to the FEI's prior written approval.

ARTICLE 217 COMPETITION SCORING

217.1 Table A

217.1.1 Faults under Table A are penalised (i) with Penalties, or (ii) by Elimination, as set out in the table below:

FAULT	PENALTY
First Disobedience	Four Penalties
Obstacle knocked down	Four Penalties
Fault at the Water Jump (see JRs Art 236.1.3)	Four Penalties
Exceeding the time allowed	One Penalty for each second commenced
Fall of Horse and/or Athlete	Elimination
Second Disobedience or other infringement under JRs Art 263.4	Elimination
Exceeding the maximum time limit	Elimination
Uncorrected deviation from the course	Elimination
Unauthorised assistance	Elimination

217.1.2 Adding the Penalties for Faults gives the score obtained by the Athlete/Horse Combination for their round. The official results of a Competition must provide the total number of Penalties incurred by the Athlete/Horse Combination and also separately specify the time Penalties and any other Penalties incurred during the round.

217.1.3 Competitions judged under Table A may be designated as Against the Clock or Not Against the Clock.

217.1.4 If any Athlete/Horse Combinations are tied on Penalties, the tie may be resolved based on the time taken to complete the round (faster round wins), depending on the conditions set out in the Schedule.

217.1.5 For the avoidance of doubt, Penalties for Disobediences accumulate not just at the same obstacle, but throughout the entire round.

217.2 Table C

217.2.1 Faults under Table C are penalised (i) in seconds that are added to the time taken by the Athlete to complete their round, or (ii) by Elimination, as set out in the table below:

FAULT	PENALTY
Obstacle knocked down; or Fault at the Water Jump (see JRs Art 236.1.3)	Four seconds for outdoor Competitions (except for the second phase of two-phase Competitions and for any jump-off under table C where the Penalty is three seconds); Three seconds for indoor Competitions
First Disobedience	None
First Disobedience, with a knock down and/or displacing of an obstacle	Six seconds

Second Disobedience or other infringement under JRs Art 263.4	Elimination
Fall of Horse and/or Athlete	Elimination
Uncorrected deviation from the course	Elimination
Unauthorised assistance	Elimination

217.2.2 Adding the Penalties for Faults gives the score obtained by the Athlete/Horse Combination for their round.

217.2.3 Competitions under Table C do not have a time allowed, but the maximum time limit for a round is:

217.2.3.1 three minutes, if the length of the course is 600 m or more; or

217.2.3.2 two minutes, if the length of the course is less than 600 m.

217.2.4 Exceeding the maximum time limit results in Elimination.

217.3 Training in speed Competitions under Table A or C

Athletes wishing to do a training round in Competitions Against the Clock under Table A or C must inform the OC at the time of submission of declarations. Those wishing to do a training round will start first in the Competition. Athletes not complying with the above may be Eliminated by the Ground Jury (see JRs Art 263.5.4).

ARTICLE 218 JUMP-OFFS

218.1 General

218.1.1 No Competition may have more than one jump-off, unless specified otherwise in these JRs (see e.g. JRs Art 230 *Power and Skill Competitions*, Chapter XII *Continental and World Championships for Seniors*, and Chapter XIII *Continental Championships for Youth and Veterans*).

218.1.2 The Schedule must specify if a Competition will have a jump-off. If not specified, the Competition will be deemed not to have a jump-off.

218.1.3 Jump-offs may be held as specified in the Schedule where:

218.1.3.1 more than one Athlete/Horse Combination have not incurred any Penalties in the preliminary round(s) of the Competition;

218.1.3.2 there are Athlete/Horse Combinations tied in first place after one or more preliminary round(s) of the Competition; or

218.1.3.3 there are Athlete/Horse Combinations tied for podium places at a Championship or Games.

218.1.4 Subject to JRs Art 218.1.5, all jump-offs must be held immediately after completion of the preliminary round(s) of the Competition.

218.1.5 If specified in the Schedule, the OC may decide that Athletes who have completed their preliminary round without Penalties, must proceed to the jump-off immediately following their preliminary round (i.e. without exiting the Competition Arena between rounds). In this case, the bell must be rung again to signal the Athlete to start the jump-off course, during which the 45-second rule set out in JRs Art 241.6.1.2 applies. Athletes qualified for this jump-off are not allowed to leave the Competition Arena between their preliminary round and the jump-off. This type of jump-off is only allowed for Competitions under Table A and is not permitted for a Grand Prix Competition or for the Competition with the highest prize money, if not the Grand Prix. If there are no clear rounds in the preliminary round, the classification is established according to JRs Art 220.1.1 or 220.2.1.1, as applicable.

218.1.6 In principle, a jump-off must take place under the same rules and Table as the preliminary round(s) of the Competition and the rules for jump-offs in that type of Competition. However, the jump-off of a Table A Competition may be judged under Table C, provided that it is specified in the Schedule.

218.1.7 Athletes must start the same Horse in the jump-off as in the preliminary round(s).

218.1.8 Subject to JRs Art 218.1.9, the starting order in the jump-off must remain the same as the starting order for the round preceding the jump-off, except where specified otherwise in the Schedule or the JRs.

218.1.9 The starting order in the jump-off of an individual Competition counting for the Longines Rankings may be established in reverse order of the Athletes' times in the previous round as an alternative to the same starting

order used in the previous round. The method of establishing the starting order in the jump-off must be specified in the Schedule. If not specified, the starting order will be the same as in the previous round.

218.2 Obstacles in the jump-off

218.2.1 The obstacles in the jump-off may be altered in height and/or spread (partially or totally), subject to the limits set out in the JRs or the Schedule. However, the dimensions of the obstacles in the jump-off may only be increased if the Athlete/Horse Combinations taking part in the jump-off completed the previous round(s) without Penalties.

218.2.2 If the original course included Combination(s), the jump-off must also include at least one Combination.

218.2.3 The number of obstacles in a jump-off may be reduced to a minimum of six (Combinations count as one obstacle for these purposes).

218.2.4 The shape, type, and colour of the obstacles for a jump-off may not be altered, but it is permitted to leave out one or more of the elements of a Combination obstacle. If the Combination obstacle is a treble or a quadruple, the centre element(s) may not be omitted.

218.2.5 The order of the obstacles for a jump-off may be altered compared to the original course.

218.2.6 The distance between the elements of a Combination obstacle may never be altered during a jump-off.

218.2.7 A maximum of two additional obstacles may be added to the jump-off course.

218.2.7.1 Both obstacles must be on the course during the course inspection or must be built from obstacles of the previous round(s). If obstacles from the previous round(s) are built differently or with new obstacle material for the jump-off, they will not count as extra obstacles for the jump-off, provided that the change of material has been approved by the Ground Jury and notified to Athletes in the course plan. The two additional obstacles may consist of two spread or two vertical obstacles or one spread and one vertical. It must be clearly indicated both on the course plan and at the obstacle(s) in question, whether the obstacle(s) may be jumped from either side or just from one side. If an obstacle included in the previous round(s) is jumped from the opposite direction in the jump-off, the obstacle is considered as one of the two additional obstacles allowed. A vertical in the first or second round may be converted to a spread obstacle or vice- versa in the jump-off, in which case it will be considered one of the two additional obstacles.

218.2.7.2 Alternatively, a Combination consisting of two verticals in the previous round(s) may be jumped in the opposite direction in the jump-off, in which case the Combination constitutes the two additional obstacles allowed in the jump-off.

218.3 Elimination, retirement, or withdrawal from a jump-off, second round, or winning round

218.3.1 An Athlete who retires, is Eliminated, or withdraws with the permission of the Ground Jury from a jump-off, second round, or winning round will be placed equal last in the jump-off/second round/winning round after all Athletes who have completed the round. The same applies to teams taking part in team Competitions except in the case of teams withdrawing from the second round of a Nations Cup Competition, as teams that withdraw from the second round are not entitled to any prize money (see JRs Art 226.8.4) and will be placed according to their score in the first round.

218.3.2 An Athlete who withdraws from a jump-off, second round, or winning round without the permission of the Ground Jury or without informing the Ground Jury will be placed after Athletes having withdrawn with the permission of the Ground Jury, retired, or been Eliminated in the jump-off/second round/winning round. The same applies to teams taking part in team Competitions except in the case of teams withdrawing from the second round of a Nations Cup Competition, as teams that withdraw from the second round are not entitled to any prize money (see JRs Art 226.8.4) and will be placed according to their score in the first round.

218.3.3 If before a jump-off, all Athletes qualified for the jump-off decline to take part in the jump-off, the Ground Jury will decide whether this refusal can be accepted or must be rejected. If the Ground Jury accepts the refusal, the OC will award the trophy by lot and the prize money will be added together and shared equally between the Athletes. If the Ground Jury's instruction to continue is not followed by Athletes, no trophy will be awarded and the Athletes will be placed in (and each only receive the prize money for) the lowest placing for which they would have competed for in the jump-off.

ARTICLE 219 NORMAL COMPETITIONS AND GRAND PRIX COMPETITIONS

219.1 Normal Competitions (i.e. any Competition that is not a Grand Prix or World Cup Competition) and Grand Prix Competitions are those in which performance over obstacles is the principal factor, although speed may be introduced in a jump-off. The course is built primarily to test the ability of the Horse over the obstacles. The number of obstacles and their type, height, and spread (subject to the limits specified in the JRs) are the responsibility of the OC. These Competitions are judged under Table A, either Against the Clock or Not Against the Clock, but always with a time allowed.

219.2 Grand Prix formats

219.2.1 The term "Grand Prix" may only be used once for each Category (e.g. CSIY, CSIJ, CSI3*) during an Event. Grand Prix Competitions must be explicitly designated in the Schedule and must (subject to JRs Art 219.3) be conducted using one of the following formats:

219.2.1.1 over one round with a jump-off Against the Clock;

219.2.1.2 over two rounds (identical or different) with a jump-off Against the Clock; or

219.2.1.3 over two rounds, with the second round Against the Clock.

219.2.2 At CSIO Events, the Grand Prix Competition must be conducted using one of the following formats:

219.2.2.1 one round Against the Clock with a jump-off Against the Clock; or

219.2.2.2 two rounds without a jump-off; or

219.2.2.3 two rounds and a jump-off.

219.2.3 Where there are two rounds in the Grand Prix, all Athlete/Horse Combinations that complete the first round without any Penalties must proceed to the second round. The number of obstacles in the first round must be limited to 15 and to nine in the second round.

219.3 Qualification for Grand Prix (or other Competition with the highest prize money)

219.3.1 If qualification conditions for Athlete/Horse Combinations are scheduled for the Grand Prix at a CSIO Event, the following are automatically qualified if present as official team members or individuals:

219.3.1.1 the individual Jumping medal winners (Athlete/Horse Combinations) of the last Olympic and Pan American Games;

219.3.1.2 the individual Jumping medal winners (Athlete/Horse Combinations) of the last World and Continental Championships (provided that the Competitions at the Continental Championships were conducted in accordance with the Competition format and at the maximum height of obstacles established under these JRs);

219.3.1.3 the first placed Athlete/Horse Combination in the last FEI Jumping World Cup™ Final; and

219.3.1.4 the winners (Athlete/Horse Combination) of the Grand Prix at any 5* CSIO Event during the previous 12 months.

219.3.2 If qualification conditions for Athlete/Horse Combinations are scheduled for the Grand Prix at a CSI Event (excluding CSI Events that are part of a series approved by the FEI Board), the following are automatically qualified if present:

219.3.2.1 the winner (Athlete/Horse Combination) of that Event's Grand Prix the previous year (provided that, for the Grand Prix at a CSI3*/CSI4*/CSI5* Event, the previous year's Event was the same star level or a higher star level);

219.3.2.2 the current National Jumping Champion (Athlete/Horse Combination) of the host country;

219.3.2.3 the individual Jumping medal winners of the last Olympic and Pan-American Games;

219.3.2.4 the individual Jumping medal winners of the last World and Continental Championships (provided that the Competitions at the Continental Championships were conducted in accordance with the Competition format and at the maximum height of obstacles established under these JRs); and

219.3.2.5 the winner of the last FEI Jumping World Cup™ Final.

219.3.3 If qualification conditions for Athlete/Horse Combinations are scheduled for the Grand Prix Competition at a CSIO or CSI, all qualifying Competitions must be run under Table A Against the Clock or under Table A with a jump-off or with two rounds (JRs Art 221) or with a winning round (JRs Art 223) or in a normal two phase Competition (JRs Art 222.1). Competitions in groups with a winning round (JRs Art 224) and special two-phase Competitions (JRs Art 222.2) may not be used as qualifying Competitions for the Grand Prix. If Nations Cup Events (JRs Art 226) are used as a qualifier, only the first round may count.

219.3.4 To be eligible to take part in a Grand Prix and/or other Competition with the highest prize money at a CSI or CSIO (excluding Derby Competitions), the Athlete/Horse Combination must first have completed (together as a combination) the initial round of at leastone Competition at the same Event from among those listed below. If an Athlete/Horse Combination has completed the initial round of one of these Competitions prior to the Grand

Prix and/or other Competition, and the Athlete is subsequently Eliminated or Disqualified from the Competition in question, the Athlete may take part in the Grand Prix and/or other Competition (if qualified) with the same Horse as the Horse is deemed to have fulfilled the eligibility requirement of completing the initial round of an Competition prior to the Grand Prix and/or other Competition. If the Grand Prix or other Competition with the highest prize money is held on the first day of the Event or is the only Competition at the Event, regardless on which day it is held, the OC must schedule a training session to provide Athlete/Horse Combinations with the opportunity to jump in the Competition Arena prior to the Grand Prix or other Competition. The qualification requirements in this JRs Art 219.3.4 also apply to FEI Jumping World Cup™ Events.

219.3.4.1 Only the following Competitions may fulfil the eligibility requirement for Horses taking part in the Grand Prix:

(a) Normal Competitions
(b) Speed and Handiness Competitions
(c) Nations Cup Competitions
(d) Sponsor Team and other Team Competitions
(e) Accumulator Competitions
(f) Competition over Two Rounds
(g) Normal Two-Phase Competitions (it is sufficient to complete the first phase)
(h) Special Two-Phase Competitions (both phases must be completed to fulfil the Horse eligibility requirement)
(i) Competitions in Groups with winning Round
(j) Competitions with winning Round
(k) Derby
(l) Competitions over Combinations
(m) Longines League of Nations™ Competitions

219.3.4.2 For the avoidance of doubt, the eligibility requirement for Horses taking part in the Grand Prix may not be fulfilled in any of the following Competitions: Puissance; Six Bar; or Special Two-Phase Competition where only the first phase is completed.

219.3.5 In addition to the above Article, to be eligible to take part in the Grand Prix and/or the FEI Jumping World Cup™ Competition at a CSI(O)5* or CSI5*-W Event if there is no qualification system in place, Athletes must have achieved, with the Horse with which they wish to compete in the Grand Prix and/or the FEI Jumping World Cup™ Competition, the following result within the 12 months prior to the day of the Grand Prix of the Event: four Penalties or less in the initial round of a 1.50 m Competition or higher run under Table A, excluding Puissance and Six Bar Competitions. This requirement does not apply to the Athlete/Horse Combinations pre-qualified for the Grand Prix at CSI Events according to JRs Arts 219.3.1 and 219.3.2.

ARTICLE 220 COMPETITION OVER ONE ROUND

220.1 Competitions Not Against the Clock judged under Table A

220.1.1 The following are different format options for Competitions Not Against the Clock, each judged under Table A (in each case, there is a time allowed):

220.1.1.1 Athletes with equality of Penalties for any place share the prizes and there is no jump-off; or

220.1.1.2 in the event of equality of Penalties for first place there may be a jump-off Not Against the Clock. Other Athletes are placed according to their Penalties in the first round and, in the event of equality of Penalties for any place other than first, Athletes will share the prizes; or

220.1.1.3 in the event of equality of Penalties for first place there may be a jump-off Against the Clock. Other Athletes are placed according to their Penalties in the first round and, in the event of equality of Penalties for any place other than first, Athletes will share the prizes.

