

SECTION

D

Eventing

Combined Tests, Horse Trials and Three-Day Events

Effective January 1, 2016

2016

Rules of Equine Canada

CHANGES VISIBLE EDITION

This document illustrates all changes following the final 2015 edition. Changes are noted with additions underlined in red ink; deletions presented by ~~strikethrough~~ text, (also in red) and a revised effective date.

EQUINE CANADA RULEBOOK

The rules published herein are effective on January 1, 2015 and remain in effect for one year except as superseded by rule changes or clarifications published in subsequent editions of this section. Section D as printed herein is the official version of *Eventing: Combined Tests, Horse Trials and Three Day Events* for 2015.

The Rule Book comprises of the following sections

- A General Regulations
- B Breeds
- C Driving: ~~General, Pleasure, Driven Dressage, Draft Horse; Recreation~~
- D Eventing
- E Dressage
- F General Performance, Western, Equitation
- G Hunter, Jumper, Equitation and Hack
- H ~~Combined Driving~~
- J Endurance
- K Reining
- L Vaulting
- M Para-Equestrian

Section D: Eventing: Combined Tests, Horse Trials and Three-Day Events

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EQUINE CANADA RULES SECTION D: RULES FOR EVENTING

These Rules are to be used in conjunction with the General Regulations of Equine Canada.

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EQUINE CANADA

~~Equine Canada (EC) represents, promotes and serves Canada's equine community and industry. Its core areas of activity involve sport, equine health and welfare, education and safety, governance and marketing, lobbying and communication. Equine Canada is recognized by Sport Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the International Equestrian Federation (FEI), the Canadian Olympic Committee (COC) and the Coaching Association of Canada (CAC) as the national organization representing equestrian sport and equine interests in Canada. Equine Canada is the national governing body for equestrian sport in Canada, with a mandate to represent, promote and advance the sport in Canada, and to represent, promote advocate for and advance all related equine and equestrian interests, including recreation, industry and equine health and welfare.~~

PATRON

His Excellency the Right Honourable David Lloyd Johnston
CC, CMM, COM, CD
Governor General of Canada

OUR VISION

Canadians are inspired to achieve personal excellence & embrace lifelong participation in equestrian activities.

OUR MISSION

From championing best practices to encouraging fun and participation, Equine Canada is the dedicated national voice working to serve, promote and protect the interests of horses and Canada's equestrian community.

In support of this Mission, Equine Canada will:

- Serve as an advocate for best practices in equine welfare
- Speak with one voice to members, participants, government and the FEI
- Provide leadership and vision in steering the future direction of equine activities in Canada
- Promote the values and contributions of equine activities to our national life
- Inspire excellence in performance at every competitive level
- Collaborate based on a foundation of trust to meet our goals
- Develop engaging and stimulating programs to encourage full appreciation of equine leisure, sporting and industry sectors

OUR CORE VALUES

We believe in:

Equine welfare: Accepting our responsibility to our equine partners as a privilege, we affirm safeguarding the welfare of the horse is paramount.

Respect: For each other, for the safety of ourselves and our horses, and for the health of the environment in which we all live.

Diversity: Celebrating our differences, we embrace our community's increasingly dynamic membership.

Inclusivity: Working together, we provide a meaningful equestrian experience for all of our members, from grassroots participants through to elite performers.

Service: Effectively and proactively satisfying our members' needs, expectations and best interests is fundamental to all we do.

Excellence: Leading by example, we reflect the highest aspirations of our members through outstanding performance in our sport, recreation, business and staff-managed initiatives.

Volunteerism: As a means of encouraging personal growth in a way that has direct, immeasurable benefits to the equine community, we actively seek, welcome and respect those who selflessly give of their time in aid of the welfare of the horse and the achievement of Equine Canada's mission.

CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS OF EQUINE CANADA

"We look to sport to impart something of moral and social values and, in integrating us as individuals, to bring about a healthy, integrated society."

