



Hong Kong Equestrian Federation

Office: HKJC Shatin Racecourse, 8/F Central Complex, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong
Tel : (852) 2966 5078 Fax : (852) 2966 5082 Website : www.hkef.org Email : info@hkef.org

HKEF Eventing Rules

8th Edition, Effective 1 September 2022



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Preamble

These Eventing Rules are effective as of 1 September 2022.

Every Eventuality cannot be provided for in these Eventing Rules. In any unforeseen or exceptional circumstances, it is the duty of the Eventing Delegate and Judges in conjunction with the Show Organiser to make a decision in a sporting spirit, by approaching as near as possible the intention of the HKEF Eventing Rules and of the HKEF General Rules. Should there remain any omissions in the Eventing Rules, such omission shall be interpreted in a manner compatible to the fullest extent with the other provisions of these Eventing Rules, other rules and regulations of the HKEF, and sporting spirit. For the sake of brevity these regulations use the masculine form; this is to be interpreted to include all genders.

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



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Code of Conduct

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

1. General Welfare:

a) Good Horse management

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

b) Training methods

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

c) Farriery and tack

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

d) Transport

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

e) Transit

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

2. Fitness to compete:

a) Fitness and competence

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

b) Health status

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



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c) Doping and Medication

Any action or intent of doping and illicit use of medication constitutes a serious welfare issue and will not be tolerated. After any veterinary treatment, sufficient time must be allowed for full recovery before Competition.

d) Surgical procedures

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

e) Pregnant/recently foaled mares

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

f) Misuse of aids

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

3. Events must not prejudice Horse welfare:

a) Competition areas

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

b) Ground surfaces

All ground surfaces on which Horses walk, train or compete must be designed and maintained to reduce factors that could lead to injuries.

c) Extreme weather

Competitions must not take place in extreme weather conditions that may compromise welfare or safety of the Horse. Provision must be made for cooling conditions and equipment for Horses after competing.

d) Stabling at Events

Stables must be safe, hygienic, comfortable, well ventilated and of sufficient size for the type and disposition of the Horse. Washing-down areas and water must always be available.

4. Humane treatment of Horses:

a) Veterinary treatment

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



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b) Referral centres

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

c) Competition injuries

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

d) Euthanasia

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

e) Retirement

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

5. Education:

The HKEF 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 HKEF encourages further funding and support for welfare studies.



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Chapter I GENERAL RULES

Article 400 – Introduction

1. Eventing constitutes the most complete combined competition, demanding of the Athlete experience in all branches of equitation and a knowledge of his horse's ability and demanding of the horse a degree of general competence, resulting from intelligent and rational training.
2. This Section sets out the detailed rules governing Eventing, but must be read in conjunction with the HKEF General Rules and where applicable to the HKEF Jumping and Dressage Rules.
3. An Athlete is ultimately responsible for knowing the dressage test, the course(s) and the rules and complying with all of them. The appointment of a steward or official, whether or not provided for in these rules, does not absolve the Athlete from such responsibility.
4. Riding establishments are responsible for selecting and entering eligible Athletes and Horses for all competitions taking responsibility for their fitness and competence to compete.

Article 401 – Composition

1. All event competitions

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

2. Order of tests and Intervals between them – One, Two and Three Day Events

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

3. Combined Training

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

Article 402 – Conflict of Interest

1. A substantial appearance of a conflict of interest exists whenever an individual involved in any capacity with the HKEF is involved in or perceived to be involved in multiple interests, one of which could possibly influence, or is perceived to influence, the motivation for an act in the other.



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2. 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 HKEF.
3. Conflicts must be avoided whenever practicable. However, conflicts may be linked to experience and expertise that is necessary to qualify Officials.
4. The specific balance between conflict and expertise shall be regulated by the relevant Sport Rules.

Article 403 – Classification

1. Classification in the three tests
 - 1.1 In the Dressage Test, each Athlete's good marks awarded by the judge(s) (as a percentage) are converted into penalty points. They are recorded and published after the test for inclusion in the Dressage and Final Classification and published.
 - 1.2 In the Jumping Test, each Athlete's penalties for faults at obstacles are added to the penalties that he may have incurred for excess time. They are recorded and published after the test for inclusion in the Jumping and Final Classification and published.
 - 1.3 In the Cross Country Test, each Athlete's penalties for faults at obstacles are added to the penalties for excess time and to any other penalty that he may have incurred on the Cross Country. They are recorded and published after the test for inclusion in the Cross Country and Final Classification and published.
2. Final Classification
 - 2.1 The winning individual is the Athlete with the lowest combined total of penalty points from the three tests.
 - 2.2 In the Event of equality of score between two or more Athletes, the classification is decided by:
 - a) The best Cross Country score including penalties for faults at obstacles, time penalties and any other penalty that he may have incurred on the Cross Country Test.
 - b) If there is still equality, the classification is decided in favour of the Athlete whose Cross Country time was closest to the optimum time.
 - c) If there is still equality, the Athlete with the best Jumping score including penalties at obstacles and time penalties.
 - d) If there is still equality, the Athlete with the fastest time in the Jumping Test.
 - e) If there is still equality, the classification will be decided in favour of the Athlete with the best Overall Impression of Athlete & Horse mark in the Dressage Test.
 - f) If there is still equality the tie will remain in the final classification.



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3. Disqualification or Elimination

3.1 Elimination

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

3.2 Disqualification

Disqualification means that the Athlete, the Horse(s), and/or a combination of both is/are disqualified from the Competition at issue or from the entire Event. Disqualification may also be retroactive. Disqualification in Eventing can apply during the Competition at the discretion of the Eventing Delegate:

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

Disqualification in Eventing will apply automatically after the Competition:

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

Article 404 – Eventing Delegate (ED), Judges and other Officials

1. All officials should be appointed by the Organisers. Dressage Judges and Jumping Judges must be selected from the panel of judges appointed by the HKEF.
2. There must be at least one Dressage Judge from the HKEF Panel, appointed according to the level of Eventing Dressage Test (Refer to Art 350).
3. In the Cross Country, Fence Judges must be appointed by the Organisers for all obstacles forming part of the course. One fence judge may take charge of more than one obstacle provided that each obstacle is clearly visible to him and he is in a position to maintain adequate control.
4. The Jumping competition must be judged by not less than two Jumping Judges from the HKEF Panel.
5. The ED will be present throughout the Event. The responsibilities of the ED are as follows:
 - 5.1 Ensure that the Event is conducted according to the rules and regulations;
 - 5.2 The ED should inspect and open the Cross Country course on at least the day before the event and must be present at the Event on the day(s) upon which it is run;
 - 5.3 Ensure proper arrangements have been made for the judging of all tests, time keeping, and scoring;
 - 5.4 Supervise arrangements to deal with unforeseen eventualities and emergencies;
 - 5.5 Adjudicate on any protest or objection;
 - 5.6 Ensure that the number of horses running at the Event does not exceed the maximum that can be run safely or conveniently having regard to the state of the going and



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weather conditions;

- 5.7 Inspect and approve Jumping and Cross Country courses before they are opened for inspection. The ED is empowered to require alterations to be made to either course if they are not satisfied in all respects that they are in conformity with the Rules and standards or are in other respects unsuitable.
- 5.8 The authority to warn or stop any athlete on the Cross Country course for dangerous riding, riding an exhausted horse, excessive pressing of a tired horse, riding an obviously lame horse, excessive use of whip (more than 2 whips) and/or spurs or riding in an unsafe way.
6. The Organisers should appoint a Cross Country course designer who will be responsible for designing the course, including the design of the obstacles, the layout, measurement, preparation and marking of the route.
7. A Cross Country Controller should be appointed to control the dispatch of the horses on the Cross Country course and to take emergency action in the case of an accident involving horse or Athlete or the damage to an obstacle. The Controller position can also be held by the ED or other designated person assigned by the ED who is appropriately experienced and/or qualified.
8. A starter will be appointed to start the Athletes on the Cross Country course who will be assisted by a time judge responsible for timing the round of each athlete.
9. A veterinarian must be appointed and available throughout the Event.
10. The Organiser should appoint a stewarding team who will assist the Eventing Delegate, Judges and Athletes in the running of the Competition according to HKEF Rules, paying due respect to the guidelines defined in the Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horses and that a level playing field is provided for all Athletes participating in the Event.

Article 405 – Horse and Athlete Welfare

1. Examination after a fall - Medical Fitness

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

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

2. Accidents Involving Athletes

The following will apply to all registered Athletes taking part in HKEF Eventing competitions:



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2.1 Unconsciousness

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

2.2 Concussion

In the event that an Athlete has an accident that results in an apparent or potential concussion, the Athlete must be automatically disqualified from the competition.

2.3 Injury

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

2.4 Medical Suspension

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

2.5 Return to Competition

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

If a Doctor imposes any conditions before an Athletes may ride again the Athletes must inform the HKEF prior to competing and confirm in writing that all such conditions have been met and completed.

2.6 Refusal of Entry

Organisers shall refuse entries of any Athlete who is on the Federation Medical Suspension List, unless he submits a proper Federation Medical Release Form as described in the preceding paragraph, and has completed all conditions (if any apply).

2.7 Elimination of Athlete after Dressage

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

3. Horses Welfare

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



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3.1 Horse Welfare During the Competition

At any time during the Competition, the Eventing Delegate, in consultation with the Veterinarian, has the right and the duty to eliminate any Horse which, in his opinion, is lame or is unfit to continue.

3.2 Cross Country - Warm Up

There will be a veterinarian, appointed by the Organising Committee in agreement with the Eventing Delegate, near the start of the Cross Country to report any doubtful cases to the Judges.

3.3 Cross Country - Finishing Area

A veterinary examination will take place after the Horse has finished the Cross Country. It is conducted by a veterinarian appointed by the Organising Committee in agreement with the Eventing Delegate.

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

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

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

An Athlete who has retired, has been eliminated or stopped during the Cross Country Test is responsible to make sure his Horse has been checked by the Veterinarian or an appointed before leaving the venue.

Any Athlete who leaves the venue without submitting to the veterinary check required under this Article will automatically be issued an Eventing Recorded Warning, which will be delivered to his or her Riding Establishment.