220.1.2 A jump-off held in accordance with one of the formats under JRs Art 220.1.1 may take place over a shortened course of obstacles which may be altered in height and/or spread (subject to JRs Art 218.2.1).

220.2 Competitions Against the Clock judged under Table A

220.2.1 The following are different format options for Competitions Against the Clock, each judged under Table A (in each case, there is a time allowed):

220.2.1.1 Athletes with equality of Penalties for any place are placed in accordance with the time taken to complete the round and there is no jump-off; or

220.2.1.2 in the event of equality of Penalties for first place, there may be a jump-off Against the Clock judged under Table A. Other Athletes are placed according to their Penalties and time in the first round; or

220.2.1.3 in the event of equality of Penalties for first place, there may be a jump-off Against the Clock judged under Table C. Other Athletes are placed according to their Penalties and time in the first round. This format is only permitted for Competitions without Longines Ranking points and must be specified in the Schedule; or

220.2.1.4 in the event of equality of Penalties and time for first place, there may be a jump-off Against the Clock. Other Athletes are placed according to their Penalties and time in the first round.

220.2.2 A jump-off held in accordance with one of the formats under JRs Art 220.2 may take place over a shortened course of obstacles which may be altered in height and/or spread (subject to JRs Art 218.2.1).

ARTICLE 221 COMPETITION OVER TWO ROUNDS

221.1 This Competition comprises two courses with the same speed. The two courses may be identical or different, whether in track, number of obstacles, or in the dimensions of the obstacles. Each Athlete must participate with the same Horse in both rounds. Athletes who have been Eliminated or who have retired during the first round may not take part in the second round and may not be placed.

221.2 All Athletes must take part in the first round. The Schedule must specify which Athletes will continue to the second round, which may be either:

221.2.1 all Athletes; or

221.2.2 a limited number of Athletes (either a percentage or a set number of Athletes, in any case at least 25%, as specified in the Schedule) in accordance with their placing in the first round (based on Penalties only or Penalties and time, as specified in the Schedule). The Schedule must specify the exact percentage or number of Athletes to return for the second round, subject to the below:

221.2.2.1 If the first round is Not Against the Clock, all Athletes tied on Penalties for first place, plus any Athletes tied on Penalties for the last qualification place, return for the second round even if the number of starters in the second round would then be more than specified in the Schedule.

221.2.2.2 If the first round is Against the Clock, the OC may select either of the following options (provided that such option is specified in the Schedule):

(a) at least 25% or a set number of Athletes, the exact percentage or number to be specified in the Schedule, return for the second round based on their Penalties and time in the first round; or

(b) at least 25% or a set number of Athletes, the exact percentage or number to be specified in the Schedule, return for the second round based on their Penalties and time in the first round and, in any event, all Athletes without Penalties in the first round return for the second round.

Notwithstanding the above, in all Grand Prix Competitions, all Athletes without Penalties will return to the second round even if this number is higher than the percentage established in the Schedule.

221.3 The manner of judging this Competition must be specified in the Schedule in accordance with one of the following formulas:

	First Round	Second Round		Jump-Off
#	**Table A**	**Table A**	**Starting order**	**Starting order**
3.1	Against the Clock	Not Against the Clock	Reverse order of Penalties and time in the 1st round; Athletes retain their drawn order in case of equality of Penalties and time	Same as 2nd round
3.2	Not Against the Clock	Not Against the Clock	Reverse order of Penalties in the 1st round; Athletes retain their drawn order in case of equality of Penalties	Same as 2nd round
3.3.1	Against the Clock	Against the Clock	Reverse order of Penalties and time in the 1st round; Athletes retain their drawn order in case of equality of Penalties and time	No jump-off
3.3.2	Not Against the Clock	Against the Clock	Reverse order of Penalties in the 1st round; Athletes retain their drawn order in case of equality of Penalties	No jump-off

3.4.1	Against the Clock	Against the Clock	Reverse order of Penalties and time in the 1st round; Athletes retain their drawn order in case of equality of Penalties and time	Same as 2nd round
3.4.2	Not Against the Clock	Against the Clock	Reverse order of Penalties in the 1st round; Athletes retain their drawn order in case of equality of Penalties	Same as 2nd round

221.4 Classification based on the above formulas is determined as follows:

221.4.1 Formula at table row 3.1: The classification will be established according to the Penalties and time in the jump-off. Classification of Athletes not qualified for the jump-off will be according to aggregate Penalties over both rounds and the time incurred in the first round.

221.4.2 Formula at table row 3.2: The classification will be established according to the Penalties and time in the jump-off. Classification of Athletes not qualified for the jump-off will be according to aggregate Penalties over both rounds.

221.4.3 Formula at table rows 3.3.1 and 3.3.2: The classification will be established according to aggregate Penalties over both rounds and the time incurred in the second round. Classification of Athletes not qualified for the second round will be (i) according to Penalties and time in the first round (if the first round is Against the Clock). or (ii) according to the Penalties incurred in the first round (if the first round is Not Against the Clock)

221.4.4 Formula at table rows 3.4.1 and 3.4.2: The classification will be established according to the Penalties and time in the jump-off. Classification of Athletes not qualified for the jump-off will be according to aggregate Penalties over both rounds and the time incurred in the second round. Classification of Athletes not qualified for the second round will be (i) according to Penalties and time in the first round (if the first round is Against the Clock) or (ii) according to Penalties in the first round (if the first round is Not Against the Clock).

ARTICLE 222 COMPETITION IN TWO PHASES

222.1 Normal Competition in Two-Phases

222.1.1 This Competition comprises two phases run without interruption, each at an identical or different speed, the finishing line for the first phase being identical with the starting line for the second phase. Athletes with no Penalties in the first phase continue to the second phase of the course, which finishes after crossing the second finishing line.

222.1.2 The first phase is a course of seven to nine obstacles with or without Combinations. The second phase takes place over four to six obstacles, which may include no more than one Combination.

222.1.3 Athletes with Penalties in the first phase are halted by ringing the bell after they have jumped the last obstacle in the first phase or (if the time allowed for the first phase has been exceeded) after crossing the finishing line of the first phase. These Athletes must stop after crossing the first finishing line and may not continue to the second phase.

222.1.4 The manner of judging this Competition must be specified in the Schedule in accordance with one of the following formulas:

#	First phase	Second phase	Placing
4.1	Table A Not Against the Clock	Table A Not Against the Clock	According to the Penalties in the 2nd Phase. Athletes who do not qualify for the 2nd Phase are placed according to the Penalties in the 1st Phase.
4.2	Table A Not Against the Clock	Table A Against the Clock	According to the Penalties and time in the 2nd Phase. Athletes who do not qualify for the 2nd Phase are placed according to the Penalties in the 1st Phase.
4.3	Table A Against the Clock	Table A Against the Clock	According to the Penalties and time in the 2nd Phase. Athletes who do not qualify for the 2nd Phase are placed according to the Penalties and time in the 1st Phase.
4.4	Table A Not Against the Clock	Table C	According to the total time (Table C) of the 2nd Phase. Athletes who do not qualify for the 2nd Phase are placed according to the Penalties in the 1st Phase.
4.5	Table A Against the Clock	Table C	According to the total time (Table C) of the 2nd Phase. Athletes who do not qualify for the 2nd Phase are placed according to the Penalties and time in the 1st Phase.

222.1.5 Athletes stopped after the first phase may only be placed after Athletes who have taken part in both phases. Athletes who are Eliminated or who retire in the second phase will be placed equal last after all Athletes who completed the second phase.

222.1.6 In the event of equality for first place, the tied Athletes will be placed equal first.

222.1.7 In order to fulfil the eligibility requirement for Horses taking part in the Grand Prix (see JRs Art 219.3.4), it is sufficient to complete the first phase of Competitions conducted according to any of the formulas listed in JRs Art 222.1.4.

222.2 Special Two-Phase Competition

222.2.1 This Competition comprises two phases run without interruption, each at an identical or different speed, the finishing line for the first phase being identical with the starting line for the second phase. Athletes completing the first phase may continue to the second phase of the course, which finishes after crossing the second finishing line.

222.2.2 The first phase is a course of five to seven obstacles with or without Combinations. The total number of obstacles in both phases is a minimum of 11 and maximum of 13 obstacles. The second phase may include no more than one Combination.

222.2.3 This Competition must be judged in accordance with the following formula:

First phase	Second phase	Placing
Table A Not Against the Clock Minimum 5 - Maximum 7 obstacles	Table A Against the Clock Remaining obstacles (total of minimum 11 and maximum 13 obstacles in both phases)	According to the aggregate Penalties in both phases and, if necessary, according to the time of the 2nd phase

222.2.4 Athletes who are Eliminated or retire from either the first or second phase will not be placed.

222.2.5 In the event of equality for first place, the tied Athletes will be placed equal first.

222.2.6 In order to fulfil the eligibility requirement for Horses taking part in the Grand Prix (see JRs Art 219.3.4), both phases of Competitions conducted according to JRs Art 222.2.3 must be completed.

ARTICLE 223 COMPETITION WITH WINNING ROUND

223.1 Competition with two rounds and winning round

223.1.1 In this Competition the best 16 Athletes of the first round qualify for the second round, in which they start in reverse order of the results (Penalties and time) of the first round. The best eight Athletes according to the total Penalties and time of both rounds, or of the second round only, participate in the winning round. The starting order in the winning round is in reverse order of total Penalties and time over both rounds, or of the second round only, according to the conditions of the Schedule. In the winning round, all Athletes start with zero Penalties. This Competition format may not be used for the Grand Prix or for the Competition with the highest prize money (if not the Grand Prix).

223.1.2 All three rounds are judged under Table A Against the Clock. If an Athlete/Horse Combination exceeds the time allowed in the winning round, they are penalised with one Penalty point for every second commenced.

223.1.3 The course of the second round may be different from that of the first round. The course of the winning round must be a shortened course over obstacles of the first and/or second round, and two new single obstacles may be added.

223.1.4 If an Athlete qualified for the winning round does not start in this round, they will not be replaced.

223.1.5 Refer to JRs Art 218.3 for details on the classification of Athletes who withdraw, retire, or are Eliminated from the winning round.

223.2 Competition with one round and winning round

223.2.1 In this Competition at least 25% and a minimum of ten Athletes of the first round qualify for the winning round, in which they start in reverse order of the results (Penalties and time) of the first round. In the winning round, all Athletes start with zero Penalties. This Competition format may not be used for the Grand Prix or for the Competition with the highest prize money (if not the Grand Prix).

223.2.2 The exact percentage or number of Athletes to return for the winning round must be specified in the Schedule, in accordance with the options below:

223.2.2.1 at least 25% or a set number of Athletes, in any case a minimum of ten Athletes, qualify for the winning round based on their Penalties and time in the first round; or

223.2.2.2 at least 25% or a set number of Athletes, in any case a minimum of ten Athletes, qualify for the winning round, based on their Penalties and time in the first round, and, in any event, all Athletes without Penalties in the first round, qualify for the winning round.

223.2.3 Both rounds are judged under Table A Against the Clock. If an Athlete/Horse Combination exceeds the time allowed in the winning round, they are penalised with one Penalty point for every second commenced.

223.2.4 The course of the winning round must be a shortened course over obstacles of the first round, two new single obstacles may be added.

223.2.5 If an Athlete qualified for the winning round does not start in this round, they will not be replaced.

223.2.6 Refer to JRs Art 218.3 for details on the classification of Athletes who withdraw, retire, or are Eliminated from the winning round.

ARTICLE 224 COMPETITION IN GROUPS WITH WINNING ROUND

224.1 In this Competition the Athletes are divided into groups. They can either be divided by draw, according to the results of a qualifying Competition, or according to a recent Jumping Ranking, to be specified in the Schedule. The way in which the Athletes are divided among the groups, and how the starting order within the groups is determined, must be specified in the Schedule. First, all Athletes in the first group start, then all Athletes in the second group and so on. The best Athlete of each group qualifies for the winning round. The OC may stipulate in the Schedule that a limited number of Athletes who have not obtained the best result in their group, but who are the next best of all Athletes, also qualify for the winning round. All Athletes in the winning round start with zero Penalties. Athletes in the winning round will retain their starting order of the first round or, if so specified in the Schedule, they will start in reverse order of the results (Penalties and time) in the first round. This Competition format may not be used for the Grand Prix or for the Competition with the highest prize money (if not the Grand Prix), or as a qualifying Competition for another Competition.

224.2 The first round and the winning round are judged under Table A Against the Clock.

224.3 All Athletes participating in the winning round must receive prize money.

224.4 If an Athlete qualified for the winning round does not start in this round, they will not be replaced.

ARTICLE 225 SPEED AND HANDINESS COMPETITION

225.1 These Competitions are judged under Table C. In the event of equality for first place, the Athletes will be placed equal first, unless there is specific provision for a jump-off in the Schedule of the Event.

225.2 Courses must be twisting, with varied obstacles (alternative obstacles allowed, giving the Athlete the opportunity to shorten their track, but by taking a more difficult obstacle).

225.3 The course plan must not set out a fixed track to be followed. The course plan must only be marked with a series of arrows showing the direction in which each obstacle must be jumped. Compulsory turning points are included on the course plan only if absolutely necessary.

ARTICLE 226 [This article is left blank intentionally.]

ARTICLE 227 [This article is left blank intentionally.]ARTICLE 228 DERBY

228.1 A Derby Competition takes place over a distance of at least 1000 m and not more than 1300 m over a course comprising at least 50% of the efforts over natural obstacles. A Derby Competition must be run in one round only and may, if specified in the Schedule, be run with a jump-off.

228.2 A Derby Competition may be judged under Table A or Table C. If judged under Table C, there is no time allowed, just a maximum time limit. The maximum time limit may be increased at the discretion of the Ground Jury if the length of the course exceeds the requirements for establishing the time limit as set out in JRs Art 217.2.

228.3 Even if the Derby Competition has the highest prize money of the Event, each Athlete may ride a maximum of four Horses, subject to the conditions of the Schedule.

ARTICLE 229 ACCUMULATOR COMPETITION

229.1 This Competition takes place over six, eight, or ten obstacles with an increasing difficulty. Combination obstacles are not permitted. The increasing difficulty is not solely due to the height and spread of the obstacles, but also to the difficulty of the track.

229.2 Bonus points are awarded as follows: one point for obstacle number one not knocked down, two points for number two not knocked down, three points for number three not knocked down, etc. with a total of 21, 36 or 55 points. No point is awarded for an obstacle knocked down. Faults other than knock-downs are penalised as for Table A.

229.3 This Competition may take place with the following formats: (i) first round Against the Clock without a jump-off, (ii) first round Against the Clock with a jump-off in case of equality of points for first place following the initial round, or (iii) first round Not Against the Clock with a jump-off in case of equality of points for first place following the initial round. In case of a jump-off there must be a minimum of six obstacles, which may be increased in height and/or spread. The obstacles in the jump-off must be jumped in the same order as in the first round and retain their respective points allotted in the first round.

229.4 If the Competition takes place Not Against the Clock with a jump-off, Athletes not qualified for the jump-off are placed according to their points obtained in the first round, disregarding the time. If the Competition takes place with the first round Against the Clock and a jump-off, Athletes not qualified for the jump-off are placed according to Penalties and time obtained in the first round.