The Honourable Chief Justice Charles L. Dubin

1. Preamble

Equine Canada ("EC") believes that:

- Equestrian pursuits are based on a relationship between horse and human.
- It is the right and responsibility of EC to set standards in matters of ethics, conduct, sportsmanship, the welfare of the horse, and in all matters under its jurisdiction.
- It is desirable to define ethical practices, to delineate unethical practices, to encourage good sportsmanship, fair play, safety and high ethical behavior and to warn, censure or bring to public attention and discipline those who commit acts detrimental to the best interests of its stakeholders.
- All Persons should observe the spirit as well as the letter of this Code of Conduct and Ethics policy.
- Membership and participation in its activities brings with it many benefits and privileges that are balanced by the Person's responsibilities and obligations. This policy defines the parameters for these responsibilities and obligations, and thus identifies a standard of behaviour that is expected of all Persons.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this Code of Conduct and Ethics policy is to promote a safe and positive environment within EC programs, activities and events, by making all Persons aware that there is an expectation at all times of appropriate behaviour, consistent with EC values.

Conduct that violates the Code of Conduct and Ethics policy may be subject, after due process, to sanctions pursuant to EC's disciplinary and complaints policies.

3. Application and Scope

This policy applies to a Person's conduct during the course of EC business, activities and events, including but not limited to: work environment, competitions, training and education sessions, travel and meetings.

This policy also applies to conduct that occurs outside of EC's activities and events when such conduct could adversely affect relationships within EC's work and sport environment and/or could be detrimental to the image and reputation of EC.

All members of other National and Provincial/Territorial Sport Organizations must agree to be bound by the rules of EC while participating at EC-sanctioned competitions or events.

The Statement of Principles below is to be considered an interpretive guide in applying the Code of Conduct and Ethics policy.

4. Definitions

Throughout this policy, capitalized terms are defined as follows:

- a) "EC" means Equine Canada Hippique;
- b) "Equestrian" – any individual participating in equine and/or equestrian activities;
- c) "FEI" means the Federation Equestre Internationale, which is the international federation for equestrian sport;
- d) "Member" means a member of Equine Canada
- e) "Person" – means all classes of membership and registrants within Equine Canada, whether a body corporate, partnership, trust, unincorporated organization or an individual engaged in activities with Equine Canada, including but not limited to, all athletes, coaches, officials, persons responsible, competition organizers, volunteers, directors, officers, council and committee members, employees, consultants, and administrators of Equine Canada;

5. Statement of Principles

Equine Canada (EC), the national equestrian federation of Canada, supports adherence to the humane treatment of horses in all activities under its jurisdiction.

All Persons shall be committed to:

- upholding the welfare of all horses, regardless of value, as a primary consideration in all activities;
- requiring that horses be treated with kindness, respect and compassion, and that they never be subjected to mistreatment;
- ensuring that all Equestrians including owners, trainers and competitors, or their respective agents, use responsible care in the

handling, treatment and transportation of their own horses as well as horses placed in their care for any purpose;

- providing for the continuous well-being of horses by encouraging routine inspection and consultation with health care professionals and competition officials to achieve the highest possible standards of nutrition, health, comfort and safety as a matter of standard operating procedure;
- providing current information on Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Equines and other equine health and welfare initiatives;
- continuing to support scientific studies on equine health and welfare;
- requiring owners, trainers and competitors to know and follow their sanctioning organization's rules, and to work within industry regulations in all equestrian competitions; and
- actively promoting the development of and adherence of to competition rules and regulations that protect the welfare of the horse.

The standard by which conduct or treatment will be measured is that which a person who is informed and experienced in generally accepted equine training and competition procedures would determine to be neither cruel, abusive, nor inhumane.

6. Responsibilities

EC is committed to providing a safe environment in which all Persons are treated with respect. Persons involved with EC must acknowledge and accept that at all times the welfare of the horse must be paramount and must never be subordinate to competitive or commercial influences.

Every athlete and other person participating in the sport shall reasonably cooperate with the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) or another anti-doping organization investigating anti-doping rule violations and a failure to do so may be the basis for disciplinary action within the sport.