Article 406 – Abuse of Horses and Dangerous Riding

The Eventing Delegate has the authority to warn or stop an Athlete on Cross Country course for dangerous riding (Refer to Art 406.3), riding an exhausted Horse, excessive pressing of a tired Horse, riding an obviously lame Horse, excessive use of whip and/or spurs (Refer to Art 406.2).

1. Abuse of Horse

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

- Rapping
- Riding an exhausted horse
- Excessive pressing of a tired horse



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- Riding an obviously lame horse
- Excessive use of whip, bit and/or spurs (see para. 2 below)
- Dangerous Riding
- Riding in an unsafe way or losing control of the horse
- Serious case of dangerous jumps
- Horses bleeding indicating excessive use of the whip and/or spurs
- Overriding: abuse of horse that does not necessarily induce visible marks

If not directly witnessed by the Eventing Delegate, the incident must be reported as soon as possible to the Eventing Delegate through the Member of the Organising Committee or Cross Country Control Centre as appropriate. Where possible the report should be supported by a statement from one or more witnesses. The Eventing Delegate must decide if there is a case to be answered.

2. Use of the Whips

Excessive and/or misuse of the whip maybe considered abuse of Horse and will be reviewed case by case by the Eventing Delegate according to but not limited to the following principles:

- The whip cannot be used to vent an Athlete temper. Such use is always excessive
- The whip is not to be used after elimination
- The whip is not to be used after a horse has jumped the last fence on a course
- The whip is never to be used overhand, (e.g. a whip in the right hand being used on the left flank)
- The whip is not to be used on a horse's head, etc., is always excessive use
- A horse should never be hit more than two times for any one incident.
- Multiple excessive uses of a whip between fences
- If a horse's skin is broken or has visible marks the use of whip will always be deemed to be excessive

3. Dangerous Riding

Any Athlete who, at any time during the Competition deliberately or unintentionally by incompetence is exposing himself, his Horse or any third party to a higher risk than what is strictly inherent to the nature of the Competition will be considered to have acted dangerously and will be penalised accordingly to the severity of the infringement. Such acts may include without limitation any of the following:

- Riding out of control (Horse clearly not responding to the Athletes restraining or driving aids).
- Riding fences too fast or too slow
- Repeatedly standing off too far from fences (pushing the Horse to the foot of the fence,



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firing the Horse to the fence)

- Repeatedly being ahead or behind the Horse movement when jumping
- Series of dangerous jumps
- Severe lack of responsiveness from the Horse or the Athlete
- Continuing after four clear refusals, a fall, or any form of elimination
- Endangering the public in any way (e.g. jumping out of the roped track)
- Jumping obstacles not part of the course
- Willful obstruction of an overtaking Athlete and/or not following the instructions of the Officials causing danger to another Athlete
- Pressing a tired Horse

Any individual member of the Fence Judges, Controller and the Eventing Delegate have the right and the duty to monitor possible cases of dangerous riding and, if appropriate and practical, to stop and eliminate an Athlete on the Cross Country course for dangerous riding.

If not directly witnessed by the Eventing Delegate, the incident must be reported as soon as possible to the Judges who will decide if and how to penalise the Athlete. The OC can in addition designate one or more assistants (e.g. experienced Eventing Officials who are not in an Official function at the Competition, experienced Athletes or/and trainers not directly involved in the Competition) to help to monitor possible cases of dangerous riding in the Cross Country. The OC will decide their specific role, authority and reporting procedure. It is recommended that these additional Officials be grouped in pairs on the Cross Country course.

4. Warnings and Penalties

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

- a) 25 penalties
- b) Elimination
- c) Disqualification

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

5. Blood on Horses

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

Dressage Test: If the Judges suspects bleeding on the Horse during the test, he will stop the Horse to check. If the Horse shows fresh blood, it will be eliminated. The elimination is



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final. If the Judge through examination clarifies that the Horse has no fresh blood, the Horse may resume and finish its test (refer to article 340.7.6 of the HKEF Dressage Rules).

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

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

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

(*)The cases indicating Abuse of Horse will be dealt with according to the provision of Art. 406.4 (Abuse of Horse – Warnings and Penalties).

6. Eventing Recorded Warning, Yellow Warning Cards & Suspension

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

6.1 An Eventing Recorded Warning will be systematically awarded for the following offence:

- a) Athlete continues after clear 4 refusals, a fall, or any form of elimination.
- b) Any other case of Dangerous Riding
- c) Athlete not seeing a Vet or a doctor after a fall
- d) Athlete leaving the venue after having retired, been eliminated or stopped during the Cross Country Test without having his Horse checked by the Veterinary Delegate
- e) All cases of minor Blood on Horse caused by the Athlete either in the mouth or on flanks from spurs as a minimum or by stronger sanction(s) (as provided for under Art. 406.4)
- f) for pressing a tired horse together with 25 penalties

6.2 Yellow Card Warning Card will be systematically awarded for the following offence:

- a) All cases of excessive use of whip, as defined above, or by stronger sanction(s) (as provided for under Art. 406.4)
- b) Any other cases of Abuse of Horse
- c) Excessive pressing of a tired horse
- d) Riding an Exhausted horse coupled in addition to Disqualification



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

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

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

Should the same Person Responsible receive three (3) or more Eventing Recorded Warning at the same or any other Eventing Competition within two (2) years (24 months) of the delivery of the first Eventing Recorded Warning, for any offence, the Person Responsible shall be subject to enquiry by the committee under Art 111.

Should the same Person Responsible receive one (1) more Yellow Warning Card at the same or any other disciplines within one (1) year (12 months) of the delivery of the first Yellow Warning Card for any offence, the Person Responsible shall be subject to enquiry by the committee under Art 111.

Article 407 – Riding More Than One Horse

No Athlete may ride more than three horses in a competition, with the following exceptions:

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

Riding Establishments are responsible, in entering Athletes in the Competitions, to ensure that no Athlete rides more Horses than his abilities in any competition.

In all cases of an Athlete not being able to fulfill the requirements of the level anywhere within the grounds of the Event, the Eventing Delegate and/or Judges reserves the right to exclude the Athlete from participating further in the Competition and/or Event.

Article 408 – Order of Starting

1. The order of starting will be drawn after all entries have been received, but Athletes with more than one horse to ride may be seeded at the discretion of the Organiser. The order of starting will be adhered to throughout the competition until the final test, in which case the order of starting may at the discretion of the Organisers follow the reverse order of classification at the end of the previous test. If two or more horses ridden by the same athlete are classified within eight places of each other, going into the final test, the starting order may be fairly adjusted.



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2. The order of starting and the times at which Athletes will be required to start should be posted on the grounds and/or distributed through electronic email, not later than 4 pm on the day preceding the event.
3. If in exceptional circumstances, it is necessary to alter the timetable, all reasonable steps (minimum announcements at the show ground and notices on the main stable noticeboard) should be taken to inform Athletes, who will be required to adhere to the new timetable. At the end of each phase of competition, Athletes should check with the Organisers whether any alteration to the timetable has been made. Electronic means of communication can be used as a notification source to athletes/trainers, but not the sole means.

Article 409 – Exercising and Warming Up

1. Competition Numbers

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

2. Restrictions on Schooling Horses

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

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

2.3 A groom may also work the Horse on the lunge.

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

3. Warm Up Areas

Warm up areas must be provided by the Organising Committee in the vicinity of the relevant Competition arenas for the Dressage and Jumping Tests and close to the start for the Cross Country Test.

3.1 Dressage - At least one practice arena must be put at the disposal of the Athlete next to compete.

3.2 Jumping - At least two knock down obstacles marked with red and white flags.

3.3 Cross Country - At least two fixed or knock down obstacles marked with red and white flags.



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4. Stewarding

One or more Stewards must be appointed to ensure that the rules regarding exercising and warming up are obeyed. The jumping and cross country obstacles can only be used if supervised by a Steward. Violation of any of the provisions relating to practice obstacles is forbidden under penalty of elimination.

Article 410 – Late for Start

1. Any athlete who fails to present himself in time for the start of any of the competitions may be eliminated at the discretion of the ED.
2. Any athlete who fails to start a discipline within the related, prescribed time after receiving the signal to do so will be eliminated. (Refer to Art 415).

Article 411 – Dress

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

1. Protective Headgear

While mounted anywhere at the show grounds, the use of a properly fastened Protective Headgear is mandatory. Protective headgear must comply with any of the FEI Standard (See also HKEF General Rules Art 113).

- All protective headgear must be tagged before athletes participate in any HKEF affiliated Eventing competitions or competition run under the HKEF Eventing rules.
- The tag must not be removed and must be worn while competing in any HKEF affiliated Eventing competitions or competition run under the HKEF Eventing rules.
- The tag only valid for one show season and all protective headgear have to get a new tag before participate in any HKEF affiliated Eventing competitions or competition run under the HKEF Eventing rules in next competition season.
- Wearing properly fastened Protective Headgear is mandatory for anyone riding a horse anywhere in the show grounds.
- Cross Country Protective Headgear is a Jockey Skull type of headgear with an even round or elliptical shape with a smooth or slightly abrasive surface, having no peak or peak type extensions. Noticeable protuberances above the eyes or to the front not greater than 5mm smooth and rounded in nature are permitted. It must also comply with the “protective headgear” criteria as set out above. A removable hat cover with a light flexible peak may be used.

Failure to wear the appropriate headgear while riding on the flat or jumping any obstacle or with an incorrect or unfastened retention harness shall result in the issue of a yellow card and/or shall be penalised by elimination, at the discretion of the Judges [See also HKEF General Rules Art 110].

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

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



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2. Body protectors*

Body protectors* are compulsory for Cross Country Test, including when schooling over Cross-Country fences, at any time. The use of air vests (Inflatable / Air Jackets / Back Protectors) is recommended.

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

A body protector must meet the following requirements:

- A British Equestrian Trade Association (BETA) approved and appropriately labelled “Level 3 body protector”, with the year 2009 or 2018 shown on the label manufactured in the year 2009 or after.

[Note The BETA 2009 and 2018 Body Protector Standard meets all the requirements of the respective European standard (EN 13158). A revised edition of the BETA standard was published and adopted by BETA in 2018 as the new BETA standard, but will run alongside the 2009 version for at least the next 5 years whilst the older stock works through the market.]