229.5 For the last obstacle of the course, an alternative obstacle may be provided, of which one element may be designated the Joker. The Joker must be more difficult than the alternative obstacle and carry double points. If the Joker is knocked down, these points must be deducted from the total points obtained so far by the Athlete. At the discretion of the Course Designer, two Jokers may be included instead of one as alternatives to the last obstacle jumped. In this case, the first Joker will carry 150% of the points of the last obstacle on the course; the second Joker must be more difficult than the first Joker and will carry 200% of the points of the last obstacle on the course. The Athlete may jump one of the two Jokers as an alternative to the last obstacle. If the Joker is correctly jumped, the Athlete earns 150%, respectively 200%, of the points of the last obstacle on the course. If the Joker is knocked down, 150%, respectively 200%, of the points of the last obstacle of the course must be deducted from the total points obtained so far by the Athlete.

ARTICLE 230 POWER AND SKILL COMPETITIONS

230.1 General

230.1.1 The aim of these Competitions is to demonstrate the ability of the Horse to jump a limited number of large obstacles.

230.1.2 These Competitions are judged under Table A.

230.1.3 In the event of equality for first place, there must be successive jump-offs. The obstacles in the jump-offs must always be the same shape, the same type, and the same colour as in the initial round. If, at the end of the third jump-off, there is no single winner, the Ground Jury may stop the Competition. After the fourth jump-off, the Ground Jury must stop the Competition and the Athletes left in the Competition are placed equal. If, after the third jump-off, the Athletes do not wish to continue, the Ground Jury must stop the Competition. There cannot be a fourth jump-off if Athletes have not had a faultless round in the third jump-off.

230.1.4 Time is never a deciding factor in the event of equality of Penalties. There is no time allowed and no time limit.

230.2 Puissance

230.2.1 The initial round must comprise four to six single obstacles of which at least one must be a vertical obstacle. The first obstacle must be at least 1.40 m in height, two obstacles from 1.60 m to 1.70 m, and one wall or vertical obstacle which may vary from 1.70 m to 1.80 m in height. Combination obstacles, Water Jumps, ditches, and natural obstacles are not permitted. It is permissible to use a wall with a sloping face on the take- off side (maximum slope of 30 cm offset at the base).

230.2.2 A vertical obstacle instead of a wall may be used, in which case, planks with a pole on top or a Combination of planks and poles with a pole on top or all poles may be used as a substitute.

230.2.3 In the event of equality for first place, there must be successive jump-offs over two obstacles, which must be a wall or a vertical obstacle and a spread obstacle (see JRs Art 218.2). In the jump-offs, both obstacles must be increased regularly in height and the spread obstacle also in spread. The vertical obstacle or wall may be increased in height only if Athletes equal for first place have not been penalised in the preceding round (see JRs Art 218.2).

230.3 Six Bar

230.3.1 In this Competition, six vertical obstacles are placed in a straight line with approximately 11 m between each obstacle. The number of obstacles may be reduced to a minimum of four if required due to the size of the Competition Arena.

230.3.2 The obstacles must be identically constructed and composed only of poles of the same type. The cups supporting the poles must have a maximum depth of 20 mm.

230.3.3 The height of the obstacles may be set as follows:

230.3.3.1 all obstacles set at the same height (for example 1.20 m); or

230.3.3.2 each obstacle set at progressively increasing heights (for example 1.10 m, 1.20 m, 1.30 m, 1.40 m, 1.50 m, 1.60 m); or

230.3.3.3 the first two obstacles set at 1.20 m, the next two at 1.30 m, and so on.

230.3.4 In the event of a Refusal or Run-out, the Athlete must restart the course at the obstacle where the Fault was made.

230.3.5 The first jump-off must take place over the six (or minimum four) obstacles (per JRs Art 230.3.1), which must be raised in height unless the Athletes who are equal for first place were penalised in the first round. After the first jump-off, the number of obstacles may be reduced to a minimum of four (the lower obstacles should be withdrawn) but the distance between them must be kept at about 11 metres as required initially.

231.1 **ARTICLE 231 [This article is left blank intentionally.]**.

CHAPTER V OBSTACLES

ARTICLE 232 OBSTACLES - GENERAL

232.1 An obstacle consists of the faultable part and may have supporting parts. In vertical and spread jumps, the faultable part corresponds to the flagged section of the obstacle. At least the upper quarter of the faultable part consists of knock-down top elements (poles/planks/wall boxes). The side parts that hold up the knock-down elements (standards) correspondto the supporting parts of the obstacle and do not form part of the faultable part of the obstacle.

232.2 The obstacles must be inviting in their overall shape and appearance, varied, match their surroundings, and be designed with horsemanship and fairness in mind. Both the obstacles themselves and their constituent parts must be such that they can be knocked down, while not being so light that they fall at the slightest touch or so heavy that they may cause Horses to Fall or be injured.

232.3 Poles and other parts of the obstacles are held up by supports (cups). The pole must be able to roll on its support; the support must have a depth of 18 mm minimum and a depth of 20 mm maximum. These requirements also apply to safety cups used for spread obstacles (see JRs Art 235 for details). For special obstacle material and planks, balustrades, barriers, gates, etc, the diameter of the supports must be more open or even flat.

ARTICLE 233 HEIGHT OF OBSTACLES

233.1 Under no circumstances may any obstacle exceed 1.70 m in height, except in Six Bar and Puissance Competitions. Spread obstacles must not exceed 2.00 m in spread except for triple bars which may have a maximum spread of 2.20 m. The Water Jump may not exceed 4.00 m in spread including the take-off element. The height of obstacles at indoor Competitions must never exceed 1.65 m under any circumstances, except in Six Bar and Puissance Competitions.

233.2 Any minimum or maximum limits on the height and spread of obstacles specified in these JRs and in the Schedules applicable to specific Competitions and Championships must be strictly complied with. However:

233.2.1 If a maximum dimension has been marginally exceeded as a result of the material used for construction and/or by the position of the obstacle on the ground, the maximum dimensions set out will not be considered as having been exceeded, provided that every effort has been made to not exceed the maximum dimensions specified in the Schedule with the material available.

233.2.2 In Competitions for which the Schedule indicates a maximum height of 1.45 m or more, the height of obstacles in the Competition may, at the discretion of the Course Designer, exceed the height indicated in the Schedule by maximum 3 cm.

ARTICLE 234 VERTICAL OBSTACLE

A vertical obstacle is an obstacle that requires an effort in height, where the poles or planks (or other construction) are placed vertically without any spread. An obstacle whatever its construction may only be called a vertical when Faults are judged on the same vertical plane.

ARTICLE 235 SPREAD OBSTACLE

235.1 A spread obstacle is an obstacle that is built in such a manner that it requires an effort both in spread and in height. All spread obstacles may only have one pole at the back. Spread obstacles include oxers and triple bars.

235.2 FEI-approved safety cups must be used as support for the back pole of spread obstacles and in case of a triple bar to support the centre and back poles of the obstacle. The maximum depth of the safety cups for the top back pole of a spread obstacle is 18 mm; safety cups used for the centre poles of a triple bar or for lower poles of other obstacles may have a maximum depth of 20 mm. Approved safety cups must be used in the Competition Arena and Training Arena.

235.3 The President of the Ground Jury is responsible for enforcing the rules relating to safety cups. The Foreign Judge will report any non-compliance of the rules to the FEI. The name of the company that supplies the FEI approved safety cups to be used at the Event must be specified in the Schedule.

ARTICLE 236 WATER JUMP, WATER JUMP WITH VERTICAL, AND LIVERPOOL

236.1 Water Jump

236.1.1 For an obstacle to be called a Water Jump, there must be no obstacle in front, in the middle, or behind the water. The water must have a minimum spread in excess of 2.00 m. The Water Jump must be dug into the ground. See Annex IV for details on how the Water Jump must be constructed. A take-off element (brush, small wall), with a minimum height of 40 cm and a maximum height of 50 cm, must be erected on the take-off side. The width of the front of the Water Jump must be at least 30% greater than the length. If the bottom of the

Water Jump is made of concrete or hard material, it must be covered with a softer non-slip material such as a coconut or rubber mat.

236.1.2 At Olympic Games, Continental Games, Regional Games, Championships, CSIOs and CSIs, the landing side of the Water Jump must be defined by a lath, at least six centimetres in width and not exceeding eight centimetres, covered with a bed of contrasting coloured plasticine about one centimetre thick. This plasticine must be replaced each time a Horse touches it. Several spare laths must be provided together with extra plasticine so that a lath that has been marked by a Horse may be replaced at any time. The lath must be placed at the edge of the water, properly fixed to the ground; at the time of the inspection of the course by the Ground Jury, the entire length of the lath must touch the water.

236.1.3 A Fault at the Water Jump occurs when:

236.1.3.1 the foot or shoe of the Horse touches the lath and leaves an impression (impression of the fetlock joint or boot does not constitute a Fault); and/or

236.1.3.2 a Horse touches the water with one or several feet.

236.1.4 Striking, knocking down, or displacing the brush or take-off element of a Water Jump will not constitute a Fault.

236.1.5 If one of the four flags is knocked down or displaced, the Water Jump Judge will decide whether or not there has been a Run-out depending on which side of the flag the Horse has passed. If the Water Jump Judge considers that there has been a Run-out, the bell will be rung and the clock stopped while the flag that has been knocked down or displaced is put back and the Athlete/Horse Combination will receive a Penalty of six seconds in accordance with JRs Art 256 (regardless of whether the round is Table A or Table C). The decision of the Water Jump Judge is final. For this reason they must be a member of the Ground Jury.

236.1.6 The Water Jump Judge must register the identification number of Horses penalised at the Water Jump and the reason for the Penalties.

236.1.7 The Technical Delegate or (if there is no Technical Delegate) the Foreign Judge may, at their discretion, decide whether the Water Jump may be used in Competitions held under floodlight.

236.2 Water Jump with vertical

If the Water Jump does not meet the requirements of Annex IV, a vertical obstacle must be placed over the water. Only a vertical obstacle of not more than 1.50 m in height having any number of poles but all with the use of FEI-approved safety cups (see JRs Art 235) may be placed over open water. The depth of the safety cups for the top pole of the vertical is 18 mm; the safety cups for the lower poles may have a maximum depth of 20 mm. The vertical obstacle must not be placed further than two metres from the front of this obstacle. This obstacle is judged as a vertical obstacle and not as a Water Jump. For this reason it is not necessary to use a lath or other arrangement to define its limits. If a lath is used it is to be considered a visual aid only; Penalties will not be incurred for any imprints on the lath. The same applies if the take-off element is displaced. Only poles with a minimum length of 3.50 m may be used for a vertical placed over a Water Jump.

236.3 Liverpool

Subject to JRs Art 236.2, if water is used under, in front of, or behind an obstacle, the total spread of the obstacle (including the water) may not exceed two metres (this obstacle is called a "**Liverpool**"). Open water with a spread of more than two metres may not be used as a Liverpool. For all Liverpool obstacles, the front edge of the water tray must be placed either in alignment with the same vertical plane as the front poles or in front of the vertical plane of the front poles.

ARTICLE 237 COMBINATION OBSTACLES

237.1 Combinations mean a group of two or more obstacles, with distances between the obstacles of a minimum of seven metres and a maximum of 12 metres (except for Speed and Handiness Competitions judged under Table C and for permanent fixed obstacles where the distance may be less than seven metres which require two or more successive efforts). The distance is measured from the base of the obstacle on the landing side to the base of the next obstacle on the take-off side.

237.2 In Combinations, each element of the group must be jumped separately and consecutively, without circling around any element.

237.3 When there is a Refusal or Run-out, the Athlete/Horse Combination must re-jump all of the elements of the Combination unless it is a closed Combination or partially closed Combination (see JRs Art 238) or a Six Bar.

237.4 Penalties for Faults made at each element of a Combination and during different attempts are counted separately and added together.

237.5 In a Combination, a triple bar may only be used as the first element.

ARTICLE 238 CLOSED COMBINATIONS AND PARTIALLY CLOSED COMBINATIONS

238.1 A Combination is considered to be completely closed if the sides that surround it can only be surmounted by jumping. A closed Combination may be in the form of an in-and-out, sheep pen, square or hexagonal, or any similar obstacle considered as a closed Combination by decision of the Ground Jury.

238.2 A Combination is considered as partially closed if one part of the Combination is closed and the other part is open.

238.3 Disobediences

238.3.1 In the event of a Disobedience with a knock down and/or displacing of the obstacle at any part, a six second Penalty will be applied. The six second Penalty is added to the time when the clock is restarted and the Athlete resumes their round.

238.3.2 In the event of a Refusal in a closed Combination, the Athlete/Horse Combination must jump out in the direction of the course.

238.3.3 In the event of a Refusal or Run-out in a partially closed Combination: (i) if the Disobedience occurred in the closed part, the Athlete/Horse Combination must jump out in the direction of the course; or (ii) if the Disobedience occurred in the open part, the Athlete/Horse Combination must re-jump the whole Combination obstacle again. Failure to comply with these requirements results in Elimination.

238.4 The Ground Jury must decide before the Competition whether the Combination is to be considered as closed or partially closed. This decision must be shown on the course plan.

238.5 If a Combination is not mentioned on the course plan as closed or partially closed, it must be considered as an open Combination and judged as such.

ARTICLE 239 BANKS, MOUNDS, AND RAMPS

239.1 Subject to JRs Art 239.2, banks, mounds, ramps, and sunken roads constitute Combination obstacles, irrespective of whether they include any sort of obstacle and in whatever direction they should be taken.

239.2 A bank or mound without an obstacle or with only one or several poles over it may be jumped in one effort. This method of jumping the obstacle incurs no Penalty.

239.3 No banks, mounds, sunken roads, talus, slopes, or ramps, except table banks not exceeding one metre in height, may be used at indoor Events.

ARTICLE 240 ALTERNATIVE OBSTACLES AND JOKER

240.1 When in a Competition two obstacles on the course have the same number, the Athlete has the choice of jumping either of those obstacles:

240.1.1 If there is a Refusal or Run-out without a knock-down or displacing of the obstacle, at their next attempt the Athlete is not obliged to jump the obstacle at which the Refusal or Run-out occurred. They may jump the obstacle of their choice.

240.1.2 If there is a Refusal or Run-out with a knock-down or displacing of the obstacle, they may only restart their round when the obstacle knocked down or displaced has been replaced and when the Ground Jury gives them the signal to start. They may then jump the obstacle of their choice.

240.2 Red and white flags must be placed at each of the elements of the alternative obstacle.

240.3 The Joker is a difficult optional obstacle that may only be used in an Accumulator Competition. The Athlete/Horse Combination will accumulate more points if they choose to jump the Joker rather than the alternative standard obstacle. Joker obstacles must be designed with horsemanship and fairness in mind.

CHAPTER VI ARENAS

ARTICLE 241 COMPETITION ARENA

241.1 General

241.1.1 The Competition Arena must be enclosed. While a Horse is in the Competition Arena during a Competition, all entrances and exits must be physically closed.

241.1.2 An indoor Competition Arena must have minimum size of 1'200 m² with a minimum width on the short side of 25 m. An outdoor Competition Arena must have a minimum size of 4'000 m² with a minimum width on the short side of 50 m. An exception to this rule may be granted by the FEI Jumping Director in consultation with the Chair of the Jumping Committee where circumstances warrant.

241.2 Course and measuring

241.2.1 The Ground Jury must walk the course to inspect it before the start of the Competition. The course is the track that the mounted Athlete must follow when competing from passing the start in the correct direction up to the finish. The length must be measured accurately to the nearest metre taking account of the normal line to be followed by the Horse. This normal line must pass through the middle of the obstacle and take account of normal turns.

241.2.2 In Olympic Games, Youth Olympic Games, Regional Games, all Championships, FEI Jumping World Cup™, Nations Cup/Longines League of Nations™ and Grand Prix Competitions, the President of the Ground Jury or their designee must ensure that the Course Designer has properly measured the course using a wheel. In exceptional cases, the Ground Jury may alter the time, if the conditions set out in JRs Art 241.2.3 apply.