An individual should be completely trustworthy and exhibit honesty, loyalty and discretion in all equestrian-related activities. All Persons must:

- a. Maintain and enhance the dignity and self-esteem of all Equestrians and other individuals by:
 - i) demonstrating respect to others regardless of body type, physical characteristics, athletic ability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, ancestry, colour, ethnic or racial origin, nationality, national origin, sexual orientation, age, marital status, religion, religious belief, political belief, disability, economic status or any other reason;
 - ii) focusing comments or criticism appropriately and avoiding public criticism of others, including athletes, coaches, instructors, officials, organizers, volunteers, directors, officers, council and committee members, employees and members;

- iii) consistently demonstrating the spirit of horsemanship, sportsmanship, and ethical conduct;
 - iv) respecting the property of others and not willfully causing damage;
 - v) acting, when appropriate, to prevent or correct practices that are unjustly discriminatory;
 - vi) consistently treating individuals in a fair and reasonable manner;
 - vii) ensuring that EC rules, and the spirit of such rules, are adhered to; and
 - viii) respecting and showing respect towards all Persons.
- b. Refrain from any behavior that constitutes harassment or bullying. Harassment is defined as behaviour including comments, conduct, or gestures, which is insulting, intimidating, humiliating, hurtful, racist, sexist, malicious, degrading, or otherwise offensive to an individual or group of individuals or which creates an uncomfortable environment, or which might reasonably be expected to cause embarrassment, insecurity, discomfort, offence or humiliation to another person or group.
 - c. Refrain from any behavior that constitutes sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual comments and sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, or conduct of a sexual nature.
 - d. Refrain from the use of power, authority or intimidation in an attempt to coerce another person to engage in inappropriate activities.
 - e. Refrain from acting to the detriment of others or of equestrian pursuits in a situation where the responsibility of their position places them in conflict of interest.
 - f. Refrain from consuming alcohol when participating in EC (or EC-sanctioned) training sessions, programs, or competitive events and business activities.
 - g. Take reasonable steps to manage the safe, legal and responsible consumption of alcoholic beverages in social situations associated with EC.
 - h. Abstain from the use, control or possession of prohibited drugs, the use of performance-enhancing substances or methods in accordance with the Canadian Anti-Doping Policy, World Anti-Doping Agency Code, FEI and EC rules and regulations.
 - i. Uphold and aspire to the highest standards of horsemanship, place equine welfare above all other considerations; abstain from the use of performance-enhancing substances or methods; and reject unethical business practices in the training, breeding, selling or leasing of horses.
 - j. Comply at all times with the EC Bylaws, policies, rules and regulations, as adopted and amended from time to time; with any contracts or agreements executed with or by EC; and with any directives or sanctions imposed by EC.
 - k. Support the enforcement of all EC policies, rules and regulations by agreeing to report any alleged infractions and occasions of alleged abuse.

- l. Adhere to all Federal, Provincial, Municipal or host-country laws.
- m. Adhere to EC's Social Media policy, which states that Persons should issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner, and should communicate with others in a positive and respectful manner when using electronic means (email, social media, etc.)

7. Coaches and Instructors

For the purposes of this policy and this section, the term coach also encompasses an instructor.

In addition to complying with sections 5 and 6 above, coaches have other responsibilities. The athlete-coach relationship is a privileged one and can play a critical role in the personal as well as athletic development of ~~their~~ athletes. Coaches must understand and respect the inherent power imbalance that exists in this relationship and must be extremely careful not to abuse it. At all times, coaches will:

- a) Ensure a safe environment by selecting activities and appropriate venues while establishing controls that are suitable for the age, experience, ability and fitness level of the equine and human athlete, including educating athletes as to their responsibilities in contributing to a safe environment.
- b) Prepare athletes systematically and progressively, using appropriate time frames and monitoring physical and psychological adjustments while refraining from using training methods or techniques that could harm human or equine participants.
- c) Avoid compromising the present and future health of athletes and equines by communicating and co-operating with sport medicine professionals, sports psychologists, and veterinarians in the diagnosis, treatment and management of athlete's medical and/or psychological health as well as equine nutrition, health and care.
- d) Under no circumstances provide, promote, knowingly ignore or condone the use of prohibited drugs or performance-enhancing substances or methods in accordance with CADP, WADA Code, FEI and EC rules and regulations.
- e) Accept and promote athletes' personal goals and refer the athletes to other coaches and sports specialists as appropriate and as opportunities arise.
- f) At no time engage in an intimate or sexual relationship with an athlete or other sport participant under the age of 18 years of age and at no time engage in an intimate or sexual relationship with an athlete 18 years of age or over if the coach is in a position of power, trust or authority over the athlete or other sport participant.
- g) When an athlete has qualified for a training camp, provincial team, national team, etc., ~~the coach will~~ support the program, the applicable coaching staff and EC.
- h) Act in the best interest of the athlete's development as a whole.