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

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

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

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

The up to date BETA list of body protectors may be obtained from BETA – see <http://www.beta-uk.org/pages/safety-equipment/body-protectors.php>

3. Air vests (Inflatable / Air Jackets / Back Protectors)

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

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

4. Whips

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



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5. Spurs

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

6. Boots

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

In the Cross Country test, long boots or boots with matching chaps are compulsory. A long-sleeved rugby shirt may be worn.

7. Jewellery

Jewellery worn anywhere on the body can increase the risk of injury. Athletes are strongly recommended to remove all jewellery, especially before the jumping and cross country tests.

8. Inspection of Dress

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

An athlete who competes with illegal whip(s) or spurs will be eliminated.

An athlete who competes with incorrect items of dress may be eliminated at the discretion of the ED.

9. International Classes

All reference in these Rules to dress in international classes can only be guidance since current FEI Eventing rules prevail in those classes. See <https://inside.fei.org/fei/disc/eventing/rules> for up to date dress rules.

Article 412 – Saddlery

1. Exercise Areas

An English-type saddle and any form of bridle, including double bridle, snaffle, gag or hackamores are compulsory. Running martingales, Irish martingales, bit guards, boots, bandages, fly shields, nose covers and saddle covers are permitted. Leather, sheepskin or



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similar material may be used on each cheek piece of the bridle providing the material does not exceed three centimeters in diameter measured from the Horse's cheek. Single direct side reins are permitted only while lunging (only with one lunge line) as are running reins and chambons. Other martingales, any other kind of gadget (such as bearing, side, or balancing reins, etc.) and any form of blinkers, are forbidden, under penalty of elimination.

2. Dressage Test

2.1 Compulsory

An English type saddle and a permitted bridle are compulsory.

2.2 Permitted

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

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

2.2.3 A browband is required and except for the parts that attach to the crownpiece or headstall, is not required to be made of leather or leather-like material.

2.2.4 A breast plate may be used.

2.2.5 Ear hoods are permitted for all Events and may also provide noise reduction. However, ear hoods must allow for ears to move freely and must not cover the Horse's eyes and ear plugs are not permitted (with the exception of prize giving ceremonies). The ear hoods should be discreet in colour and design. Ear hoods may not be attached to the noseband.

2.2.6 For drawings of permitted bits and nosebands, see Annex A – Dressage Saddlery. Unless specify in the competition schedule, all national eventing competitions only a snaffle bridle is allowed.

2.2.7 For Dressage test, a whip is not allowed entering the space around the arena and during the test (refer to Art 411.1)

2.3 Forbidden

Martingales, any kind of gadget (such as bearing, side, running or balancing reins, nasal strips etc), any kind of boots or bandages and any form of blinkers, including ear-plugs, nose covers, saddle covers and any others, are under penalty of elimination, strictly forbidden.



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

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

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

3. Jumping Test and Cross Country

3.1 Permitted

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

3.2 Forbidden

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Jumping Test – Boots

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



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The use of hind boots for the Jumping test must comply with art. 257 of the Jumping rules. Failure to comply with this paragraph will incur elimination.

4. Inspection of Saddlery

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

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



CHAPTER II DRESSAGE TEST

Article 413 – General

1. The type and level of the test will be determined by the type and level of the Competition and will, therefore, be related to the quality and the standard of preparation of the Athletes and Horses.
2. The HKEF Dressage Rules apply for the Eventing Dressage Test except where otherwise provided in these Eventing Rules. Any modification introduced to the HKEF Dressage Rules during the year will be evaluated for inclusion in these Eventing Rules from the following competition season.
3. All tests must be ridden astride from memory and all movements must follow in the order laid down in the Test. Calling of the movements may be allowed in exceptional circumstances.

Article 414 – Marking and Calculation of Scores

1. Marking

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

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

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

2. Calculation of Scores

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

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

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

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

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



CHAPTER III CROSS COUNTRY TEST

Article 415 – Method of Starting

1. Start Enclosure

Athletes at the start of the Cross Country must be under the control of the starter and may not deliberately start until instructed to do so, under penalty of elimination at the discretion of the Eventing Delegate and/or Judges. Athletes must start from within a simple enclosure which must be erected at the start, measuring approximately 5m square, with an open front marked with a red and white flag. Alternatively, a similar sized enclosure may be used with an open front and a gap of approximately 2 metres in one or both sides from which horses will enter, provided that the sides of the side opening are padded or otherwise constructed to ensure that neither horse nor athlete entering through the side can be injured. The horse does not have to stand absolutely immobile, but the Athlete must not get any advantage from a flying start. (Cantering through the side entrance may be considered to be inappropriate or dangerous riding and penalised accordingly.) Each athlete should be given reasonable warning before the time he is due to start, but it is the athlete responsibility to ensure that he is ready to start at the correct time.

2. Late Start

If for any reason, an Athlete is not ready to start Cross Country at his correct time, he may be allowed, at the discretion of the Starter, to start when he is ready, subject to the following conditions:

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

3. Failure to Start

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

4. Assistance

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

Article 416 – Time Keeping

1. Time is counted from the signal to start is given or from the moment he crosses the starting line which ever happens first until the instant when the horse's nose crosses the finish line. An Athlete may only start when given the signal to do so by the starter. An Athlete may not deliberately start until instructed to do so, under penalty of elimination.
2. An Athlete who starts early will have his time recorded from the moment he started and will receive a 5 second penalty.
3. Time is counted in whole seconds. Periods during which an Athlete has been held up by a fence judge or official will be deducted from the above time, to give the corrected time for



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completing the course.

4. In the event of a timing error the ED is allowed to make an estimate of an Athlete time, utilizing official times taken around the course.
5. If an Athlete is stopped by an Official, e.g. for a broken fence, accident, being overtaken, for medical or veterinary examination, etc., the time during which he is prevented from continuing until he is cleared to start will be recorded and deducted from the total time taken to complete the Cross Country Test.

Article 417 – Errors of Course

Under penalty of elimination: All compulsory passages and all obstacles, including all elements and/or options, must be passed or jumped in order. All red or white flags must be respected wherever they occur on the course, except as provided in Art 433.4. Retaking an obstacle already jumped in whichever direction is forbidden, except as provided for in Art 433.4.

Article 418 – Pace and Dismounting

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

Article 419 – Overtaking

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

Article 420 – Athletes in Difficulty or Trapped Horse

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



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Article 421 – Stopping Athletes

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

Article 422 – Unauthorised Assistance

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

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

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

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

- Whip, Headgear or spectacles may be handed to an athlete without dismounting during the cross country test;



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- Fence judges are allowed to call first/second refusal, etc. Furthermore an Athlete may seek clarification from the fence judge as to whether any penalties have been incurred at the fence for which the fence judge is responsible;
- An Athlete, after having knocked a flag at an obstacle as a consequence of a run out, may ask the fence Judge for the flag to be repositioned, but no time will be deducted.

Article 423 – After Elimination

An Athlete eliminated for any reason or retiring must leave the course at once and has no right to continue. An Athlete must walk his horse off the course, either mounted (not for the Athlete who has been eliminated after a fall) or dismounted. The Athlete must leave the course in the quickest safest direction to enable the competition to continue. Athletes who fail to comply will be disciplined at the discretion of Eventing Delegate and/or Judges in accordance with Art.406 (Dangerous Riding).

Article 424 – Marking of Courses

1. Red and white boundary flags are used to mark the start and finish and compulsory sections of the course, to define the limits of obstacles and to indicate compulsory changes of direction. They are placed in such a way that an Athlete must leave a red flag on his right and a white flag on his left. Such red or white flags must be respected, under penalty of elimination, wherever they may occur on the course, whether singly or in pairs.
2. Direction markers or signs are normally yellow in colour and are intended merely to show the general direction to be taken and to help the Athlete find his way. Passing close to them is not obligatory.
3. Class Indicators. For the convenience of Athletes when they are inspecting the course, coloured indicators will be used to mark the obstacles for the different classes. The coloured indicator, related to the respective class, will be clearly specified on the Cross Country course plan, which must be made available to Athletes prior to or at the opening of the course to Athletes.
4. Where different parts of the same obstacle are to be jumped by more than one class, the section of the obstacle applicable to each class will be marked at each end with the appropriate class indicator.
5. Obstacles with alternatives may be indicated by a black line on the flags – See Art 428.2.3.
6. “Frangible” fences or those with FEI approved frangible device are designed to be capable of being knocked down and must be designated on the course plan – See Art 428.3.
7. Boundary flags and direction markers will be large and placed in conspicuous positions. All obstacles, boundary flags, direction markers and class indicators which have to be observed by Athletes must be exactly in position by the time the course is open for inspection by Athletes and any variations in the course for the different classes clearly marked. Before commencement of each class, the boundary flags must be re-positioned, where necessary, so that they exactly define the course for the class concerned. Inoperative flags must NOT be displayed where obstacles of different classes are adjacent.



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8. The finish line should be not less than 20 metres and not more than 50 metres from the last obstacle of the course.

Article 425 – Access to the Cross Country Course

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

Article 426 – Interruptions and Modifications to the Course

1. After the course is open for inspection by Athletes, no alteration should be made, except that, where exceptional circumstances (such as heavy rain) make one or more obstacles unfair or dangerous, the ED in consultation with Course Designer may require a reduction in the severity or permit Athletes to by-pass such obstacles. Any such modification must be notified to the Athletes at the Cross Country briefing. After the Cross Country Test has started, the decision will be taken by the ED after consultation with Course Designer and Judges. In such a case, every Athlete must be officially and personally informed of the alteration before the start of the test. An official may have to be stationed at the place where an alteration has been made, in order to warn the Athletes.
2. If the ED directs that an obstacle be bypassed, all jumping faults previously incurred at that obstacle shall be cancelled with the exception of elimination and retirement. An Athlete who has been eliminated or has retired shall NOT be reinstated in the competition. Once taken out, the obstacle shall NOT be re-introduced. The ED will decide the adjustment that shall be made to Athletes' times.
3. The timetable may be interrupted due to dangerous conditions. If necessary, the start or phase may be brought forward, postponed or cancelled. The decision to interrupt or cancel a test will be made by the ED after consultation with the Judges and Organiser. In the case of interruption, the event will be resumed as soon as possible to the point of interruption. Every affected Athlete must receive sufficient warning before the resumption of the competition.