241.2.3 Once the Competition has started only the Ground Jury in consultation with the Course Designer, and the Technical Delegate if present, may decide that a significant error has been committed in the measurement of the course. This may be done at the latest after three Athletes have completed the course without a Disobedience or any other interruption, having started their course prior to the 45-second countdown elapsing and before the next Athlete has started. In this case, the Ground Jury may alter the time allowed. If the time allowed is increased, the score of the Athletes who have jumped the course before the time was altered will be adjusted accordingly, if applicable. If the time allowed is decreased, this may only be done to the extent that no Athlete having previously completed their round receives time Penalties due to the alteration of the time allowed.

241.2.4 The total length of the course in metres may never exceed the number of obstacles in the Competition multiplied by 60.

241.2.5 The starting and finishing lines may not be more than 15 metres or less than six metres from the first and last obstacle. These two lines must each be marked with an entirely red flag on the right and an entirely white flag on the left. The start line and finish line must also be marked with markers with the letters S (= Start) and F (= Finish).

241.3 Course plan

241.3.1 The Course Designer must give the Ground Jury a copy of the course plan showing accurately all details of the course. An exact copy of the course plan given to the Ground Jury must be posted as close as possible to the entrance of the Competition Arena and should be posted at least 30 minutes before the beginning of each Competition. If applicable, the time allowed should be added to the course plan no later than 30 minutes before the start of the Competition as soon as the Course Designer has finished measuring the course. For all Competitions, the track as measured by the Course Designer must be indicated on the course plan that is posted prior to the Competition.

241.3.2 The obstacles are numbered consecutively in the order in which they must be jumped, except in certain Competition formats, as specified in the JRs.

241.3.3 Combination obstacles bear only a single number. This number may be repeated at each element for the benefit of the Ground Jury and Athletes. In this case, distinguishing letters will be added (for example: 8A, 8B, 8C, etc.).

241.3.4 The course plan must indicate the following:

241.3.4.1 the position of the starting and finishing lines. During a round, unless otherwise indicated, these may be re-crossed without Penalty;

241.3.4.2 the relative position, type (e.g. vertical, oxer, triple bar), numbering, and lettering of obstacles;

241.3.4.3 any compulsory turning points marked by a white flag on the left side and a red flag on the right;

241.3.4.4 the track to be followed by Athletes marked either by a continuous line (in which case it must be followed precisely) or by a series of arrows showing the direction in which each obstacle must be jumped (in which case the Athlete is free to choose their own track). If there is a compulsory section in an otherwise unrestricted course, both methods must be used on the same plan;

241.3.4.5 the table of Penalties to be used (Table A or Table C);

241.3.4.6 the speed for the Competition if applicable;

241.3.4.7 the length of the course;

241.3.4.8 the time allowed and the maximum time limit for the round(s), if any, or any fixed time applicable to a training session;

241.3.4.9 the obstacles, the length, the time allowed, and the maximum time limit for the jump-off;

241.3.4.10 the Combinations considered as closed or partially closed; and

241.3.4.11 all decisions and/or modifications made by the Ground Jury in relation to the course.

241.4 Alterations to the course

241.4.1 If the circumstances make it necessary to alter the course plan after it has been posted, the change may only be made after agreement of the Ground Jury. In this case the Chefs d'Equipe and all individual Athletes must be advised of the alterations to the course plan.

241.4.2 Once the Competition has begun, the conditions under which it is run may not be altered and the course and its obstacles may not be changed unless specified otherwise in the JRs (including this JRs Art 241.4). If it becomes necessary to interrupt the Competition (e.g. because of a storm or bad lighting) it must subsequently be continued using the same obstacles and course and as far as possible under the same conditions and at the exact point where it was interrupted. However, for Nations Cup/Longines League of Nations™ Competitions, JRs Art 226.3.7 applies.

241.4.3 An obstacle may be re-sited during a round or between rounds of a Competition, if in the opinion of the Ground Jury a deterioration in the state of the ground/footing or other special circumstances necessitates such action. Obstacles that cannot be re-sited, such as Water Jumps, ditches, or permanent obstacles, must be taken out of the course. If an obstacle has been taken out of the course during a round, the scores of all previous Athletes penalised during this round at that obstacle must be adjusted by cancelling jumping Penalties and time corrections incurred at that obstacle. All Eliminations and time Penalties already incurred will stand. If necessary, a new time allowed and maximum time limit will be fixed for the course as altered.

241.5 Flags

241.5.1 Solid-colour red flags and white flags must be used to mark the limits of the obstacles. One red flag and one white flag must be placed at vertical obstacles, and at least two red and two white flags must be placed to define the limits of spread obstacles. Flag poles defining the limits of the landing side of the Water Jump must be made of material that cannot shatter or splinter and must bend when hit; flags must have no sharp points or corners.

241.5.2 The flags may be attached to any part of the standards of the obstacles or stand independently. For walls or any other types of obstacles that do not have traditional standards, the installation of tall flags is mandatory. These flags must stand a minimum of 60 cm above the height of the obstacle and clearly define the boundaries of the obstacle to ensure proper visibility and correct negotiation by Athletes. Tall flags are also required to provide the Ground Jury with a clear reference for evaluating whether the obstacle has been approached and jumped in accordance with the rules.

241.5.3 At the obstacles, the starting and finishing lines, and the compulsory turning points, the Athlete must pass between the flags with the red flag on their right and the white flag on their left.

241.5.3.1 Flags on obstacles with standards: If an Athlete passes the flags on the wrong side, they must retrace their steps and pass them on the correct side before continuing their round. If the Athlete does not correct this mistake, they will be Eliminated.

241.5.3.2 Flags on obstacles without standards: If it is not clear to the Ground Jury whether the Athlete and Horse stayed within the tall flags, the Ground Jury shall allow the Athlete to continue the round and determine whether they should be Eliminated only once the round has been ended. If it is clear to the Ground Jury that the Athlete and Horse did not stay within the flags, they shall be Eliminated immediately.

241.5.4 Subject to JRs Art 241.5.5, knocking down a flag anywhere in the Competition Arena does not incur a Penalty. If a flag marking the limits of an obstacle or compulsory turning point or the finishing line has been knocked down following a Disobedience, (without passing these lines) or as a result of unforeseen circumstances, the

flag will not be replaced immediately; the Athlete must continue their round and the obstacle/compulsory turning point will be judged as if the flag was in its original place. The flag must be replaced before the next Athlete is given the signal to start.

241.5.5 If a flag defining the limits of the Water Jump or of a natural obstacle is knocked down following a Disobedience or as a result of unforeseen circumstances and in all cases where the nature of the obstacle is changed by knocking down the flag, the Ground Jury will interrupt the round of the Athlete. The clock must be stopped while the flag is replaced and six seconds will be added in accordance with the procedure provided for in JRs Art 256.

241.5.6 In certain Competitions, the starting and finishing lines may be crossed in both directions. In this case the lines must be provided with four flags; a red and a white flag at each end of these lines.

241.6 Bell

241.6.1 The bell is used to communicate with the Athletes. One of the members of the Ground Jury is in charge of the bell and responsible for its use. The bell is used:

241.6.1.1 to give permission to the Athletes to enter the Competition Arena when the course is ready for their inspection and to signal when the course inspection time is over;

241.6.1.2 to give the signal to start and to activate a 45-second countdown shown in the timing equipment on the scoreboard or on another display beside the Competition Arena.

The 45-second countdown sets the time that the Athlete is given before they must commence their round by crossing the starting line in the correct direction. The Ground Jury has the right to interrupt the 45-second countdown if unforeseen circumstances occur. Incidents such as Disobediences occurring between the signal to start and up until the moment the Athlete/Horse Combination crosses the starting line in the correct direction are not penalised (see JRs Art 246.6.2). However, in the event of a Fall of an Athlete and/or Horse at any time from the moment the Athlete/Horse Combination enters the Competition Arena up until the moment they cross the starting line in the correct direction, whether or not the signal to start has been given, the Athlete/Horse Combination will not be permitted to start in the round or Competition in question and the bell must be rung accordingly.

After the bell has rung, crossing the starting line in the correct direction for a second time before jumping the first obstacle is counted as a Disobedience.

However, if the situation so warrants, the Ground Jury may decide not to activate the start or to cancel the starting procedure, give a new signal to start, and restart the countdown;

241.6.1.3 to stop an Athlete for any reason or following an unforeseen incident and to signal to them to continue their round after an interruption (see JRs Art 245.3 and 257);

241.6.1.4 to indicate to the Athlete that an obstacle knocked down following a Disobedience has been rebuilt (see JRs Art 257); and

241.6.1.5 to indicate by prolonged and repeated ringing that the Athlete has been Eliminated.

241.6.2 If the Athlete does not comply with a signal to stop, they may be Eliminated by the Ground Jury (see JRs Arts 257.2 and 263.5).

241.6.3 If, after an interruption, the Athlete restarts and jumps or attempts to jump an obstacle without waiting for the bell to ring, they will be Eliminated (see JRs Art 263.4.15).

ARTICLE 242 WARM-UP ARENA

242.1 The OC must provide a Warm-Up Arena with practice obstacles where Athlete/Horse Combinations can warm-up prior to a Competition. The Warm-Up Arena must be close to the Competition Arena.

242.2 Number of Horses permitted

The number of Horses allowed inside the Warm-Up Arena must be directly related to the size of the arena. The Chief Steward has the authority to limit the number of Horses based on the size of the arena and safety considerations.

242.3 Steward supervision

The Warm-Up Arena(s) must always be supervised when in use by at least one Steward.

242.4 Requirements for practice obstacles in the Warm-Up Arena

242.4.1 The use of obstacle material not provided by the OC is prohibited (failure to comply may result in Disqualification and/or a fine, see JRs Art 264.3.5 and 262.1.5). Practice obstacles may only be jumped in the direction for which they are flagged. No part of the practice obstacles may be physically held by any person.

242.4.2 There must be a minimum of one vertical and one spread obstacle in the Warm-Up Arena. The ground has to be in proper condition for the training of Horses. When there are many Athletes and sufficient space, additional obstacles should be provided. All obstacles must be constructed in the usual manner and provided with red and white flags. However, the flags may be replaced by tape or paint in order to provide a white and a red top to the standards or uprights.

242.4.3 For all Competitions (except Pony Events, see JRs Art 305.5.2) where the maximum obstacle height is 1.40 m or less, the obstacles in the Warm-Up Arena may not exceed in height and width 10 cm more than the actual maximum height and width of the obstacles of the Competition in progress. If the obstacle height of the Competition in progress is greater than 1.40 m, the obstacles in the Warm-Up Arena may not exceed 1.65 m in height and 1.80 m in width.

242.4.4 Ground poles may be placed directly underneath the first part of an obstacle or up to 1.00 m away on the take-off side. If there is a ground pole on the take-off side of a vertical obstacle, a ground pole may be placed on the landing side of the vertical obstacle at an equal distance up to a maximum of 1.00 m. A ground pole may never be used on the landing side of a spread obstacle.

242.4.5 Any obstacles 1.30 m or higher must have a minimum of two poles on the take-off side of the obstacle, regardless of whether or not a ground pole is used. The lower pole must always be below 1.30 m. One end of the lower pole of a practice obstacle must be in a cup. The other end may rest on the ground.

242.4.6 Guide poles (i.e. parallel pole(s) perpendicular to the obstacle standards on the take-off or landing side) may be used during the warm-up for a Competition to guide a Horse in a straight line to and from the obstacle.

242.4.7 Placing Poles, V poles, and any other poles placed approximately 6.0 metres or more from an obstacle on either side or on both sides are not permitted in the Warm-Up Arena.

242.4.8 If crossed poles are used as the top part of an obstacle, they must be able to fall individually. The top end of the poles must be in a cup. However, there can be a horizontal top pole behind the crossed poles, which must be at least 20 cm higher than the centre of the crossed poles.

242.4.9 The top poles of an obstacle must always be in cups at both ends. If the pole is resting on the edge of a cup it must be on the far edge and never on the near edge.

242.4.10 It is not permitted to walk Horses over poles when these are elevated or placed in cups at one or both ends.

242.4.11 The OC may provide material to simulate a water ditch in the Warm-Up Arena.

242.4.12 Gymnastic/training exercises are not permitted during the warm-up for a Competition.

242.4.13 Combinations are not permitted during the warm-up for any Competitions, except for Six Bar Competitions.

ARTICLE 243 [This article is left blank intentionally.]

CHAPTER VII PENALTIES DURING A ROUND

ARTICLE 244 PENALTIES - GENERAL

244.1 Unless specified otherwise in the JRs, Penalties are incurred for the following Faults during a round, each as explained in more detail in subsequent Articles:

244.1.1 knocking down an obstacle;

244.1.2 a Fault at the Water Jump (see JRs Art 236.1.3);

244.1.3 a Disobedience;

244.1.4 a deviation from the course;

244.1.5 a Fall of a Horse and/or Athlete;

244.1.6 unauthorised assistance; and

244.1.7 exceeding the time allowed or the time limit.

244.2 The number of Penalties incurred for each Fault depend on whether the Competition is judged according to Table A (JRs Art 217.1) or Table C (JRs Art 217.2).

ARTICLE 245 KNOCK DOWN

245.1 A knock-down of an obstacle occurs (and is penalised) when, through a mistake of the Athlete/Horse Combination:

245.1.1 the whole or any upper part of the same vertical plane of it falls, even if the part that falls is stopped in its fall by any other part of the obstacle; or

245.1.2 at least one of its ends no longer rests on any part of its support.

When a vertical obstacle or part of an obstacle comprises two or several parts placed one above the other and positioned in the same vertical plane, only the fall of the top part is penalised.

When a spread obstacle that requires only one effort comprises parts that are not positioned in the same vertical plane, the fall of one or several top parts only counts as one Fault whatever the number and position of the parts that have fallen.

245.2 Knock-downs occur between the time the Athlete/Horse Combination crosses the starting line and finishing line, except that a knock down of the last obstacle will be penalised if the upper element falls from one or both of its supports after the Athlete/Horse Combination crosses the finishing line, but prior to the Athlete leaving the Competition Arena or the ringing of the bell for the next Athlete to start their round, whichever occurs first.

245.3 If any part of an obstacle that has been knocked down is likely to impede an Athlete/Horse Combination in jumping another obstacle, the bell must be rung and the clock stopped while this part is picked up and the way is cleared.

245.4 The knock down or displacement of an obstacle and/or a flag as a result of a Disobedience is penalised as a Refusal only. In the event of the displacement of any part of an obstacle (except the flags) as a result of a Disobedience, the bell will be rung and the clock stopped while the displacement is re-adjusted. This does not count as a knock down and is only penalised as a Disobedience and corrected by time in accordance with JRs Art 256.

245.5 The following will not incur knock-down Penalties:

245.5.1 touches and displacements of any part of an obstacle not covered by JRs Art 245.1, in whatever direction, while in the act of jumping (however, note that displacing a closed Combination will result in Elimination in accordance with JRs Art 263.4.24). If in doubt the Ground Jury should decide in favour of the Athlete;

245.5.2 knocking down, touching, or displacing the flags on an obstacle, in whatever direction, while in the act of jumping (note that a six second Penalty may be imposed under JRs Art 241.5.5 for the Water Jump);

245.5.3 an Athlete/Horse Combination jumps an obstacle correctly but the obstacle has been improperly built; and

245.5.4 knocking over the filling of an obstacle (e.g. trees, hedges, etc.).

ARTICLE 246 DISOBEDIENCES (REFUSAL, RUN-OUT, RESISTANCE, CIRCLING)

246.1 The following are considered Disobediences:

246.1.1 a Refusal;

246.1.2 a Run-out;

246.1.3 a Resistance; and

246.1.4 a more or less regular circle or group of circles no matter where they occur on the course or for whatever reason. It is also a Disobedience to circle around the last obstacle jumped unless the track of the course so requires. However, circling for up to 45 seconds after a Run-out or a Refusal (no matter if the obstacle needs to be rebuilt or not) to get into position to jump an obstacle is not a Disobedience.