- i) Recognize the power inherent in the position of coach and respect and promote the principles of fair play and the rights of all participants in sport.

8. Equestrians

In addition to complying with sections 5 and 6 above, Equestrians must aspire to the highest standards of equine safety, fairness, care and welfare in all aspects of equestrian activities.

Equestrians who are competitive athletes are also responsible to:

- a) Report any medical or fitness problems (human or equine) in a timely fashion, where such problems may limit the athlete's ability to travel, train, perform or compete.
- b) Participate and appear on time for all competitions, practices, training sessions and events.
- c) Properly represent themselves and not willfully attempt to enter a competition for which they, or their equine animal, are not eligible, by reason of age, classification or other reasons.
- d) Adhere to all EC policies, rules and regulations including, but not limited to, the Conflict of Interest provisions in EC's Rule Book and honour the principles of fair play inherent in them.

9. Officials

In addition to complying with sections 5 and 6 above, officials must:

- a) Be fair and objective.
- b) Avoid situations in which a conflict of interest may arise.
- c) Make independent and sound judgements.
- d) Act as ambassadors of EC by adhering to the rules of EC or the FEI (as applicable).
- e) Adhere to the Conflict of Interest provisions in EC's Rule Book.

10. Parents/Guardians

In addition to complying with sections 5 and 6 above, Parents/Guardians at events will:

- a) Encourage athletes to play by the rules.
- b) Never ridicule a participant for making a mistake during a performance or practice.
- c) Provide positive comments that motivate and encourage participants continued efforts.
- d) Respect the decisions and judgments of officials, and encourage athletes to do the same.
- e) Respect and show respect towards all participants, coaches, officials, competition organizers/committees and volunteers.

11. Further Expectations an EC Member-a Person and Equestrians

- a) All Persons and Equestrians are encouraged to continuously educate themselves on the EC policies, regulations and rules of Equine Canada and to take an active role in the EC activities of the federation.
- b) All Persons and Equestrians must, to the best of their ability and resources, follow the Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Equines (2013).

- c) All Persons and Equestrians should strive to preserve and enhance the image of equine and equestrian sport, recreation and industry in order to earn and maintain the respect of society in general.

THE EQUINE CANADA RULE BOOK

Knowledge of the rules of any sport is required of each participant, and the exhibitor at a sanctioned competition must accept this responsibility. Both a complete knowledge of and compliance with the rules are essential, and all participants must be fully cognizant of all rules as well as class specifications in the discipline/breed sport in which they compete.

It is not possible to provide for every conceivable eventuality in these rules. If there is no rule to deal specifically with a particular circumstance, or if the nearest interpretation of the pertinent rule would result in an obvious injustice, it is the duty of those responsible to make a decision based on common sense and fair play, thus reflecting as closely as possible the intention of the rules and regulations of Equine Canada.

Organization of the Rulebook

The EC Rulebook is divided into multiple sections. Each section, identified by a letter of the alphabet, relates to specific disciplines or groups of disciplines or breeds. Section A covers general regulations that pertain to all breeds and disciplines. Within each section, the rules are numbered according to chapter and paragraph.

“Evergreen Rules Process”

All Equine Canada rulebooks are amended annually. The rulebook for any given year will be published on the EC website no later than January 1 of that year. The website version of every rulebook is the official version.

Amendment of the Rules

It is the right of every member of Equine Canada to propose amendments to the rules, subject to the current policies, procedures and schedules. The deadline for Rule Change Suggestions (RCS) shall be May 31 each year in accordance with the procedures outlined on the EC Rule Change page. Suggestions will be reviewed by the appropriate discipline/breed sport rules committees who will consider all suggestions and put forward those they recommend as Rule Change Proposals (RCPs). RCPs will be posted on the EC website by August 31 to allow for a 30-day member review. Deadline for member comments is September 30. The rules committees will consider all comments and make any necessary revisions by October 15. Rule changes will be posted on the EC website by December 1, to be effective January 1 the following year.