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Article 427 – Distances and Speed

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

Article 428 – Obstacles

1. Definition

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

Type of Obstacles

1.1 Construction

The obstacles at which a Horse, in falling, is likely to be trapped or to injure itself, must be built in such a way that part of the obstacle can be quickly dismantled and can be quickly rebuilt exactly as before. Such a construction must not in any way detract from the solidity of the obstacle.

1.2 Brush

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

1.3 Frangible/Deformable Obstacles

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

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



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1.4 Fences related to water

In all fences related to water the bottom should be firm and consistent.

1.5 Sloping & Round Leading Edges

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

1.6 Ground lines

Ground lines must be used on fences at all levels.

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

2. Obstacles may have elements, options or alternatives as follows:

2.1 Obstacles composed of several elements

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

2.2 Obstacles with options/alternatives

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

2.3 Black flagged alternatives

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

3. Nature of Obstacles

The obstacles must be fixed and imposing in shape and appearance, except “frangible” fences or those with FEI approved frangible device being those designed to be knocked down and so designated on the plan of the course by the letter “F”. When natural obstacles are used, they should, if necessary, be reinforced so that they remain in the same state throughout the test. All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the possibility of



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an Athlete being able to pass mounted under an obstacle.

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

4. Safety Flags

The types of fence required to use safety flags include corners; fences of less than 3 metres jumpable width; related fences which because of their design offer a jumpable line of less than 3 metres width; fences jumped on an angle where knocking a flag is a possibility.

The flags and poles on these fences must meet the following criteria:

- The flag poles must be made of a material that cannot shatter, break or splinter, such as suitable plastic or carbon fibre or any other appropriate materials;
- There must be no points anywhere on the flag poles and any sharp corners and/or edges on the flags must be rounded;
- There must be no “open ends” of any part of the flag poles which may come into contact with Horse or Athletes;
- Flags must be secured in such a way that they “break away” and/or move away from the fence if/when struck by either Horse or Athletes in such a way that the chance of Horse and/or Athletes being injured is significantly reduced.

5. Number of Jumping Efforts

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

Class	HKE50 / 60/70	HKE80	HKE90	HKE100	HKE105	Open
No of efforts	10 – 18	18 - 25	18 - 25	18 - 25	20-27	20 - 28

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

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

- a) 2 steps as part of a combination/related fences only count as one effort, eg a sunken road with what would traditionally be 4 efforts (fence before, step down, step up, fence after) will count as 3 efforts
- b) 3 steps up or down will count as 2 efforts
- c) a ditch as part of a combination (e.g. a hollow/coffin type fence) does not count as an effort
- d) the steps and ditches would be flagged/lettered as normal and judged as normal. The CD and ED need to agree, in advance of the competition, how many of such efforts, if any, are appropriate for the particular competition given the nature of the terrain and



the balance, flow, and intensity of the course

Article 429 – Practice Obstacles

The only practice obstacles that may be jumped are those provided by the Organiser. All obstacles must be marked with red and white flags. They must always be jumped in the correct direction as indicated by the flags.

Article 430 – Dimensions of Obstacles

1. Measurement of Obstacles

Height

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

2. Bullfinch

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

3. Spread

The spread of an open obstacle (e.g. oxer or ditch) is measured from the outside of the rails or other material making up the obstacle on the line where the average Horse is expected to jump. The spread of a closed obstacle with a solid top (e.g. Tables) is measured from the highest point to the highest point on the line where the average Horse is expected to jump. In the case of an obstacle with spread only (e.g. dry ditch, water jump), a guard rail or hedge not exceeding 50cm which only facilitates jumping, is permitted in front, but must be included in the measurement of spread.

4. Drop Fences

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

5. Water

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



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

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

6. Overhead Obstructions

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

7. Keyhole fences

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

Article 431 – Maximum Heights and Spreads

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

In all classes, 70% of all efforts must fall within 5cm of published height with no fences exceeding 5cm of the published height.

Class	HKE50/ 60/70	HKE80	HKE90	HKE100	HKE105	Open
Max height	0.50 /0.60 /0.70m	0.8m	0.9m	1.00m	1.05m	1.10m
Max spread - At highest point	0.60 /0.70 / 0.80m	1.00m	1.00m	1.10m	1.20m	1.40m
Max spread at base	1.00 / 1.10 / 1.1.15m	1.25m	1.50	1.80m	2.00m	2.10m
With spread only- no height	0.90m	1.00m	1.20m	1.40m	1.40m	1.60m
Drop fences -Max drop	0.80m	1.20m	1.30m	1.40m	1.50m	1.60m
Jump in & out of water -Max depth	-	-	0.20m	0.20m	0.30m	0.30m



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Article 432 – Penalties

Fault	Penalties
First refusal, run-out or circle of horse at obstacle	20
Second refusal, run-out or circle of horse at same obstacle	40
Third refusal, run-out or circle of horse on Cross Country course at same obstacle	Elimination
Fourth cumulative refusal, run-out or circle of the Horse on the Cross Country Course	Elimination
Fall of Athlete on Cross Country course	Elimination
Fall of horse on Cross Country course	Elimination
Trapped horse	Elimination
Error of course not rectified	Elimination
Omission of obstacle or boundary flag	Elimination
Retaking an obstacle already jumped	Elimination
Jumping obstacle in wrong order	Elimination
Jumping obstacle with crossed flags	Elimination
After more than two minutes of continuous disobedience	Elimination
For every second in excess of the optimum time	0.4
For every second more than 15 seconds under optimum time (HKE50/60/70/80 Class only)	0.4
Exceeding the Time Limit (twice the optimum time)	Elimination
Inappropriate or dangerous riding	25
Missing a flag as per art.433	15
Activating a frangible device where the dimension of the fence is modified	11

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

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



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

** In addition to or instead of 25 penalties imposed by ED, the Athlete may be disqualified at the discretion of the Judges, as prescribed in Art 406.

Article 433 – Definition of Faults

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

In the case of black flag alternatives only one obstacle/element has to be jumped and an Athlete is permitted to change without penalty from one black flagged line to another (e.g. jumping 6a left hand route then 6b right hand route) provided he has not presented his Horse at the next element of the original line.

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

1. Refusal

2.1 Obstacles With Height

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

2.2 Obstacles Without Height

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

2.3 Multiple Refusals

After a refusal, if an Athlete redoubles or changes his efforts without success, or if the Horse is represented at the obstacle after stepping back and stops or steps back again, this is a second refusal; and so on.

2. Run out - missing a flag

- a. Clear (0 penalties): A horse is considered to have cleared the fence when the head, neck and points of both shoulders pass between the extremities of the obstacle as flagged. If a flag is dislodged, the hindquarters must jump the height of the solid part of the obstacle.
- b. Missing a flag (15 penalties): A horse is considered to have missed a flag when the point of a shoulder fails to pass between the extremities of the obstacle as flagged. The head and neck must pass inside the extremities of the obstacle as flagged. If a flag is dislodged, the hindquarters must jump the height of the solid part of the obstacle



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

2.1 Change of Intention

An Athlete is permitted to change his mind as to where he jumps an obstacle or element at any time, without penalty, including as a result of a mistake at a previous obstacle or element. If, however, the Horse avoids part of the obstacle at which it has been presented, he will be considered to have run out.

2.2 Judging of Bounce Obstacles

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

3. Circle

3.1 Separately Numbered Obstacles

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

3.2 Obstacles Composed of Several Elements

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

- a) It passes around the back of any element of the lettered combination that it subsequently jumps;
- b) It crosses its tracks between the elements;
- c) It circles back around any element that it has already jumped before jumping any subsequent element of a lettered combination

4. Representing After a Disobedience

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

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

If after a refusal, run-out or circle, he wishes to pass through flags in the wrong direction in order to retake an element, he may do so without penalty.



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5. Fall

5.1 Athlete

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

5.2 Horse

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

Article 434 – Nature of Obstacles

1. The obstacles should be fixed securely, imposing in shape and appearance and left, as far as possible, in their natural state. Artificial obstacles must not constitute an acrobatic feat of jumping for the horse, nor be designed or intended to give unpleasant or unfair surprise to Athletes. In no case may one single bar, which would give the horse the opportunity of passing underneath, form an obstacle.
2. Obstacles which have a drop on the landing side and those which are jumped as a “ski jump”, must be limited as to their depth. This can never exceed the prescribed maximum drop for the class is measured from the highest part of the obstacle to the spot where the horse normally lands.
3. Cross Country obstacles at which a horse in falling could be trapped or to injure itself, may only be built in such a way that part of the obstacle can be quickly dismantled and can be quickly rebuilt exactly as before. Such a construction must not in any way detract from the solidity of the obstacle.

EXAMPLES OF REFUSALS, RUN-OUTS AND CIRCLES

Penalties will be imposed for refusal, run-out or circling only when the fence judge decides that any such was connected with the passage or attempted passage of the numbered and lettered obstacle for the Class in question. A fall of Athletes anywhere on the course will result in elimination.