246.2 Refusal

246.2.1 Subject to JRs Art 246.2.2, it is a Refusal when a Horse stops in front of an obstacle that it must jump, whether or not the Horse knocks it down or displaces it.

246.2.2 It is not a Refusal if a Horse stops in front of an obstacle without moving backwards and without knocking it down, and then immediately jumps the obstacle from a standstill. If the stop is prolonged, if the Horse steps back, either voluntarily or not, even a single pace, it counts as a Refusal.

246.2.3 If a Horse slides through an obstacle, the Judge in charge of the bell must decide immediately if it is to count as a Refusal or as an obstacle knocked down.

246.2.3.1 If the Judge decides that it is a Refusal, the bell is rung at once and the Athlete must be ready to attempt the obstacle again as soon as it has been rebuilt. If the bell has been rung and the Athlete jumps other elements of a Combination in their stride, they will not be Eliminated or incur further Penalties even if they knock down this element of the Combination (however, once the obstacle is rebuilt they must attempt the entire Combination again at which point any Penalties incurred then will count).

246.2.3.2 If the Judge decides that it is not a Refusal, the bell is not rung and the Athlete must continue their round. The Athlete is then penalised as for an obstacle knocked down.

246.3 Run-out

246.3.1 It is a Run-out when the Horse escapes the control of its Athlete and avoids an obstacle that it must jump or a compulsory turning point that it must pass.

246.3.2 It is also a Run-out if a Horse or any part of a Horse goes past the extended line of an obstacle to be jumped, or of an element of a Combination, or of the finishing line or of a compulsory turning point.

246.3.3 When a Horse jumps an obstacle between two red flags or between two white flags, the obstacle has not been jumped correctly. In such circumstances, the Athlete/Horse Combination will be penalised as for a Run-out and must jump the obstacle again correctly.

246.4 Resistance

246.4.1 It is a Resistance when the Horse refuses to go forward, stops for any reason, makes one or several relatively regular or complete half turns, or rears or steps backwards for whatever reason.

246.4.2 It is also a Resistance when the Athlete stops their Horse at any moment and for any reason, except in the event of an incorrectly built obstacle or to indicate unforeseen circumstances to the Ground Jury (see JRs Art 257.3.2).

246.4.3 If there is Resistance from the Horse for 45 consecutive seconds, the Athlete/Horse Combination will be Eliminated. Otherwise, a Resistance of shorter duration is penalised as a Refusal.

246.5 The clock is not stopped in the event of a Refusal, Run-out, or Resistance, unless the bell is rung because an obstacle needs to be rebuilt.

246.6 Disobediences during interrupted time

246.6.1 The time of a round is interrupted only in accordance with JRs Art 256 and 257.

246.6.2 Disobediences are not penalised during interrupted time, except for the second Refusal following a Refusal with a knock-down.

246.6.3 The provisions concerning Elimination remain in force during interrupted time.

ARTICLE 247 DEVIATION FROM THE COURSE

247.1 It is a deviation from the course when the Athlete:

247.1.1 does not follow the course as set out on the published course plan;

247.1.2 does not cross the starting line or the finishing line between the flags in the correct direction;

247.1.3 omits a compulsory turning point;

247.1.4 does not jump the obstacles in the order or in the direction indicated, except in certain special Competitions;

247.1.5 jumps or attempts to jump an obstacle that does not form part of the course; or

247.1.6 omits an obstacle.

247.2 The clock is not stopped in the event of a deviation from the course.

247.3 An uncorrected deviation from the course will result in Elimination of the Athlete/Horse Combination (see JRs Art 263.4). While obstacles not included in the course should be crossed in the course plan (so that it is clear they are not part of the course), failure to do so by the OC/ground crew will not preclude the Elimination of an Athlete for jumping an obstacle that does not form part of the course.

ARTICLE 248 FALLS

248.1 Definition of a 'Fall'

248.1.1 Fall of an Athlete in the Competition Arena: An Athlete is considered to have fallen when the Athlete is separated from their Horse, either voluntarily or involuntarily, in such a way that they touch the ground or need to use some form of support or outside assistance to get back in the saddle. If it is not clear that the Athlete has used some form of support or outside assistance to prevent their Fall, the benefit of doubt must be given to the Athlete.

248.1.2 Fall of an Athlete anywhere outside of the Competition Arena: An Athlete is considered to have fallen when the Athlete is separated from their Horse involuntarily. If an Athlete has dismounted voluntarily, it is not considered a Fall.

248.1.3 Horse: A Horse is considered to have fallen when the shoulder and quarters have touched the ground or the obstacle and the ground.

248.2 Protocol in case of a Fall

248.2.1 In case of a Fall of an Athlete and/or a Horse at any time in the Competition Arena, in the Warm-Up Arena, or elsewhere within the grounds of the Event:

248.2.1.1 the Athlete must be checked by the Event's medical service (or by a medical doctor if the medical service is not available) before they may be permitted to mount a Horse again or take part in the round in progress or in the next round or Competition at the Event; and

248.2.1.2 the Horse must be cleared by the Veterinary Delegate before it may be permitted to take part in the next round or Competition at the Event.

248.2.2 Consequences of a Fall

248.2.2.1 Fall in the Competition Arena prior to starting the round: The Athlete/Horse Combination is not Eliminated but will not be permitted to start in the round in question. The Athlete/Horse Combination must be listed in the results as "did not start" in that round.

248.2.2.2 Fall in the Competition Arena during the round: The Athlete/Horse Combination is Eliminated (see JRs Art 263.4.26).

248.2.2.3 Fall in the Competition Arena after crossing the finish line: A Fall of the Athlete and/or Horse after crossing the finish line does not incur Elimination. However, the following applies:

(a) If there is an immediate jump-off, the Athlete/Horse Combination is Eliminated from the jump-off and will be placed equal last in the jump-off with Athletes who have withdrawn, retired, or been Eliminated from the jump-off.

(b) If the jump-off is not immediate or there is a second round of Competition to follow, the Athlete/Horse Combination may participate in such jump-off/second round only if cleared after the checks under JRs Art 248.2.1.

248.2.2.4 Fall in the Warm-Up Arena: The Athlete/Horse Combination may participate in the Competition only if cleared after the checks under JRs Art 248.2.1.

248.2.3 In case of a Fall of an Athlete and/or a Horse during the Event, the Ground Jury may:

248.2.3.1 give the Athlete a later starting position if considered necessary;

248.2.3.2 delay a jump-off (if applicable) for a reasonable amount of time to allow for the checks under JRs Art 248.2.1; or

248.2.3.3 exclude the Athlete and/or Horse from participating further in a Competition and/or Event.

ARTICLE 249 UNAUTHORISED ASSISTANCE

249.1 Any physical intervention by a third party between the crossing of the starting line in the correct direction and the crossing of the finishing line after jumping the last obstacle, whether solicited or not, with the object of helping the Athlete or their Horse is considered to be unauthorised assistance. This includes (for example) any help given to a mounted Athlete to adjust their tack or equipment or to hand them a whip while mounted during the round. Unauthorised assistance during a round will result in Elimination.

249.2 The following does not constitute unauthorised assistance:

249.2.1 Handing a mounted Athlete their Protective Headgear and/or glasses during their round.

249.2.2 In certain exceptional cases, the Ground Jury may authorise the Athlete to enter the Competition Arena on foot or with the help of another person, without this being considered as unauthorised assistance.

249.2.3 If the airbag in an Athlete's safety vest deploys as a result of a Disobedience that disrupts an obstacle (resulting in the Judge ringing the bell and stopping the clock), the Athlete may remove the vest, assisted by a person on the ground if necessary. The Judge will not ring the bell to resume the round until the vest is removed.

249.2.4 If the airbag in an Athlete's safety vest deploys at any other time while on the course, the Athlete may stop and remove the vest, assisted by a person on the ground if necessary. The Athlete will not be penalised for stopping the Horse, but the Judge will not stop the clock.

ARTICLE 250 TIME PENALTIES

250.1 The Athlete/Horse Combination will incur time Penalties if they exceed the time allowed for a round.

CHAPTER VIII TIME AND SPEED

ARTICLE 251 TIME OF THE ROUND

251.1 The time of a round, recorded in seconds and in hundredths of a second, is the time taken by an Athlete/Horse Combination to complete the round, plus any time corrections (see JRs Art 256), calculated as follows:

251.1.1 The time starts running either (i) when the Athlete/Horse Combination crosses the starting line in the correct direction for the first time after the bell has been rung, or (ii) when the 45-second countdown to start the round expires (see JRs Art 241.6.1.2), whichever occurs first. A display board showing the 45-second countdown must be clearly visible for the Athlete.

251.1.2 The time stops running when the Athlete/Horse Combination crosses the finishing line in the correct direction, after having jumped the last obstacle.

251.2 Further provisions relating to timing at Jumping Events are set out under Annex VI.

ARTICLE 252 TIME ALLOWED

The time allowed for a round in a Competition is determined in relation to the length of the course and the speeds set out under JRs Art 258 and Annex V.

ARTICLE 253 TIME LIMIT

The (maximum) time limit is equal to twice the time allowed for a Competition in which a time allowed has been specified.

ARTICLE 254 RECORDING THE TIME

254.1 Each Competition at an Event must be timed by the same system or by means of the same type of timing equipment.

254.2 FEI-homologated timing equipment is mandatory for all Olympic, Continental and Regional Games, Championships, FEI Jumping World Cup™ Finals, CSIOs, and CSIs, unless the FEI Jumping Director authorises otherwise. In addition, the use of certified service providers may be required in accordance with GRs Art 109.12.

254.3 The timekeeper must record the number of the Horse and the time taken to complete the round by means of an electronic timing system. The time must be recorded to the one-hundredth of a second.

254.4 The President and a member of the Ground Jury must have a digital stopwatch while officiating in case the electronic timing system breaks down. The Ground Jury must also have an additional (third) watch to measure (i) the time taken to resume the round after the bell has been rung for Disobediences or other interruptions, (ii) the time taken between two consecutive obstacles, and (iii) the duration of a Resistance.

254.5 In any Competition where the time is recorded by stopwatches (including because of a breakdown of the electronic timing equipment), the time must be registered in seconds and in hundredths of a second (for details see Annex VI). If two timekeepers are used, only the time of one will be used for the official timing (the time of the second timekeeper will be used as a back-up).

254.6 A video recording may never be used to establish the time of an Athlete's round.

254.7 If the crossing of the starting and/or finishing line by the Athlete cannot be judged clearly from the Ground Jury box, one or two persons, one at the starting line and one at the finishing line, with a flag, must be positioned at both lines to signal the crossing of the Athlete.

ARTICLE 255 INTERRUPTED TIME

255.1 While the clock is stopped, the Athlete/Horse Combination remains free to move around until the bell rings, giving them permission to resume the round.

255.2 The clock is restarted when the Athlete reaches the place on the course where the clock was stopped, except in case of a Disobedience with a knock-down to which JRs Art 256 applies.

255.3 Only the Judge in charge of the bell may start and stop the clock. The timing equipment must be such that this procedure can be followed. The timekeeper may not be made responsible for this function.

255.4 The electronic timing system must register the time of the Athlete's round and any time corrections.

ARTICLE 256 TIME CORRECTIONS

If, as the result of a Disobedience, an Athlete displaces or knocks down any obstacle or a flag defining the limits of the Water Jump or natural obstacle, or in all cases where the nature of the obstacle is changed by knocking down the flag, the bell is rung and the clock is stopped until the obstacle has been rebuilt. When the obstacle has been rebuilt the bell is rung to indicate that the course is ready and that the Athlete may continue the round. The Athlete is penalised for a Refusal and a time correction of six seconds is added to the time taken by the Athlete to complete their round. The clock is restarted when the Horse leaves the ground at the obstacle where the Refusal occurred. If a Disobedience with the knock-down occurs at the second or subsequent part of a Combination the clock is restarted when the Horse leaves the ground at the first element of the Combination.

ARTICLE 257 STOPPING THE ROUND

257.1 If the Ground Jury considers it necessary to stop an Athlete/Horse Combination in their round for any reason or due to unforeseen circumstances, the bell should be rung to stop them. As soon as it is evident that the Athlete is stopping, the clock will be stopped. As soon as the Ground Jury consider that the course is ready again, the bell will be rung, and the clock will be restarted when the Athlete reaches the precise place on the course where the clock was stopped. In such circumstances, no Penalty is incurred and six seconds are not added to the Athlete's time.

257.2 If the Athlete does not stop when the bell is rung, the Athlete continues at their own risk, and the clock should not be stopped. The Ground Jury must decide whether the Athlete is to be Eliminated for ignoring the order to stop, or whether, under the circumstances, they should be allowed to continue. If the Athlete is not Eliminated, and is allowed to continue their round, the scores obtained at the obstacles preceding and following the order to stop will count.

257.3 If the Athlete stops voluntarily to signal to the Ground Jury that the obstacle to be jumped is wrongly built or if due to unforeseen circumstances beyond the control of the Athlete they are prevented from continuing their round under normal circumstances, the clock must be stopped immediately.

257.3.1 If the dimensions are correct and the obstacle in question has been properly built or if the alleged unforeseen circumstances are not accepted as such by the Ground Jury, the Athlete will be penalised as for stopping during the round (see JRs Art 246.4) and the time of their round will be increased by six seconds.

257.3.2 If the obstacle or part of the obstacle needs to be rebuilt or if the unforeseen circumstances are accepted as such by the Ground Jury, the Athlete is not penalised. The time of the interruption must be deducted and the clock stopped until the moment when the Athlete takes up their track at the point where they stopped. Any delay incurred by the Athlete must be taken into consideration and an appropriate number of seconds deducted from their recorded time.

ARTICLE 258 SPEED

258.1 The speeds for Competitions are as follows:

258.1.1 General (unless specified otherwise below): 325 m per minute minimum and 400 m per minute maximum.

258.1.2 CSIOs (unless specified otherwise below): 400 m per minute for 5* Nations Cup/Longines League of Nations™ and 4* Nations Cup Competitions outdoors; 375 m per minute for 3* and 2* Nations Cup Competitions outdoors, 350 m per minute for 1* Nations Cup Competitions outdoors and also for all indoor Nations Cup Competitions.

258.1.3 Young Horse Competitions: 325 m per minute minimum.

258.1.4 Longines Ranking Competitions counting for Longines Ranking point groups AA through D at CSIs and CSIOs: 375 m per minute minimum and 400 m per minute maximum outdoors and 350 m per minute minimum indoors. In outdoor arenas measuring 65 m x 85 m or smaller the speed may be reduced to 350 m per minute.

258.1.5 Longines Ranking Competitions counting for Longines Ranking point groups E at CSIs and CSIOs: 350 m per minute minimum and 400 m per minute maximum.

258.1.6 Power and Skill Competitions: no minimum speed required.

258.2 If the condition of the footing becomes bad, the Ground Jury may alter the speed provided for in the Schedule before the start of the first Athlete of the Competition.

CHAPTER IX FINES, WARNINGS, ELIMINATIONS, DISQUALIFICATIONS, AND ABUSE OF HORSE

The consequences set out in this Chapter apply cumulatively and in addition to any other consequences(s) that may be imposed in accordance with the FEI Rules and Regulations.

ARTICLE 259 [This article is left blank intentionally.]

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ARTICLE 263 ELIMINATION

263.1 Unless specified otherwise in the JRs, Elimination means that the Athlete with the Horse in question may not continue in the Competition at issue. Elimination may also be retroactive.