The amendment process will be strictly followed. Extraordinary rule amendments will be permitted only for FEI rule changes, safety, monetary, clarification, ethical and equine welfare reasons at the discretion of the National Rules Committee using the following protocol. Extraordinary rule amendments will be effective when published by EC on its official website. FEI Rules, applicable to EC-sanctioned competitions, are effective upon publication by the FEI.

Amendment Process:

1. **Proposal** – composed by the discipline/breed sport rules committee (EC staff or NRC for Section A) with supporting rationale.
2. **Authorization** – the applicable discipline or breed council must authorize each ERA, note in their minutes and forward it to the National Rules Committee.
3. **Approval** – the NRC is responsible to confirm the ERA criteria (FEI rule change, safety, monetary, clarification, ethical or equine welfare) has been satisfied prior to approval. Once approved the ERA is forwarded to Sport Council with the date of the approval.
4. **Recommendation** – the Sport Council will receive and consider the report and forward a recommendation to the EC-Board to accept the ERA.
5. **Ratification** – the EC-Board will consider the SC recommendation providing that the relevant criteria have been met and the due process has been followed.
6. **Posting** – EC will translate and post the amendment and show changes to both change visible and clean copy online Rulebooks. The amendments display the date of the NRC approval for consistency.
7. **Effective** – when published on the EC website. The file reference shall retain the original approval date.

Interpretation of the Rules

Please read all cross-references carefully and refer to the EC website for rule changes or clarifications. Should the English and French versions differ, the English version shall prevail. In the case of conflict between General Regulations and the regulations of the disciplines/breed sports, the discipline/breed sport rules will prevail. Within these rules the terminology “member” refers to a current EC member in good standing.

In the case of inconsistency between the online and the printed version of the rules, the online version will prevail.

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL RULES FOR EVENTING COMPETITIONS

ARTICLE D101 INTRODUCTION

1. **General.** Eventing constitutes the most complete combined competition, demanding of the competitor considerable experience in all branches of equitation and a precise knowledge of his horse's ability, and of the horse a degree of general competence, resulting from intelligent and progressive training.
 - 1.2 An Eventing competition is comprised of three distinct tests taking place on one or more separate days during which a competitor rides the same horse throughout; namely:
 - 1.2.1 A Dressage Test
 - 1.2.2 A Cross-Country Test, which may consist solely of a cross-country course (Phase D), but the full test consists of:
 - Phase A – Roads and Tracks
 - Phase B – Steeplechase
 - Phase C – Roads and Tracks
 - Phase D – Cross-Country
 - 1.2.3 A Jumping Test
2. **Responsibility.** A competitor is ultimately responsible for knowing these rules and complying with them. The appointment of a steward or official, whether or not provided for in these rules, does not absolve the competitor from this responsibility. Failure to comply with all of the qualification requirements will result in the competitor being disqualified.

ARTICLE D102 MEMBERSHIP and PASSPORTS

1. **Competitors.**
 - 1.1 Competitors entered in Combined Tests, Horse Trials and Three Day Events must comply with the membership and sport license requirements of Equine Canada and Canadian Eventing. As per Equine Canada General Rules, a competitor must be a member of the applicable Equine Canada Participating Provincial Equestrian Association and must hold an Equine Canada Sport License. Competitors residing in a province of a Non-Participating Provincial Equestrian Association must purchase a Equine Canada Service Package from Equine Canada (For definition see EC General Regulations) and must hold an Equine Canada Sport License.

The type of Equine Canada Sport license required by competitors is as follows: For Preliminary through to Advanced divisions- Gold, for Training division – Silver, for Pre-training and Entry and “Local” divisions – Bronze. For definitions see EC General Regulations
 - 1.2 Competitors must be members of Canadian Eventing and the applicable Provincial Horse Trials Association.
 - 1.3 The individual listed as the Event Organizer /person responsible of an Equine Canada sanctioned Eventing Competition must hold an Equine Canada Sport License at the same level in which the event is being sanctioned at and be a member of Canadian Eventing and the applicable Provincial Horse Trials Association.

1.4 Foreign competitors who are not residents of Canada may compete provided they are a member and/or hold a competitive license of their own country's National Eventing Association and National Equestrian Federation.

1.5 FEI Competitors: Competitors competing in FEI sanctioned competitions (CCIs and CICs) must hold a Platinum Level Sport License (Art A 207) and must be registered with the FEI through Equine Canada.