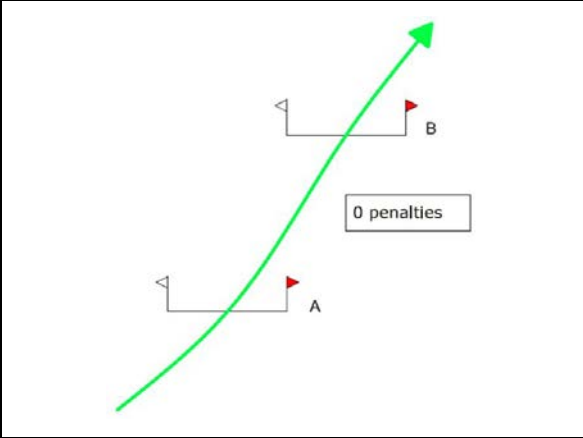
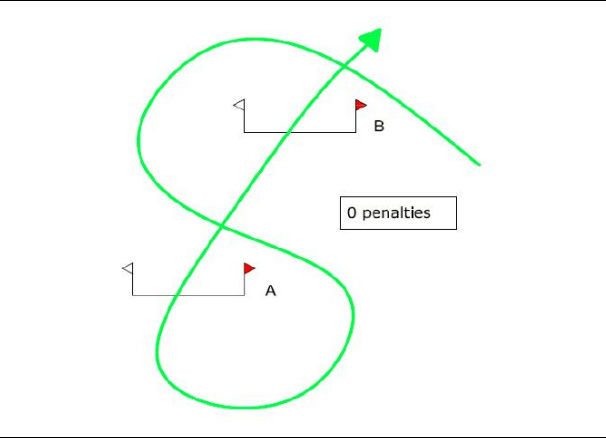
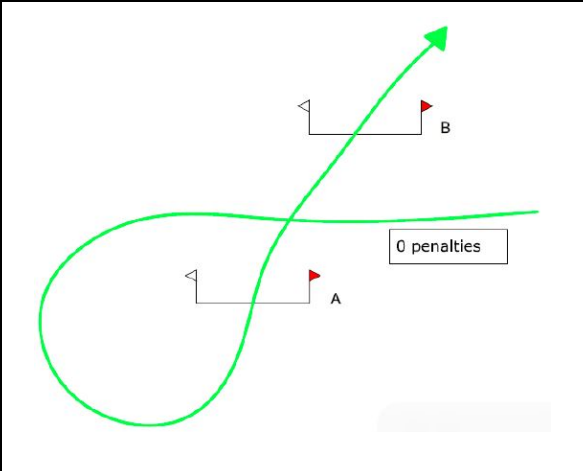
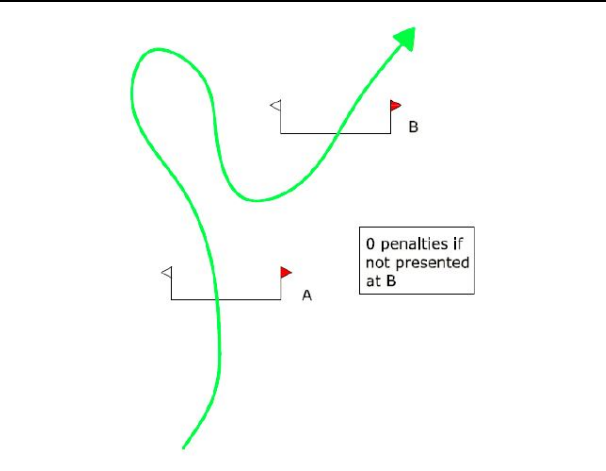
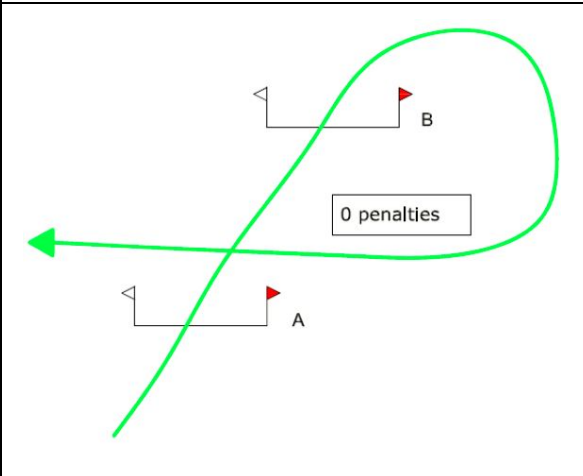
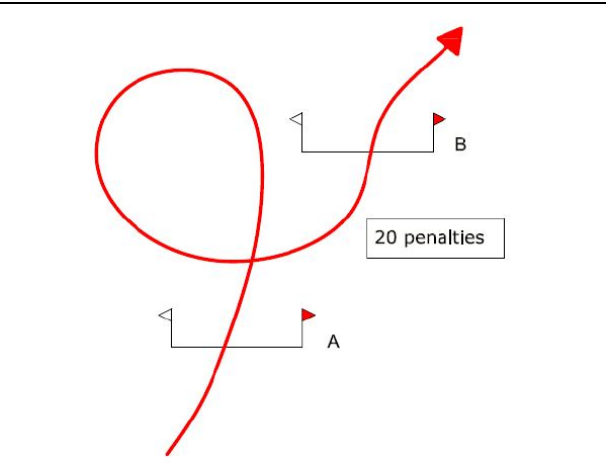
Where there is any doubt about the correct interpretation of the rules of judging any element, obstacle or combination of obstacles, it is recommended that the ED should approve the instructions to officials, with a rough sketch of the particular obstacle(s) in question which should also be posted with the Course Plan.

The following diagrams (*FEI Diagrams of Cross Country Obstacles and Faults – Latest update: 8 April 2021*) are non-exhaustive examples for reference. **The wording of the respective rules will prevail at all times.**



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<p>Diagram No. 1</p>	<p>Diagram No. 2</p>
	
<p>Diagram No. 3</p>	<p>Diagram No. 4</p>
	
<p>Diagram No. 5</p>	<p>Diagram No. 6</p>
	



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Diagram No. 7

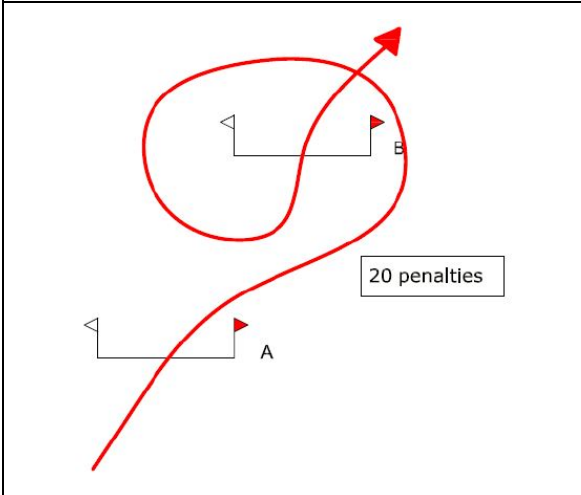


Diagram No. 8

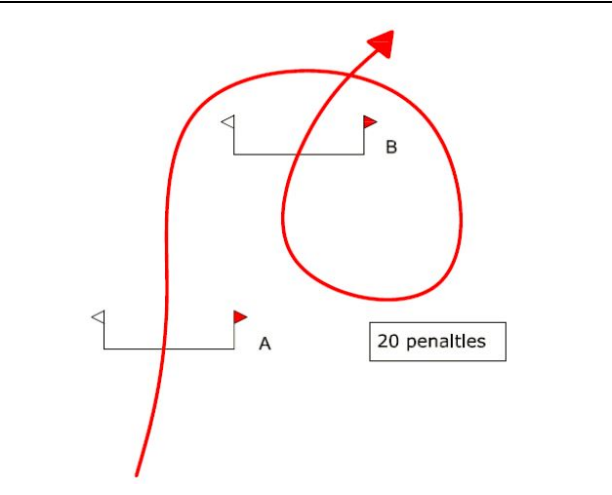


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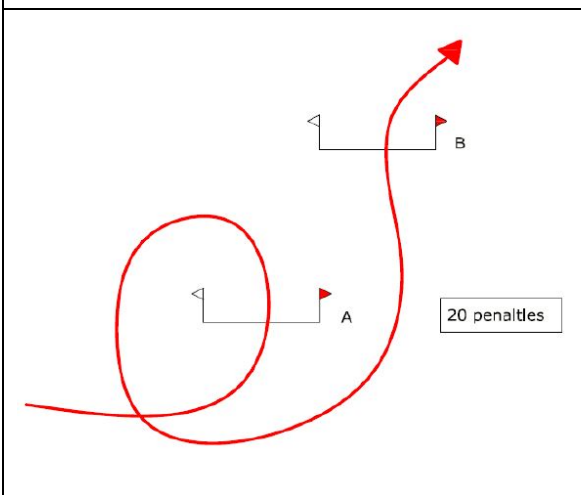


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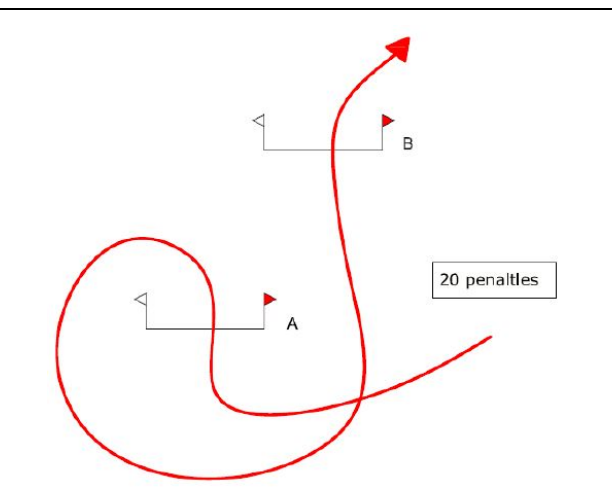


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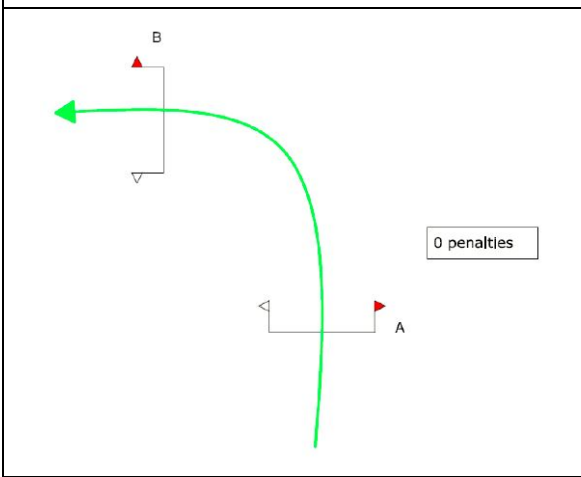
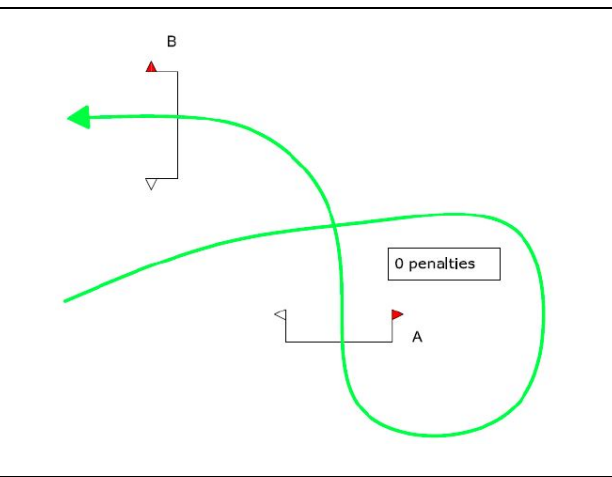