263.2 The President of the Ground Jury (or, in their absence, their designee Ground Jury member) may ring the bell (or instruct another Ground Jury member to ring the bell) to Eliminate an Athlete/Horse Combination while a round is ongoing if the President of the Ground Jury (or their designee) decides that this would be in the best interest of the wellbeing and/or safety of the Horse and/or Athlete. The decision to Eliminate is final and not subject to appeal or protest.

263.3 The Athlete may jump one single obstacle after being Eliminated, provided that the obstacle is part of the course of the current Competition. However, this does not apply to Elimination arising from a Fall.

263.4 The Ground Jury must Eliminate an Athlete/Horse Combination in the following circumstances:

263.4.1 jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle in the Competition Arena before the start of the round;

263.4.2 starting before the signal is given and jumping the first obstacle of the course (see JRs Art 241.6.1.2);

263.4.3 taking more than 45 seconds to jump the first obstacle after the time of the round has started, except all cases relating to circumstances beyond the influence of the Athlete (see JRs Art 241.6.1.2);

263.4.4 a Horse resisting for 45 consecutive seconds during the round (see JRs Art 246.4.3);

263.4.5 taking more than 45 seconds to jump the next obstacle;

263.4.6 taking more than 45 seconds to jump the last obstacle and cross the finishing line;

263.4.7 jumping the first obstacle while omitting to cross the starting line between the flags in the correct direction (see JRs Art 247.1.2);

263.4.8 omitting a compulsory turning point or not following the track indicated by a continuous line on the course plan;

263.4.9 jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle that does not form part of the course during the round (see JRs Art 247.1.5);

263.4.10 omitting to jump an obstacle of the course (see JRs Art 247.1.6) or, after a Run-out or a Refusal, failing to attempt to jump again the obstacle where the Run-out or Refusal was committed;

263.4.11 jumping an obstacle out of order (see JRs Art 247.1.4);

263.4.12 jumping an obstacle in the wrong direction (see JRs Art 247.1.4);

263.4.13 exceeding the maximum time limit (see JRs Art 253);

263.4.14 following a Refusal, jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle that has been knocked down before it has been rebuilt;

263.4.15 jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle after an interruption without waiting for the bell (see JRs Art 241.6.3);

263.4.16 not jumping all the elements of a Combination again after a Refusal or Run-out (see JRs Art 237.3), except in the case of the closed part of a Combination (see JRs Art 238);

263.4.17 not jumping each element of a Combination separately and consecutively (see JRs Art 237.2);

263.4.18 not crossing the finishing line between the flags mounted in the correct direction after having jumped the last obstacle (except in certain special Competitions) before leaving the Competition Arena (see JRs Art 251);

263.4.19 the Athlete and/or Horse leaving the Competition Arena without permission of the Ground Jury, including prior to starting;

263.4.20 a loose Horse leaving the Competition Arena before the end of the round, including prior to starting;

263.4.21 accepting while mounted any object whatsoever during a round other than Protective Headgear and/or glasses;

263.4.22 non-compliance with the rules relating to tack and equipment (see JRs Art 206 and Annex VIII);

263.4.23 an accident that prevents the Athlete and/or Horse from completing the Competition (if, despite an accident, the Athlete completes the round but does not leave the Competition Arena mounted, the Athlete does not incur Elimination);

263.4.24 not leaving a closed Combination in the right direction or displacing a closed Combination;

263.4.25 second Disobedience during the course of a round (see JRs Art 217.1 and 217.2);

263.4.26 Fall of Athlete or Horse during the round (see JRs Art 248) (a Fall after crossing the finish line does not incur Elimination, see JRs Art 248.2.2.3);

263.4.27 if the Ground Jury feels that for any reason Horse or Athlete is unfit to continue in the Competition;

263.4.28 jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle in the Competition Arena after the completion of a round unless circumstances rendered it impossible for the Athlete/Horse Combination to avoid jumping the obstacle, e.g. in a Competition with an immediate jump-off or in a two-phase Competition if the bell is rung too late for the Athlete to safely pull up before the obstacle;

263.4.29 jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle with the chin strap of Protective Headgear incorrectly fastened or not fastened unless the circumstances rendered it unsafe for the Athlete to stop immediately in order to refasten the strap (see JRs Art 207.1);

263.4.30 an Athlete is using a mobile phone device, other electronic communication device, or earphone(s) in the Competition Arena during a Competition (see JRs Art 207.3.2); and/or

263.4.31 any other circumstances where the JRs require Elimination during an Event.

263.5 The Ground Jury may Eliminate an Athlete/Horse Combination in the following circumstances:

263.5.1 not entering the Competition Arena promptly when the Athlete's name and/or number is called;

263.5.2 not entering the Competition Arena mounted or not leaving the Competition Arena mounted (except in case of a Fall after crossing the finish line, in which case the Athlete is not required to remount prior to leaving the Competition Arena);

263.5.3 all unauthorised assistance;

263.5.4 training a Horse in speed Competitions under Table A or C, without informing the OC in advance; and/or

263.5.5 not stopping when the bell is rung during the round; and/or

263.5.6 any other circumstances where the JRs provide for Elimination during an Event.

ARTICLE 264 DISQUALIFICATION

264.1 Disqualification means that the Athlete and/or Horse is/are disqualified from the Competition at issue or from the entire Event. Disqualification may also be retroactive.

264.2 The Ground Jury must impose Disqualification in the following cases:

264.2.1 marks indicating excessive use of spurs or of the whip anywhere on the Horse (additional consequences may also apply, see JRs Arts 259.1 and 265.2);

264.2.2 jumping unauthorised obstacles in any place on the Event venue;

264.2.3 moving a Horse to a stable other than the official stables provided by the OC without the authorisation of the Ground Jury;

264.2.4 leaving the Event venue with the Horse for any purpose during the period of the Event; and or

264.2.5 any other circumstances where the JRs require Disqualification during an Event.

264.3 The Ground Jury may impose Disqualification in the following cases:

264.3.1 entering the Competition Arena on foot once the Competition has started;

264.3.2 exercising Horses in the Competition Arena or jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle without the permission of the Ground Jury;

264.3.3 jumping or attempting to jump any obstacle in the Competition Arena forming part of a subsequent Competition;

264.3.4 retiring, before a jump-off, without permission of the Ground Jury or without valid reason;

264.3.5 exercising Horses during the course of an Event over obstacles different from those provided by the OC;

264.3.6 jumping the obstacles in the Training Arenas or Warm-Up Arena in the wrong direction;

264.3.7 all cases of abuse and/or ill treatment of Horses reported by a member of the Ground Jury or by a Steward, or by any other person to an Official including cases arising under VRs Art 1048 (Final Examination for Limb Sensitivity); and/or

264.3.8 any other circumstances where the JRs provide for Disqualification during an Event.

ARTICLE 265 ABUSE OF HORSES

265.1 All forms of cruel, inhumane, or abusive treatment of Horses are strictly prohibited (see also GRs Art 142 and the FEI Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse). Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the following constitute abuse of a Horse:

265.1.1 Rapping

265.1.1.1 The term "rapping" includes all of the artificial techniques intended to induce the Horse to jump higher or more carefully over obstacles. It is not practical to list every possible means of rapping, but in general it consists of the Athlete and/or dismounted assistants, for whose behaviour the Athlete is responsible, either hitting the Horse's legs manually with something (no matter with what or by whom) or deliberately causing the Horse to hit something itself, whether by building obstacles too large and/or too wide, setting false ground poles, placing trotting poles or the elements of a Combination at a false distance, intentionally pulling or pushing the Horse into an obstacle or otherwise making it difficult or impossible for the Horse to negotiate the practice obstacle without hitting it.

265.1.1.2 In the case of rapping or any other abusive training practice within the period of jurisdiction of the Ground Jury, the Athlete and the Horse concerned will be Disqualified from all Competitions for at least 24 hours. In addition, the Ground Jury may take any further action it deems appropriate under the circumstances, including Disqualifying the Athlete and/or Horse from the entire Event.

265.1.2 Excessive use of the whip

Any excessive use of the whip is strictly prohibited. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the following constitute excessive use of the whip:

265.1.2.1 use of a whip to vent an Athlete's temper;

265.1.2.2 use of a whip on a Horse's head;

265.1.2.3 use of a whip more than three times in a row;

265.1.2.4 use of a whip resulting in a Horse's skin being broken; and

265.1.2.5 use of a whip after Elimination.

An Athlete identified as misusing or excessively using the whip will be Disqualified and may be fined at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

265.1.3 Other forms of abuse

Abuse of a Horse in any other form (such as hypersensitising or desensitising the limbs, the use of banned training methods, excessive use of spurs, and other cases as specified in the GRs, VRs or any other FEI Rules and Regulations) is also prohibited and must be penalised appropriately under these rules.

265.2 Any act or series of actions that in the opinion of the Ground Jury constitute abuse of a Horse shall be penalised according to the GRs with one or more of the following Penalties, in addition to any other consequences specified in the FEI Rules and Regulations:

265.2.1 Yellow Warning Card (see GRs Art 164.3);

265.2.2 Fine;

265.2.3 Elimination; and/or

265.2.4 Disqualification.

ANNEX I DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

1. In the JRs, unless specified otherwise:

   a) the pronoun 'they/their' is used for individuals and includes all genders;

   b) references to regulations with capitalised titles (e.g. FEI Statutes, FEI General Regulations, FEI Jumping Rules, FEI Veterinary Regulations, FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Rules) or to their related abbreviations (e.g. GRs, JRs, VRs, EADCMR) are to the regulations with such names issued and approved by the FEI and made available on the FEI website at inside.fei.org/fei/about-fei/fei-library/rules each as amended from time to time;

   c) words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular;

   d) a reference to 'may' means 'in the sole and absolute discretion of such person or body'; and

   e) any words following the terms 'including', 'include', 'in particular', 'such as', 'for example', or any similar expression, are illustrative only, and will not limit the sense of the words, description, definition, phrase, or term preceding those terms.

2. Terms used in the JRs that begin with capital letters have the following meanings:

Against the Clock: where classification is determined according to combined Penalties and time.

Amateur: as defined in JRs Art 307.1.

Athlete: any person who rides (or is entered to ride) a Horse in any Competition.

Athlete/Horse Combination: an Athlete and Horse pair competing in a Competition.

Category: (a) a defined group of Athletes/Horses, and/or (b) the level at which the Event is organised.

Category A: an Event open to individual Athletes from the host NF and from an unrestricted number of foreign NFs, with prize money.

Category B: an Event open to individual Athletes from the host NF and from an unrestricted number of foreign NFs, without prize money offered.

Certificate of Capability: a document that confirms an Athlete/Horse Combination have met the minimum eligibility requirements to participate in specific Competitions, demonstrating that they have the level of performance necessary for the demands of the Competition.

Championship: any championship organised for Disciplines including Jumping for any Categories (Senior, Youth, Veterans), including the World Championship, Continental Championships, and Regional Championships.

Chef d'Equipe: the leader of a national equestrian team with the responsibilities set out in GRs Art 120 and these JRs.

Chief Steward: an Official appointed for each Event in accordance with JRs Art 213.1 and GRs Arts 147 and 148.

Children: Category of Athletes aged between 12 to 14 years who may take part in Competitions for Children (referred to by the abbreviation 'Ch').

Combination: as defined in JRs Art 237.1.

Competition: each individual Jumping class in which Athletes are placed in an order of merit and for which prizes may be awarded.

Competition Arena: the arena where a Competition takes place.

Continent: the FEI follows the same continental groupings as the International Olympic Committee.

Course Designer: an Official appointed for each Event in accordance with JRs Art 211 and GRs Art 149.

CSI: see definition of International Event.

CSIO: see definition of Official International Event.

Derby: a Competition format as described in JRs Art 228.

Discipline: any equestrian discipline approved by the FEI General Assembly, including Dressage, Jumping, Eventing, Driving, Endurance, Vaulting, and Para-Equestrian.

Disobedience: as defined in JRs Art 246.1.

Disqualification: as defined in JRs Art 264. '**Disqualify**' or '**Disqualified**' shall be construed accordingly.

Elimination: as defined in JRs Art 263. '**Eliminate**' and '**Eliminated**' shall be construed accordingly.

Entry Fee: the fee charged to participate in an Event with one Horse covering the following: stabling of one Horse for the duration of the Event (includes cleaning and disinfecting stables before the Event, including between Events that are part of Tours, water and electricity in the stables, first bedding or a fixed amount of bedding depending on the type of Event, and 24-hour security services for the stables); use of all facilities at the Event (no infrastructure fees may be charged); right to participate in all Competitions in accordance with the conditions in the Schedule (no nomination fees or start fees may be charged); and administrative/office fees (includes all services relating to administration of the Event and running of the Competitions: data/results/timing services, bookkeeping, and accreditation services).

Event: any international level Jumping event, including CSIs, CSIOs, Championships, and Games. An Event may include one or more Competitions.

Fall: as defined in JRs Art 248.1.

Fault: any incident during an Athlete/Horse Combination's round in a Competition that will incur the Penalties set out in JRs Art 217.1 (Table A) and 217.2 (Table C), as applicable.

FEI Jumping Director: the person appointed by the FEI to oversee the global development and management of the Jumping Discipline within the FEI.

FEI List of Approved Fees: a list of fees that must be respected by OCs for all CSIs/CSIOs, unless agreed otherwise by the FEI.

FEI Rules and Regulations: as defined in JRs Art 200.1.1.

Foreign Judge: an Official appointed for an Event in accordance with JRs Art 209.1 and GRs Art 151.

Foreign Steward: an Official appointed for an Event in accordance with JRs Art 213.2 and Arts 147 and 148.

Foreign Technical Delegate: an Official appointed for an Event in accordance with JRs Art 212 and GR Art 151.

Foreign Veterinary Delegate: As defined in the VRs.

Games: multi-sport events that include Competitions for the Discipline of Jumping, such as the Olympic Games, Youth Olympic Games, Continental Games, and Regional Games.

General Regulations (GRs): the GRs govern the conduct of all International equestrian Events organised by National Federations or by or on behalf of the FEI.

GRs: see definition of General Regulations.

Grand Prix: one of the most prestigious Competitions of an Event, which is subject to the requirements at JRs Art 219.

Ground Jury: group of Officials responsible for the technical judging of Competitions and for making decisions at Events in accordance with JRs Art 209 and GRs Art 158.

Horse: refers also to a Pony or other member of the genus Equus unless the context requires otherwise. A Horse shall be born from a mare.

International Event (CSI): an Event open to Athletes of all NFs primarily for individual Athletes (but with some team Competitions permitted, excluding Nations Cup) organised under the FEI Rules and Regulations (see JRs Art 200.3 and GRs Art 103).

Joker: as defined in JRs Art 240.3.

JRs: these Jumping Rules as amended from time to time.

Judge: a member of a Ground Jury appointed for an Event in accordance with JRs Art 209.1 and GRs Art 145.

Junior: Category of Athletes aged between 14 to 18 years who may take part in Competitions for Juniors (referred to by the abbreviation 'J').

Liverpool: as defined in JRs Art 236.3.

Longines Ranking: a system used by the FEI to rank Athletes in Jumping, based on their performance in designated Competitions during the previous calendar year.

National Event: as defined in GRs Art 101.

National Federation (NF): the one national governing body from any country that is effectively in control of or is in a position to effectively control at least the Olympic Equestrian Disciplines and supported by its National Olympic Committee and approved by the FEI General Assembly.

Nations Cup: the prestigious Jumping series for national teams, detailed at JRs Art 226.

NF: see definition of National Federation.

Not Against the Clock: where classification is determined according to Penalties.

OC: see definition of Organising Committee.

Official: a person appointed in accordance with JRs Chapter III and the GRs to perform a specifically defined officiating duty at an Event.

Official Calendar: comprehensive online database that lists all international equestrian events recognised by the FEI (see GRs Art 112).