2. **Horses – Passport requirements.** All horses entered in Training, Preliminary, Intermediate and Advanced divisions of Eventing competitions must have a current and valid EC or FEI passport that must be presented to the secretary of the event at the time of arrival at the competition site. (refer to the Rules of Equine Canada, Section A, Chapter 4, Passports)

2.1 FEI registration: Canadian owned horses competing in FEI sanctioned competitions (CICs and CCIs) must be registered with the FEI through Equine Canada

ARTICLE D103 COMPETITIONS

- 1 **ADMINISTRATION OF COMPETITIONS.** Organizers of Equine Canada sanctioned Eventing competitions are responsible for the administration and reporting of their competition as described in the Equine Canada Competition Agreement available from the Equine Canada national office - Competition Department. This includes but is not limited to: Application to host competition, selection and approval of officials, submission of results and reports in the approved format, and payment of fees.

All EC sanctioned Eventing Competitions must receive approval from the applicable Provincial Horse Trials Association prior to applying for sanctioning. Application for sanctioning is made to Equine Canada using the Equine Canada Competition Application Form for Eventing Competitions and must be submitted with the appropriate competition licensing fee and Certificate of Insurance ideally by January 1st and a minimum of 60 days prior to the competition.

Organisers who wish to host FEI sanctioned competitions must submit an application to the Canadian Eventing Committee by September 1st of the year prior.

- 2 **APPROVAL OF OFFICIALS**

2.1 At the time of application, organisers will use the EC Competition Application Form for Eventing Competitions to submit for approval a complete list of their competition officials. (see Eventing Rules Chapter 5) Application must be submitted a minimum of 60 days prior to the competition (see Art D102.3.1 above)

2.2 **Modifications or Substitutions** - following approval of competition officials, organizers must notify Equine Canada of any modifications or substitutions of officials using the Equine Canada Change Form.

3. **Prize list/schedule - Canadian Eventing (CE) Omnibus.**

3.1 The Canadian Eventing Omnibus Schedule listing will constitute the Prize list/Schedule for the competition.

3.2 **COMPETITION CALENDAR:** In order to be included in the Canadian Eventing Omnibus, competition dates must be submitted

by the applicable Provincial Eventing Association to Equine Canada -Canadian Eventing Committee, by September 1st of the year prior (see also Art D 103.1).

- 3.3 If an event is not listed in the Canadian Eventing Omnibus, a published prize list/schedule is required which must include the same information as provided in the Omnibus schedule and must be approved by the Equine Canada Eventing Department a minimum of 60 days prior to the event.

4. Prize List/Schedule and Program Information

The following must be included in the Prize List/Schedule:

- 4.1 A list of named officials, including the Organizer, Secretary, Technical Delegate, Course Designer and invited Ground Jury and Judges.
- 4.2 A list of divisions to be held and prizes offered.
- 4.3 A timetable including times for official showings of the courses or time(s) when the courses are declared open for inspection.
- 4.4 Information on stabling, accommodation and food services.
- 4.5 A statement that a veterinarian will either be in attendance throughout the cross-country test or will be on call.
- 4.6 That the only accepted entry form will be the current Canadian Eventing National Entry Form and the qualifications of horse and rider must be listed and the release of liability must be signed.
- 4.7 The competition requirements:
- The Dressage Tests to be used.
 - The length of each phase of the Cross-Country Tests (to within 500 meters).
 - The standard speeds specified in the Rule Book for each level of Competition that will be used to calculate the optimum times.
- 4.8. The published program for the competition must include the information: information as described above and the Equine Canada Page which is the authority to competitors that the event is sanctioned and held under Equine Canada Rules. The published program must also include the Equine Canada Statement of Principle

ARTICLE D104 PARTICIPATION

1. **Competitors.** Eventing competitions are open to professional and amateur competitors. The age of the competitor must comply with the specifications of the competition. For Eventing competitions the age of the competitor is determined by the year of birth.
2. **Junior Riders.** A person may compete as a Junior until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 18. Juniors are not permitted to ride stallions as regular or hors concours entries.
3. **Young Riders.** A person may compete as a National Young Rider until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 21 (FEI Young Rider is 16-21).
4. **Senior Riders.** A rider may compete as a Senior from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 19 – See FEI rules for Junior riders in relation to championship eligibility. A rider may compete a stallion from the beginning of the calendar year in which he/she reaches the age of 19.