Diagram No. 12





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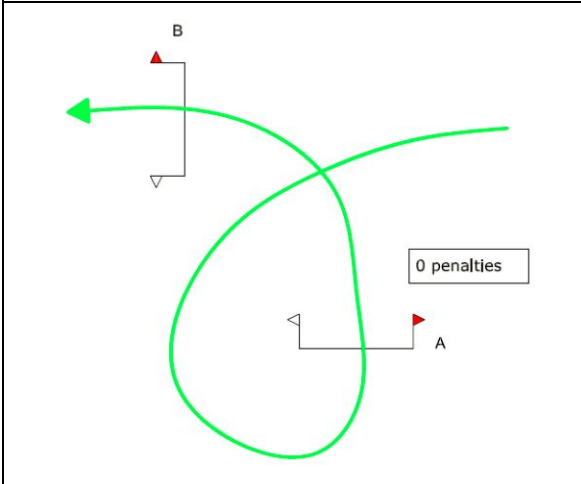


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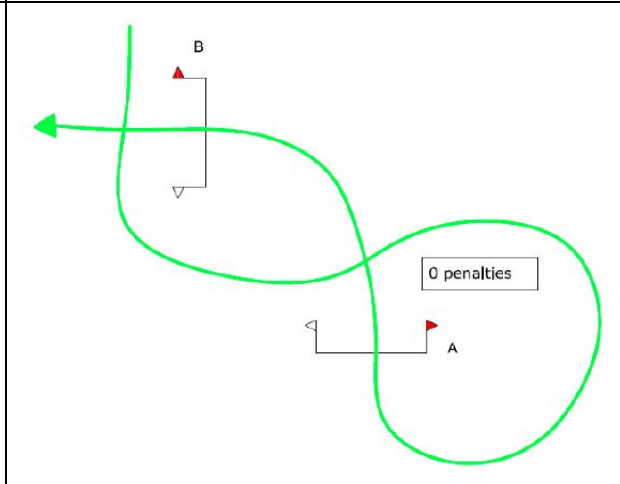


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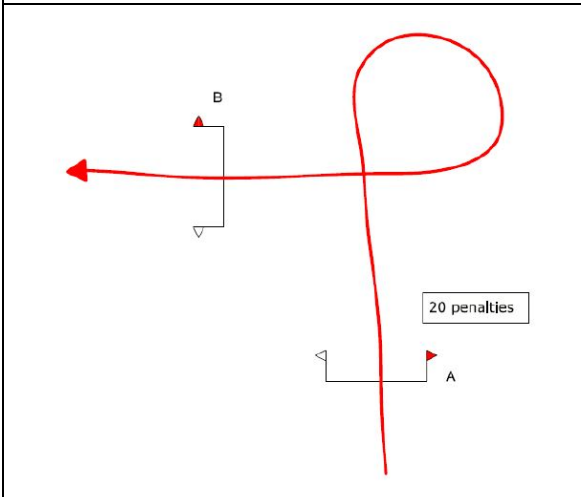


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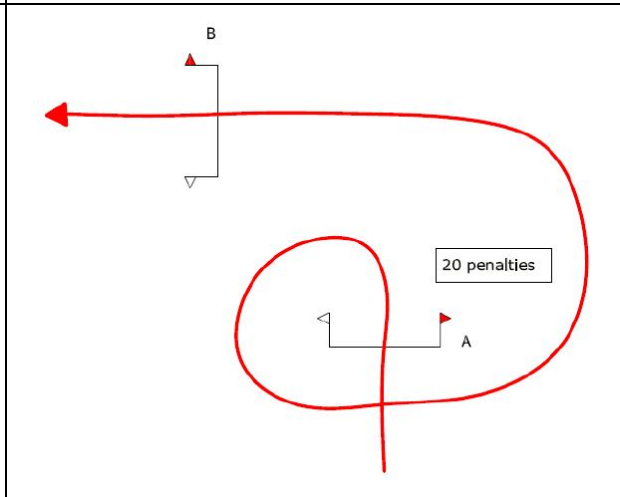


Diagram No. 17

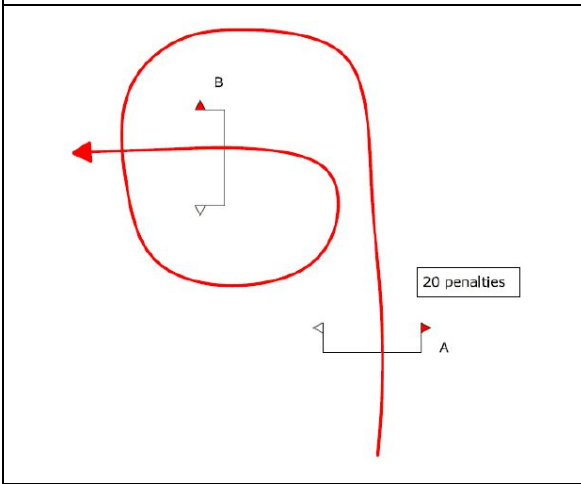
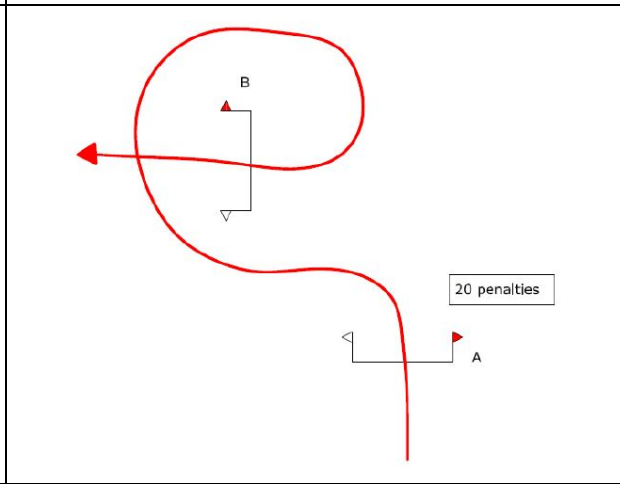


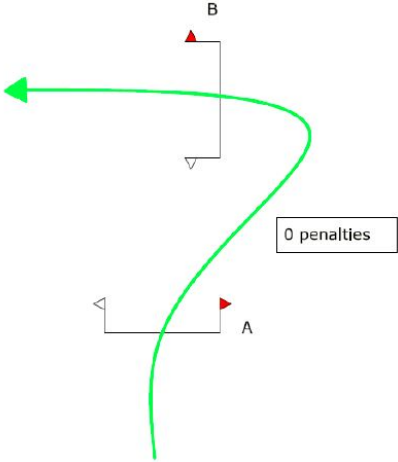
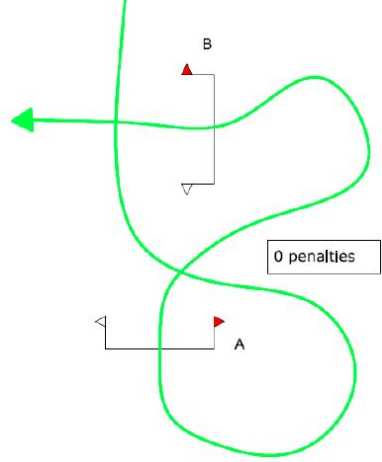
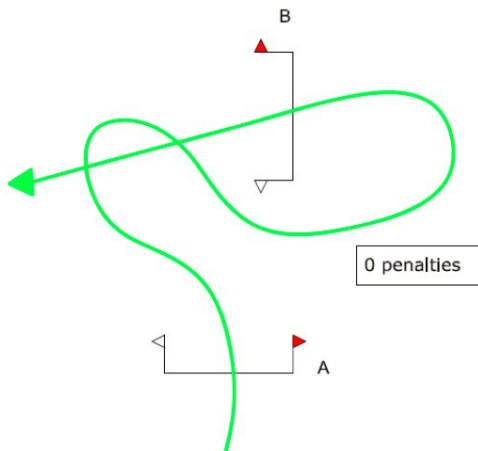
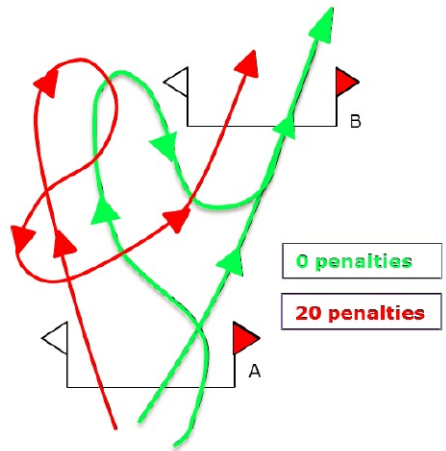
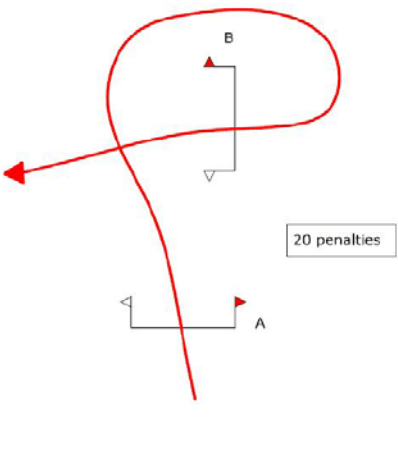
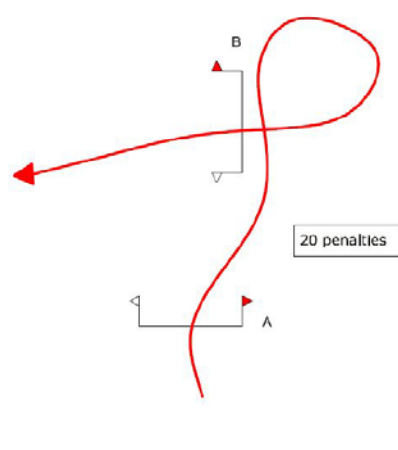
Diagram No. 18