Official International Event (CSIO): an Event to which NFs are invited to send selected representative individuals and teams organised under the FEI Rules and Regulations (see JRs Art 200.3 and GRs Art 103).

Organising Committee (OC): any organisation, group, society, body, or person that is (i) recognised by the applicable NF, or named in the approved Schedule, as responsible for the management of any Event, or (ii) de facto responsible for the management of the Event. A Related Organiser shall also be considered as an Organiser.

Penalties: penalties imposed during an Athlete/Horse Combination's round for any Faults as set out in JRs Art 217.1 (Table A) and 217.2 (Table C), as applicable.

Person Responsible: person who has legal responsibility for a Horse pursuant to GRs Art 118.

Placing Pole: any pole placed less than 6.0 metres from an obstacle on either side of the obstacle, excluding ground poles (see JRs Art 242.4.4) and guide poles (see JRs Art 242.4.6).

Pony: a small Horse whose height at the withers complies with VRs Art 1080 (see VRs Chapter IX for measurement details). A Pony is included within the definition of Horse.

Pony Riders: a Category of Athletes aged between 12 to 16 years who may take part in Competitions for Ponies/Pony Riders (referred to by the abbreviation 'P').

Power and Skill: the Competition formats described in JRs Art 230.

Prohibited Category: any material that does not comply with any applicable law, is offensive, indecent, fraudulent, defamatory, depicts violence or is otherwise threatening, abusive or intimidating, is for any organisation whose principal business includes the sale of tobacco or tobacco related products, gambling services, alcohol (where the volume is 15% or more), pornographic material, or other material that encourages, in whatever manner, behaviour that promotes disparaging views, or behaviour relating to an individual or group's colour, race, ethnic or national origin, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, religion, age, or disability.

Protective Headgear: appropriate helmet or headgear that is in compliance with the applicable international testing standards (see GRs Art 140 and the list of the applicable international testing standards published on the FEI website).

Puissance: the Competition format described in JRs Art 230.2.

Refusal: a type of Disobedience as defined at JRs Art 246.2.

Related Organiser: as defined in the GRs.

Resistance: a type of Disobedience as defined at JRs Art 246.4.

Run-out: a type of Disobedience as defined at JRs Art 246.3.

Schedule: an official form approved by the FEI outlining the relevant information of an Event, including the dates and location of the Event, the dates by which entries must be received, the Disciplines in which Competitions will be held, the programme

of Competitions, the Categories, nationalities and other relevant details of invited Athletes and Horses, the stabling and accommodation available, the value of the prizes and their distribution, and any other relevant details.

Senior(s): Category of Athletes aged 17 or older who may take part in Competitions for Seniors, subject to JRs Art 205.1.

Six Bar: the Competition format described in JRs Art 230.3.

Steward: an Official appointed for an Event in accordance with JRs Art 213.3 and GRs Arts 147 and 148.

Support Personnel: any coach, trainer, athlete, owner of the Horse, groom, steward, chef d'équipe, team staff, official, veterinarian, medical, or paramedical personnel assisting in any fashion a Person Responsible (as defined in the EADCMR) participating in or preparing for a Competition. Veterinarians are included in the definition of Support Personnel with the understanding that they are professionals subject to professional standards and licenses.

Table A: the scoring table for Competitions set out in JRs Art 217.1.

Table C: the scoring table for Competitions set out in JRs Art 217.2.

Technical Delegate: an Official appointed for an Event in accordance with JRs Art 212 and GRs Art 151.

Tour: Event organised by the same/related OC at the same venue over at least two consecutive weeks.

Training Arena: an arena designated for the exercise and training (also referred to as 'schooling') of horses outside of Competition time and separate from the Warm-Up Arena.

U25: Category of Athletes aged between 16 to 25 years who may compete in Competitions organised for U25.

Veteran: Category of Athletes aged 45 or older who may take part in Competitions for Veterans (referred to by the abbreviation 'V').

Veterinary Commission: as defined in the VRs.

Veterinary Delegate: as defined in the VRs.

Veterinary Regulations (VRs): the FEI Veterinary Regulations.

VRs: see definition of Veterinary Regulations.

Warm-Up Arena: an arena designated for Competition warm-up. An arena becomes a Warm-Up Arena a minimum of 30 minutes prior to the Competition. Based on the number of entries and the number of obstacles in the arena, the Chief Steward may increase the amount of warm-up time prior to Competition. The warm-up period ends at the conclusion of the Competition.

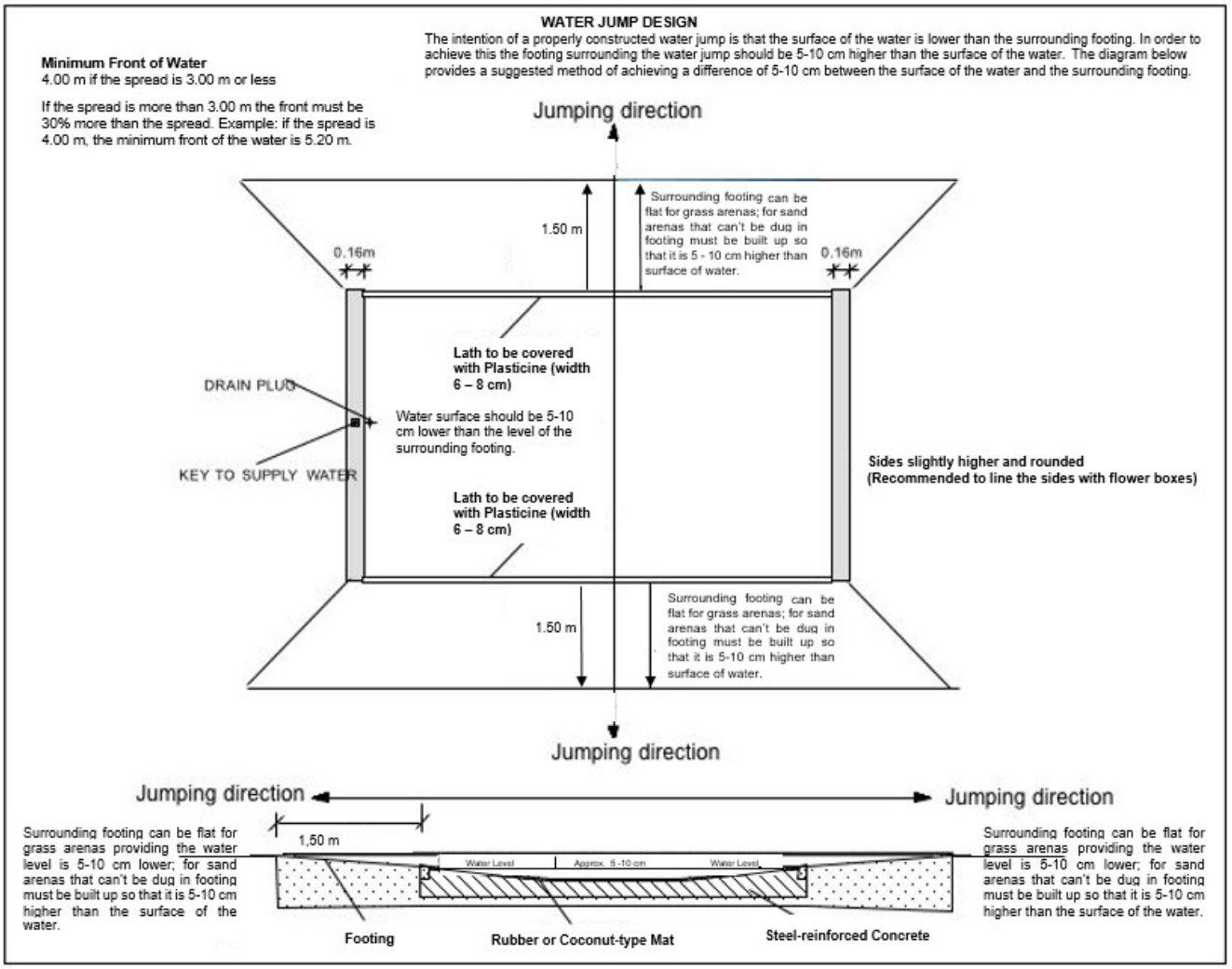
Water Jump: an obstacle built in accordance with the requirements of JRs Art 236.1 and Annex IV.

Young Horse: a Horse between the age of five and eight, referred to by the abbreviation 'YH'.

Young Riders: Category of Athletes aged between 16 and 21 years who may take part in Competitions for Young Riders (referred to by the abbreviation 'Y').

Youth: refers to the following Categories of Athletes: U25, Young Riders, Juniors, Children, and Pony Riders.

ANNEX IV CONSTRUCTION OF THE WATER JUMP



ANNEX V CALCULATION OF TIME ALLOWED

Speed: 300m/minute

Tens / Units	m	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Hundreds	**1**	20''	22''	24''	26''	28''	30''	32''	34''	36''	38''
	2	40''	42''	44''	46''	48''	50''	52''	54''	56''	58''
	3	60''	62''	64''	66''	68''	70''	72''	74''	76''	78''
	4	80''	82''	84''	86''	88''	90''	92''	94''	96''	98''
	5	100''	102''	104''	106''	108''	110''	112''	114''	116''	118''
	6	120''	122''	124''	126''	128''	130''	132''	134''	136''	138''
	7	140''	142''	144''	146''	148''	150''	152''	154''	156''	158''
	8	160''	162''	164''	166''	168''	170''	172''	174''	176''	178''
	9	180''	182''	184''	186''	188''	190''	192''	194''	196''	198''

Speed: 325m/minute

Tens / Units	m	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Hundreds	**1**	19''	21''	23''	24''	26''	28''	30''	32''	34''	36''
	2	37''	39''	41''	43''	45''	47''	48''	50''	52''	54''
	3	56''	58''	60''	61''	63''	65''	67''	69''	71''	72''
	4	74''	76''	78''	80''	82''	84''	85''	87''	89''	91''
	5	93''	95''	96''	98''	100''	102''	104''	106''	108''	109''
	6	111''	113''	115''	117''	119''	120''	122''	124''	126''	128''
	7	130''	132''	133''	135''	137''	139''	141''	143''	144''	146''
	8	148''	150''	152''	154''	156''	157''	159''	161''	163''	165''
	9	167''	168''	170''	172''	174''	176''	178''	180''	181''	183''

Speed: 350 m/minute

Tens / Units	m	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Hundreds	**1**	18''	19''	21''	23''	24''	26''	28''	30''	31''	33''
	2	35''	36''	38''	40''	42''	43''	45''	47''	48''	50''
	3	52''	54''	55''	57''	59''	60''	62''	64''	66''	67''
	4	69''	71''	72''	74''	76''	78''	79''	81''	83''	84''
	5	86''	88''	90''	91''	93''	95''	96''	98''	100''	102''

6	103''	105''	107''	108''	110''	112''	114''	115''	117''	119''
7	120''	122''	124''	126''	127''	129''	131''	132''	134''	136''
8	138''	139''	141''	143''	144''	146''	148''	150''	151''	153''
9	155''	156''	158''	160''	162''	163''	165''	167''	168''	170''

Speed: 375 m/minute

Tens / Units	**m**	**0**	**10**	**20**	**30**	**40**	**50**	**60**	**70**	**80**	**90**
Hundreds	**1**	16''	18''	20''	21''	23''	24''	26''	28''	29''	31''
	2	32''	34''	36''	37''	39''	40''	42''	44''	45''	47''
	3	48''	50''	52''	53''	55''	56''	58''	60''	61''	63''
	4	64''	66''	68''	69''	71''	72''	74''	76''	77''	79''
	5	80''	82''	84''	85''	87''	88''	90''	92''	93''	95''
	6	96''	98''	100''	101''	103''	104''	106''	108''	109''	111''
	7	112''	114''	116''	117''	119''	120''	122''	124''	125''	127''
	8	128''	130''	132''	133''	135''	136''	138''	140''	141''	143''
	9	144''	146''	148''	149''	151''	152''	154''	156''	157''	159''

Speed: 400 m/minute

Tens / Units	**m**	**0**	**10**	**20**	**30**	**40**	**50**	**60**	**70**	**80**	**90**
Hundreds	**1**	15''	17''	18''	20''	21''	23''	24''	26''	27''	29''
	2	30''	32''	33''	35''	36''	38''	39''	41''	42''	44''
	3	45''	47''	48''	50''	51''	53''	54''	56''	57''	59''
	4	60''	62''	63''	65''	66''	68''	69''	71''	72''	74''
	5	75''	77''	78''	80''	81''	83''	84''	86''	87''	89''
	6	90''	92''	93''	95''	96''	98''	99''	101''	102''	104''
	7	105''	107''	108''	110''	111''	113''	114''	116''	117''	119''
	8	120''	122''	123''	125''	126''	128''	129''	131''	132''	134''
	9	135''	137''	138''	140''	141''	143''	144''	146''	147''	149''

ANNEX VIII TACK, EQUIPMENT, AND ARTIFICIAL AIDS

1. RULES FOR SENIORS - ARTIFICIAL AIDS

1.1 Spurs

(a) Anywhere within the grounds of the Event, the Athlete when mounted may wear only one spur on each boot.

(b) Rowel spurs, that is spurs with a notched or serrated rotating disc, are not authorised anywhere within the grounds of Events; spurs with a rotating disc that is not notched or serrated are allowed.

1.2 Whip

(a) Anywhere within the grounds of the Event, the Athlete when mounted may carry only one whip.

(b) Athletes are allowed to use a dressage whip when working on the flat but are strictly prohibited to use or carry a whip which is weighed down at the end at any time, or to carry or use one which is more than 75 cm in length in the Competition Arena, Warm-Up Arena, and Training Arenas when riding over poles or any obstacle. No substitute for a whip may be carried.

1.3 Please also refer to the FEI Tack, Equipment and Dress Database and the FEI TackApp.

2. RULES FOR SENIORS – TACK AND EQUIPMENT

2.1 In the Competition Arena, the following provisions apply:

(a) Blinkers and fly masks that cover the Horse's eyes are prohibited.

(b) Leather, sheepskin, or similar material may be used on each cheek piece of the bridle provided that the material does not exceed three centimetres in diameter measured from the Horse's cheek.

(c) Only unrestricted running martingales are allowed; no more than one martingale stopper per rein may be used. Reins may not be configured in such a way as to cause a running martingale to function as a standing martingale.

(d) There are no restrictions on bits or nosebands. However, the Ground Jury has the right, based on veterinary advice, to forbid the use of a bit or noseband that may cause injury to the Horse. Art 1044.8 of the Veterinary Regulations applies in relation to the permitted tightness of the noseband.

(e) Reins must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle. A maximum of two pairs of reins may be used. If two pairs of reins are used, one pair must be attached to the bit or directly to the bridle. Gags and hackamores are allowed.

(f) Draw reins (running reins) are prohibited in the Competition Arena except during prize giving ceremonies and march-past parades.

(g) Failure to comply with any of the provisions above at paragraphs 2.1(a) to (f) will incur Elimination (see JRs Art 263.4.22).

2.2 Anywhere within the grounds of the Event (restricted area) under control of the OC, the following provisions apply:

(a) In the interests of safety, the stirrup iron and the stirrup leather (this also applies to safety stirrups) must hang freely from the bar of the saddle and the outside of the flap. The Athlete must not directly or indirectly tie any part of their body to the saddlery.

(b) The total maximum weight of equipment allowed to be placed on a Horse's leg, front or hind (single or multiple boots, fetlock rings, etc), may not exceed 500 grams (shoe or substitute for a shoe excluded) under any circumstances, including when the equipment is wet.