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Diagram No. 19	Diagram No. 20
 <p>0 penalties</p>	 <p>0 penalties</p>
Diagram No. 21	Diagram No. 22
 <p>0 penalties</p>	 <p>0 penalties</p> <p>20 penalties</p>
Diagram No. 23	Diagram No. 24
 <p>20 penalties</p>	 <p>20 penalties</p>



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Diagram No. 25

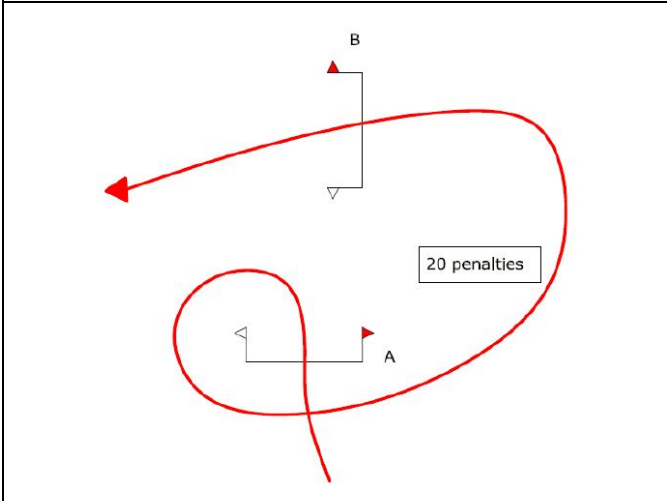


Diagram No. 26

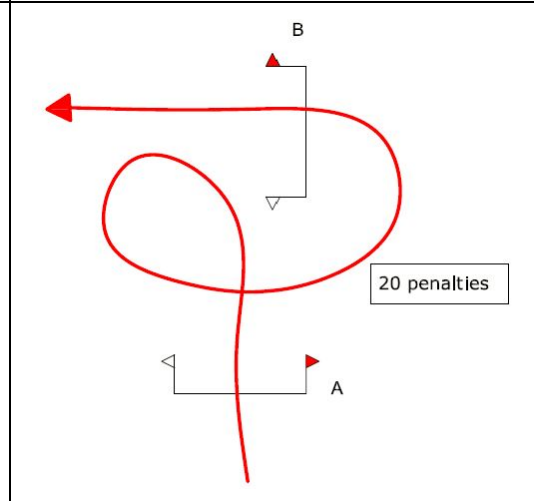
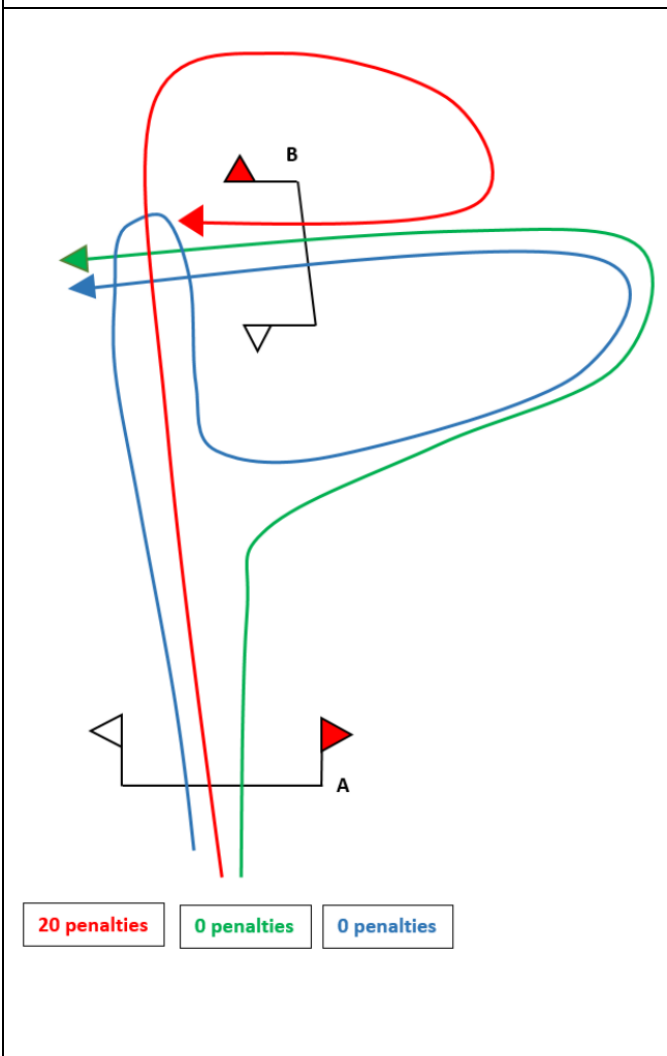


Diagram No. 27 and 29



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

Red route: 20 penalties because it passes around the back of element B (**crosses the entire projection of the back of element B**)

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

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



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Diagram No. 28	Diagram No. 30
Diagram No. 31	
Black Flag Alternatives	
Diagram No. BF1	Diagram No. BF2



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Diagram No. BF3	Diagram No. BF4
<p>Diagram No. BF3 shows a red line starting at point A, moving upwards, curving left into a large loop, and ending at point B (Alt.). A box labeled "20 penalties" is placed on the loop. Another point B (Alt.) is shown below with a red arrow pointing right.</p>	<p>Diagram No. BF4 shows a green line starting at point A, moving upwards, curving left into a large loop, and ending at point B (Alt.). A box labeled "0 penalties" is placed on the loop. Another point B (Alt.) is shown to the right with a red arrow pointing right.</p>



CHAPTER IV JUMPING TEST

Article 435 – General Considerations

1. This test is similar to an ordinary Jumping Competition, but without any attempt to find a winner of this test on its own. Its main objective is to prove that, the Horse and Athlete are well trained in the specialist discipline of Jumping. The nature of the course, its length, the speed demanded and the dimensions of the obstacles will be in accordance to the level of the competition.
2. The HKEF Jumping Rules apply for the Eventing Jumping Test except where otherwise provided in these Eventing Rules. Any modification introduced to the HKEF Jumping Rules during the year will be evaluated for inclusion in these Eventing Rules from the following competition season.

Article 436 – Rules Governing The Jumping Test

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

Article 437 – Practice Obstacles

The OC must provide at least one schooling area sufficiently large for optimal training conditions. There must be a minimum of one vertical and one spread obstacle. 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 wings or uprights. The use of obstacle material not provided by the OC is forbidden under Penalty of Disqualification and/or Fine (see JRs Art. 242.2.6 and 240.2.5). 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.

Article 438 – The Course and Obstacles

Within the limits shown as below, the Course Designer is free to plan a track suitable to the level of the Competition. There will be 8-12 numbered obstacles. A tolerance of 5cm in height is acceptable.

a) HKE 50/60/70

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

Water trays are permitted.

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



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b) HKE 80

Maximum length	450m
Speed	325 m/min
Max height	0.80m
Maximum spread	1.00 m

Water trays are permitted. The course must include one double combination.

c) HKE 100

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

Water trays are permitted. The course must include at least one double combination. There should be at least one related distance of 4 or 5 strides.

d) HKE105

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

Water trays are permitted.

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

e) Open Classes

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

Water trays are permitted.

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

The obstacles will be standard Jumping obstacles. The obstacles should have a balance of vertical and spread obstacles and shall include two or three doubles or a double and a treble. Closed combinations are not permitted. A water jump is not permitted, but a water ditch with rails over is allowed. FEI approved safety cups must be used as support for back poles of



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spread obstacles, and in the case of a triple bar, to support the centre and back pole of the obstacle. Alternative obstacles are permitted. These jumps are to be marked on the course plan with the same number and with the word "Alternative".

Article 439 – Penalties

Knockdown	4 penalties
First run-out, refusal or unauthorised circle in the whole test	4 penalties
Second run-out, refusal or unauthorised circle in the whole test	8 penalties
Third disobedience in whole test	Elimination
Fall of Athlete	Elimination
Fall of horse	Elimination
For every commenced second in excess of the time allowed	0.4 penalty
Exceeding the Time Limit (which is twice the time allowed)	Elimination
Time correction for knockdown with disobedience	6 seconds added to test completion

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

Completing the course in less than the time allowed is not rewarded, but exceeding the time allowed is penalised by 0.4 penalty for each commenced second in excess of the time allowed, up to the time limit, which is twice the time allowed.

Exceeding the time limit involves elimination.

Article 440 – Rapping

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

Article 441 – Elimination

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

Before leaving the arena after being eliminated as the result of a refusal, run-out, the Athlete may attempt-to jump once in any single obstacle in the arena.

a) Compulsory Elimination

- Failure to pass on the correct side of directional flags



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- Exceeding the Time Limit (Art 439)
- Third disobedience during the Jumping test of a round anywhere on the course
- Failure to re-attempt an obstacle after a run-out
- Fall of Athlete during the test of a round anywhere on the course
- Fall of horse during the test of a round anywhere on the course
- Starting before the bell
- After being stopped by the Judge or stopping voluntarily, continuing before the bell and/or from a point nearer the next obstacle
- Re-attempting an obstacle which has been disturbed, before the bell
- Failing to re-attempt an obstacle following a first or second disobedience
- Failure to re-attempt all obstacles of an open combination
- Jumping an obstacle in the wrong order or in the wrong direction
- Jumping an obstacle which does not form part of the course
- Attempting an alternative obstacle before the bell when the other obstacle has been disturbed as the result of disobedience or fall
- Failing to jump the next obstacle within 45 seconds
- Knocking so as to cause malfunction of the timing equipment
- Improperly leaving the arena
- Failing to cross the finishing line mounted
- Failing to leave the arena mounted and by the designated exit, unless injured
- Jumping or attempting to jump any obstacle or passing through the finish without protective headgear on.
- Violated the dress and or saddlery rules as per Art 411 & Art 412
- Unauthorised access to the arena

b) Discretionary Elimination

At the discretion of the ED, an Athlete may be eliminated for the following reasons:

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



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Article 442 – Classification

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



CHAPTER V DRESSAGE WITH JUMPING COMPETITIONS

Article 443 – Composition

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

Article 444 – Dressage Test

1. The test is judged under the HKEF Eventing Rules in Chapter II Dressage Test except where modified below.
2. The test may be commanded.
3. To obtain the score for the Dressage test, the marks are calculated in accordance with Art 414.

Article 445 – Jumping Test

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

Article 446 – Classification

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



Annex A Dressage Saddlery

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

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

1. Permitted Bits for the Dressage Test

1.1 Action of Bits

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

1.2 Material:

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

1.3 Permitted Snaffles (see diagrams)

- a) May have one or two joints



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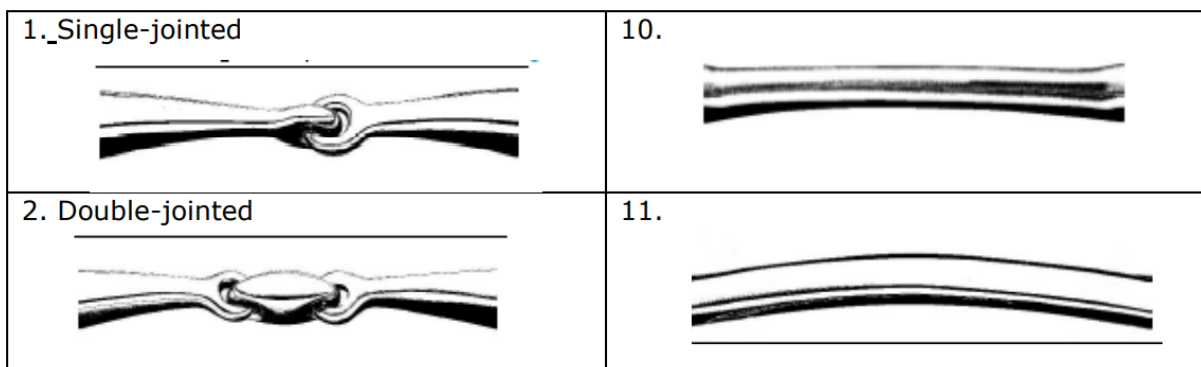
- b) May be double-jointed with rounded or rotating mouthpiece allowing for better fit and comfort. The edges must be rounded and the length of the centre link must be 4.5cm long as a maximum.
- c) May have a slightly curved port, allowing more room for the tongue. The maximum height is 30mm from the lower part of the side of the tongue to the highest point of the deviation. The widest part of the deviation must be where the mouthpiece contacts the tongue and must have a minimum width of 30mm. The mouthpiece of a jointed or unjointed snaffle may be shaped in a curve within the dimensions specified above.
- d) Wavy bits are allowed
- e) A coupling is permitted as the centre link and must be solid with no moveable parts other than a roller.
- f) The centre link must be rounded
- g) The diameter of the mouthpiece must be a minimum of 14mm for Horses and 10mm for Ponies at the rings or cheeks.

1.4 Illegal Bits

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

1.5 Snaffles








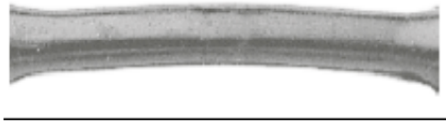







- a) Permitted Mouthpieces:





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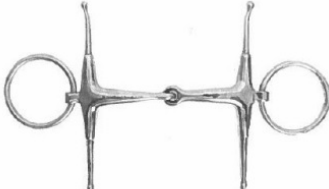
<p>3. Shaped single-jointed</p> 	<p>12.</p> 
<p>4. Single-jointed with rubber coating</p> 	<p>13.</p> 
<p>5. Double jointed with rotating middle-piece</p> 	<p>14.</p> 
<p>6. Double jointed with plastic middle piece</p> 	<p>15.</p> 
<p>7. ball jointed</p> 	<p>16.</p> 
<p>8. multiple ball-jointed</p> 	<p>17.</p> 
<p>9. shaped double-jointed</p> 	<p>18.</p> 
	<p>19.</p> 



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b) Permitted Cheek pieces:

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

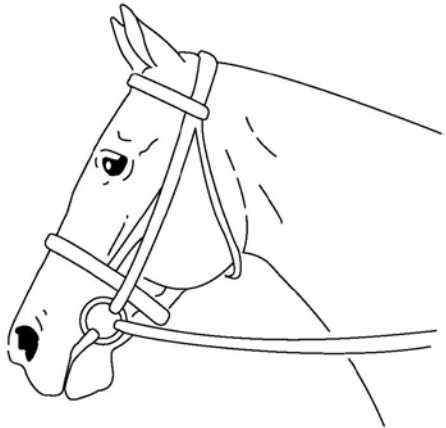
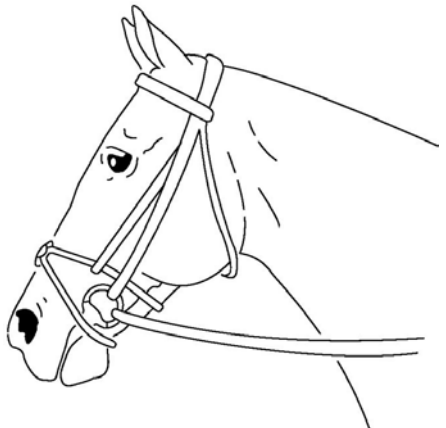
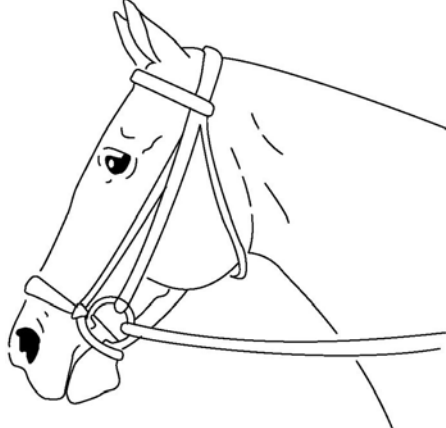
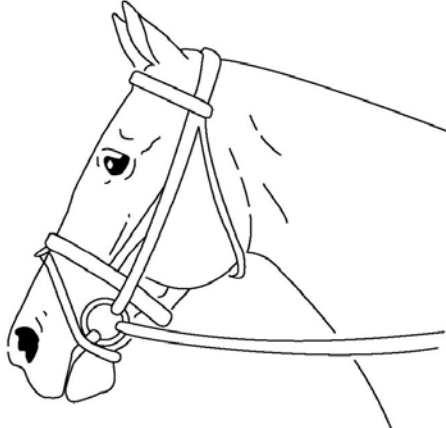


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2. Permitted Bridles for the Dressage Test

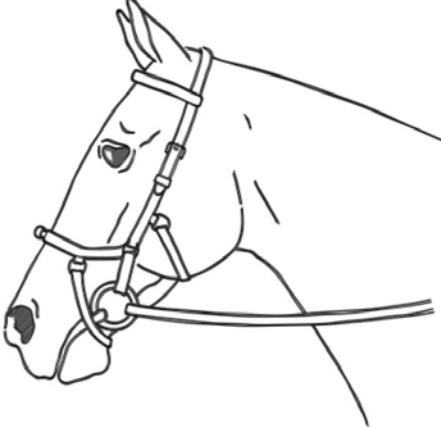
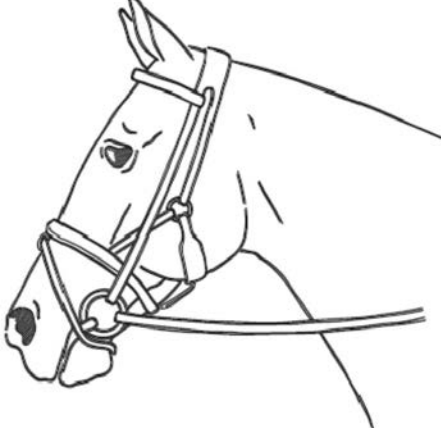
All Nosebands must be correctly fitted, and cannot be so tight to cause unnecessary discomfort to the Horse, ref. Code of Conduct.

1. Cavesson	2. Crossed Noseband
	
3. Dropped Noseband	4. Flash Noseband
	



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5. Micklem Bridle	6. Stotztem (combined noseband)
 A line drawing of a horse's head in profile, facing left, wearing a Micklem bridle. The bridle features a wide, padded noseband that covers the bridge of the nose and extends down to the cheeks. It has a bit in the mouth and reins attached to the bit rings.	 A line drawing of a horse's head in profile, facing left, wearing a Stotztem bridle. This bridle has a combined noseband that is wider at the top and tapers down to a narrower band around the mouth. It includes a bit and reins.



Annex B Medical Services

Recommendations for Medical Services at HKEF Affiliated Eventing Competition

This Annex outlines the medical service coverage to be implemented by Organising Committees (OCs) of HKEF Eventing Events.

Note: This Annex is considered as recommendation for 2 years before mandatory implementation. Feedback from OCs from events in the next year will be reviewed by the Eventing NSO and Rules Sub-Committee.

I. MEDICAL SERVICES REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE THROUGHOUT THE EVENT

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

Radio & telephone communications

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



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II. MANDATORY MEDICAL ASSESSMENT AFTER A FALL

If an Athlete falls at a Competition, he will not be allowed to continue without a medical assessment by on-site medical personnel, even if the Athlete has no obvious injury. Please see applicable HKEF rules if a rider refuses medical evaluation which will result in immediate elimination for the remainder of the competition

Article 405.1 All Athletes that have had a fall during training on the Competition site or in Competition must be examined by the Official Medical Officer before they either take part in another test, Competition or leave the venue. The Athlete is fully responsible for ensuring that this examination takes place.

Article 406.6 Any Athlete who leaves the venue after a fall without submitting to the examination required under this Article will automatically be issued an Eventing Recorded Warning for incorrect behaviour, which will be delivered to his or her Riding Establishment.