(c) For all international Jumping Competitions for Young Horses (five, six, seven, and eight year old Horses), the following criteria must be respected in relation to hind boots worn:

(i) Hind boots that have a rounded protective element on the inside only are the only type of hind boot allowed. The boot must have a maximum interior length of 16 cm; the width of the fastener must be at least five centimetres. Hind boots with additional protection for the

pastern that extends below the rounded shell on the inside of the boot are allowed provided that the protection is made of soft pliable material. The pastern protection that extends below the rounded shell on the inside is not taken into account when measuring the length of the boot (refer to FEI Jumping Stewards' Manual on the FEI website for photographs).

(ii) Boots must be designed in such a way that both sides can be bent to fit around the Horse's leg without effort. The rounded protective element of the boot must be placed around the inside of the fetlock.

(iii) The inside of the boot must be non-abrasive and smooth, that is, the surface must be even and there may not be any pressure points, i.e. there may be no pads or blocks under the lining, on the inside of the boot; for the avoidance of doubt, stitching on the inside of the protective element that attaches the inner lining to the boot, is permitted. Sheepskin linings are allowed.

(iv) Only non-elastic velcro-type fasteners are permitted; no hooks, buckles, clips or other methods of attaching the fasteners may be used. The inside surface of the fastener that is in direct or indirect contact with the horse's skin must be non-abrasive. The fastener must be one-directional, that is, the strap must be attached directly from one side of the boot to the fastening component on the other side of the boot but must not wrap around the entire boot. The fastener may be secured with another Velcro-type strap extending vertically over the fastener where it is attached to the fastening component (for examples, refer to the FEI Tack, Equipment and Dress Database or the FEI TackApp).

(v) No additional elements may be added to or inserted in the boot itself. The use of Vet Wrap or similar lightweight bandaging material under hind boots is permitted; when possible it should be applied in the presence of the Steward. A member of the Stewarding team has the right at any time to require the VetWrap/bandaging material to be removed and re-applied in their presence.

(vi) Fetlock rings may be used for protective purposes provided that they are properly adjusted and loose, and provided that the total weight of equipment on the horse's leg does not exceed 500 grams under any circumstances, including when the equipment is wet (see Art 2.2(d) below). Pastern bands may be used around the pastern provided that they are not overtightened.

(d) At all international Jumping Events and at all FEI World Jumping Challenge Events, only hind boots meeting the following descriptions may be used:

(i) Boots as described in Art 2.2(c) above.

(ii) Boots that have a rounded protective element on the inside only, and boots with a rounded protective element on the inside and outside, that is, double-shell boots that wrap around the back of the fetlock, are permitted provided that they meet the following criteria:

- All boots must be designed in such a way that both sides can be bent to fit around the Horse's leg without effort. For double-shell boots specifically, the boots must be pre-moulded to the shape of a horse's fetlock, i.e. the boot must be pre-moulded in a "U" shape, in such a way that the boot naturally wraps around the fetlock. Double shell boots that require the fastener(s) to be attached to permit the boot to wrap around the fetlock are not permitted. The boot must have a maximum length of 20 cm at its longest point. Hind boots with additional protection for the pastern that extends below the rounded shell on the inside of the boot or on both sides of the boot are allowed provided that the protection is made of soft pliable material. The pastern protection that extends below the rounded shell on the inside is not taken into account when measuring the length of the boot (refer to the FEI Tack, Equipment and Dress Database or the FEI TackApp for instructions on how to measure the length of the boot correctly).

- The rounded protective part of the boot must be placed around the fetlock (for boots with a protective element on one side only, the protective element must be placed around the inside of the fetlock).

- The inside of the boot must be non-abrasive and smooth, that is, the surface must be even and there may not be any pressure points on the inside of the boot; for the avoidance of doubt, stitching on the inside of the protective element that attaches the inner lining to the boot, is permitted. Sheepskin linings are allowed.

- The boot may have no more than two fasteners. Only the following types of fasteners are permitted:

Velcro-type fasteners: - Each strap must: o Have a Velcro or Velcro-type fastening system o Have a minimum width of 2.5 cm if there are two straps or o Have a minimum width of 5 cm if there is only one strap - For boots with a protective element only on the inside of the fetlock, straps may be elastic or non-elastic - For double-shell boots, the straps must be elastic	
Stud-type fasteners: - Each strap must: o Be made of elastic o Have a minimum width of 2.5 cm o Have holes that fit over a stud on the boot	
Hook-type fasteners: - Each strap must: o Be made of elastic o Have a minimum width of 2.5 cm o Have a hook at the end that fits into an "eyelet" on the boot	

- The inside surface of the fastener that is in direct or indirect contact with the horse's skin must be non-abrasive. All fasteners must be one-directional, that is, the strap must be attached directly from one side of the boot to the fastening component on the other side of the boot but must not wrap around the entire boot. Velcro-type fasteners may be secured with another Velcro-type strap extending vertically over the fastener where it is attached to the fastening component (for examples, refer to FEI Tack, Equipment and Dress Database or the FEI TackApp). No mechanism that allows the fastener to double back on itself or that allows leverage of any kind to be applied to the fastener is permitted.

- No additional elements may be added to or inserted in the boot itself. The use of Vet Wrap or similar lightweight bandaging material under hind boots is permitted; when possible it should be applied in the presence of the Steward. A member of the Stewarding team has the right at any time to require the VetWrap/bandaging material to be removed and re-applied in their presence.

- Fetlock rings may be used for protective purposes provided that they are properly adjusted and loose, and provided that the total weight of equipment on the horse's leg does not exceed 500 grams under any circumstances, including when the equipment is wet. Pastern bands may be used around the pastern provided that they are not overtightened.

(e) Plastic shields that cover the horse's eyes (i.e. glasses or sunglasses for horses) are prohibited at any time when mounted or when exercising the Horse, including when lunging. They may be used in the stable area and grazing areas.

(f) The use of a tongue-strap is prohibited. For the use of tongue guards, see VRs Art 1044.5.

2.3 Failure to comply with any provisions of Article 2.2 of this Annex in the Competition Arena will incur Elimination (see JRs Art 263.4.22).

2.4 JRs Art 207.2.5 applies with regard to restrictions on advertising on tack and equipment. Please also refer to the FEI Tack, Equipment and Dress Database and the FEI TackApp.

3. RULES FOR U25 – TACK AND EQUIPMENT

3.1 The rules regarding tack, equipment, and dress must be strictly applied in accordance with the JRs and this Annex.

4. RULES FOR PONY RIDERS – ARTIFICIAL AIDS

4.1 Spurs optional but if used must be made of smooth metal. If there is a shank it must not be more than 4 cm long, measured from the boot to the tip of the spur, and must point only towards the rear; the end of the shank must be blunt. If the shank is curved, the spurs must be worn only with the shank directed downwards. Rowel spurs are not permitted. Hammer spurs are allowed provided that they meet the above requirements. Metal or plastic "Impulse spurs" with round hard plastic or metal knobs and

"Dummy spurs" with no shank are allowed. Spurs with flat disks are allowed. The contact surface with the horse and all edges must be smooth and rounded. The Athlete when mounted may wear only one spur on each boot.

4.2 The Athlete when mounted may carry only one whip. Athletes are strictly prohibited to use or carry a whip which is weighed down at the end at any time or to carry or use one which is more than 75 cm in length. No substitute for a whip may be carried.

5. RULES FOR PONY RIDERS – TACK AND EQUIPMENT

5.1 The following applies throughout the Competition grounds at all times from the time of arrival until the conclusion of the entire Event or Championship:

(a) Reins must be attached to the bit or the connecting piece, or directly to the bridle. Only running unrestricted martingales are allowed. Double bridles are not allowed. The following types of bits and nosebands are allowed:

(b) Bits

(i) Bits may be made of any material (metal, rubber, plastic, leather…) but must be used in the original manufactured state. Double bridles are not allowed. The minimum diameter of the bit shall be 10 mm.

(ii) NB: No wire, double wire, or chain bits may be used. The following bits are permitted:

(iii) All snaffles: jointed, double jointed or unjointed

(iv) curved mouthpiece

(v) soft twisted

(vi) All gags:normal snaffle gag, jointed or unjointed

(vii) All pelhams: jointed, double jointed or unjointed

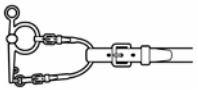
(viii) curved mouthpiece

(ix) soft twisted

(x) Cheeks maximum length 15 cm

(xi) NB: All pelhams must be used with one single rein. The rein must either be used with a connecting piece or attached to the larger of the two rings of the bit.

Example of a connecting piece for single rein - pelham



(xii) All Kimberwicks

(xiii) Pessoas: Only smooth (untwisted) snaffle Pessoas are allowed. Maximum 4 rings (including the top ring for the cheek piece). The rein may be attached to any ring or may be used with a connecting piece; double reins may be used.

(xiv) jointed, double jointed or unjointed

(xv) Cheeks, maximum length 16 cm

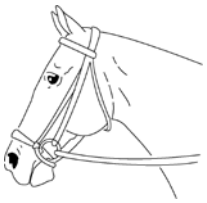
(xvi) Hackamore: The nose piece of the hackamore must be flat and constructed of pliable non-abrasive material; Padding or sheepskin on the nose piece is permitted; no metal pieces of any kind may be inserted in the nose piece, padding or sheepskin. Cheeks may not exceed 17 cm (Measurement should be carried out in a straight line from the middle of the upper ring to the middle of the lower ring. For models with a "curb chain" or strap, measurement should be taken from the middle of the bottom ring to the point of junction where the shank connects to the nose piece. Refer to the Tack, Equipment and Dress Database or the FEI TackApp for photographs.)

(xvii) NB: No hackamore may be used in combination with a bit.

(c) Nosebands

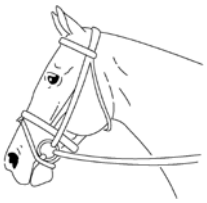
(i) Nosebands must be flat. Nosebands constructed from materials other than leather are not permitted, with the exception of the front part of the noseband which may optionally be made of flat, non-abrasive leather-like material. Sheepskin on the noseband is permitted. A small disc of sheepskin may be used in the intersection of the two leather straps of a crossed noseband. The following nosebands arepermitted for Pony Jumping Events:

Dropped noseband

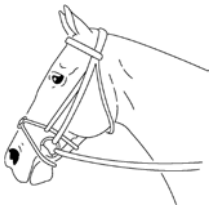


Cavesson noseband

Flash noseband



Crossed noseband



(ii) Variations of the above nosebands, such as the noseband pictured below, may be permitted provided that they comply with the provisions of this paragraph, are properly fitted and do not interfere with the Pony's breathing (refer to the *Tack, Equipment and Dress Database or the FEI TackApp* for details).

(d) In the interests of safety, the stirrup iron and the stirrup leather (this also applies to safety stirrups) must hang freely from the bar of the saddle and the outside of the flap. The Athlete must not directly or indirectly tie any part of their body to the saddlery.

(e) The total maximum weight of equipment allowed to be placed on a Pony's leg, front or hind (single or multiple boots, fetlock rings, etc), may not exceed 500 grams (shoe or substitute for shoe excluded) under any circumstances, including when the equipment is wet.

(f) Refer to Annex VIII Art 2 for the description of the type of hind boots that may be used at Pony Jumping Events.

(g) The use of a tongue-strap is prohibited. For the use of tongue guards, see VRs Art 1044.5.

5.2. In the Competition arena:

5.2.1. Blinkers and fly masks that cover the Horse's eyes are prohibited.

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

5.2.3. Draw reins (running reins) are prohibited in the Competition arena except during prize giving ceremonies and march-past parades.

5.3. Failure to comply with any of the provisions listed in Art 5.2 above will incur Elimination.

5.4. The Ground Jury has the right, based on veterinary advice, to forbid the use of a bit or spurs that may cause injury to the Pony.

5.5. A Steward must be appointed to check the tack and equipment of each Pony before it enters the Competition Arena.

6. RULES FOR CHILDREN'S EVENTS – ARTIFICIAL AIDS

6.1 Spurs are optional but if used must be made of smooth metal. If there is a shank it must not be more than 4 cm long, measured from the boot to the tip of the spur, and must point only towards the rear; the end of the shank must be blunt. If the shank is curved, the spurs must be worn only with the shank directed downwards. Rowel spurs are not permitted. Hammer spurs are allowed provided that they meet the above requirements. Metal or plastic "Impulse spurs" with round hard plastic or metal knobs and "Dummy spurs" with no shank are allowed. Spurs with flat disks are allowed. The contact surface with the horse and all edges must be smooth and rounded. The Athlete when mounted may wear only one spur on each boot.

6.2 The Athlete when mounted may carry only one whip. Athletes are prohibited to carry or use a whip more than 75 cm in length or one which is weighed at the end, in the Competition Arena, Warm-Up Arena, Training Arena, or anywhere on or in the immediate vicinity of the showground. No substitute for a whip may be carried. Failure to comply with this paragraph will incur Elimination.

7. RULES FOR CHILDREN'S EVENTS – TACK AND EQUIPMENT

7.1 In the Competition Arena:

(a) There are no restrictions on saddles.

(b) Blinkers and fly masks that cover the Horse's eyes are prohibited. Leather, sheepskin or similar material may be used on each cheek piece of the bridle provided that the material does not exceed three centimetres in diameter measured from the Horse's cheek.

(c) Standing and running martingales are allowed.

(d) Reins must be attached to the bit or directly to the bridle. Gags and hackamores are allowed. The nose piece of the hackamore must be flat and constructed of pliable non-abrasive material. Padding or sheepskin on the nose piece is permitted; no metal pieces of any kind may be inserted in the nose piece, padding or sheepskin. The nose piece of a hackamore combined with a bit must be flat and covered with leather or other non-abrasive leather-like material, e.g. neoprene or rubber. Sheepskin on the nose piece is permitted.

(e) Draw reins (running reins) are prohibited in the Competition arena except during prize giving ceremonies and march-past parades.

7.2 Anywhere within the grounds of the Event:

(a) In the interest of safety, the stirrup iron and the stirrup leather (this also applies to safety stirrups) must hang freely from the bar at the saddle and the outside of the flap. There must be no other restrictions or attachments of any kind. The Athlete must not directly or indirectly tie any part of their body to the saddlery.

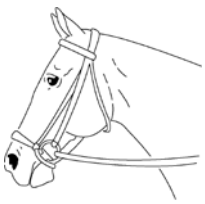
(b) There are no restrictions on bits. However, the Ground Jury has the right, based on veterinary advice, to forbid the use of a bit that may cause injury to the Horse.

(c) The use of a tongue-strap is prohibited. For the use of tongue guards, see VRs Art 1044.5.

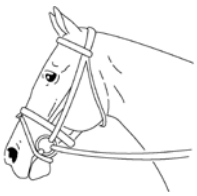
(d) Nosebands must be flat. Nosebands constructed from materials other than leather are not permitted, with the exception of the front part of the noseband which may optionally be made of flat, non-abrasive leather-like material. Sheepskin on the noseband is permitted. A small disc of sheepskin may be used in the intersection of the two leather straps of a crossed noseband.

(e) Permitted Nosebands for Children's Events:

Dropped noseband Cavesson noseband



Flash noseband Crossed noseband



(f) Variations of the above nosebands, such as the noseband pictured below, may be permitted provided that they comply with the provisions of this paragraph, are properly fitted and do not interfere with the Horse's breathing (see the *Tack, Equipment and Dress Database or the FEI TackApp* for details).

(g) The total maximum weight of equipment allowed to be placed on a Horse's leg, front or hind (single or multiple boots, fetlock rings, etc), is 500 grams (shoe or substitute for a shoe excluded) under any circumstances, including when the equipment is wet.

(h) Refer to Art 2 of this Annex for the description of the type of hind boots that may be used at FEI Children's Jumping Events.

7.3 Failure to comply with any of the provisions listed in Art 7.1 above in the Competition Arena will incur Elimination.