5. Horses.

- 5.1 Minimum Age requirement -Horse Trials. A horse may compete in an Entry, Pre-Training or Training level Horse Trial from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of four. A horse may compete in a Preliminary or Intermediate level Horse Trial from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of five. A horse may compete in an Advanced level Horse Trial from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of six.
- 5.2 Minimum age requirement -Three-Day Events: Refer to FEI regulations.
- 5.3 For Horse Trials and Events, horses may be entered in one division only.

6. **Number of Horses per Competitor.** Normally, a rider may ride a maximum of three horses in an event, but no more than two horses in any division. He may ride one horse in a team in each division, and where he is riding two horses in the same division, must ride his team horse first.

With advance permission from the event organizer, more than three horses may be ridden by one rider at an event.

7. **Division of Entries.** The goal of splitting divisions is to ensure competitors are competing against other competitors who have the same or similar skill level and experience.

7.1 If the number of entries warrant, an Organizing Committee may divide a level of competition into separate divisions based, for example, on the age of the rider, experience of the horse or experience of the rider. The method of splitting the entries is at the discretion of the organizer but it is strongly recommended that divisions be split into a regular division and an Open division as described in Paragraph 4. Further division may be done by age of competitor (i.e. Junior/Senior) or by a draw.

7.2 If the number of entries in one level of a Horse Trial exceeds 50, it must be divided.

7.3 Championships and Selection Trials shall not be divided.

7.4 **OPEN DIVISION.** If, at the discretion of the Organizing Committee, a division is not split that division must be deemed an Open division.

An Organizing Committee may hold a regular division and an open division at the same competition such as Pre-Training, Open Pre-Training, Training, Open Training, Open Preliminary, Preliminary, Open Intermediate, Intermediate, and an Advanced Division. –An Open division may not use the specifications of a higher division. For example; an Open Training division may not use the specifications of the Preliminary level.

ARTICLE D105 ENTRIES

1. **Making an Entry.** It is the responsibility of the competitor to enter a horse at the level of competition that corresponds to its capabilities. If the competitor is under the age of majority, a specified adult must accept this responsibility. Entries must be made on the official Canadian Eventing National Entry Form which is published annually. The qualifications of horse and rider must be listed and the release of

liability must be signed. All entry and stabling fees must accompany the completed entry forms and be mailed directly to the appropriate Event Secretary. Refer to Rules of Equine Canada, Section A, Chapter 8, Entries.

2. **Health Requirements.** It is the responsibility of the competitor to know and comply with the local, provincial and inter-provincial requirements for the shipment of horses.
3. **Responsibility: eligibility/qualification.** It is the responsibility of the competitor/owner to compete a horse in the appropriate division for which the horse and competitor are qualified/eligible for and to provide the complete qualifying result information on the entry form. Should a horse be improperly entered in a division it is not eligible for, the horse, rider and owner shall be eliminated from the competition. The eligibility requirements for competing in regular and open divisions are defined in Participation Eligibility for Horse Trials published annually in the Canadian Eventing Omnibus.
4. **Hors Concours Entries** (Refer to Rules of Equine Canada, Section A, Chapter 8, Entries). Competitors may enter horses 'hors concours' with the permission of the Organizer providing they are eligible under the rules. They will pay the regular entry fee, will be judged in the normal manner, will be participating in accordance with these rules, but they will not be counted in the final classification.

ARTICLE D106 STARTING ORDER AND TIMETABLE

1. **Starting Order.** A drawn starting order will be used for the Dressage and Cross-Country Tests. In the case of a competitor riding more than one horse, his starting times may be seeded so that the start of his second (or third) horse does not delay the competition. The order of starting for the Jumping Test may follow, at the discretion of the Organizing Committee, the reverse order of classification obtained after the Cross-Country Test, so that the competitor with the highest penalties will start first and the last rider to start will be the one who has obtained the lowest number of penalties. Hors Concours horses should start at the end of each division especially if the rider has other mounts.
2. **Timetable.** A timetable, showing each competitor's starting time for the Dressage Test and for the Cross-Country Test will be prepared in advance based upon the length of the dressage tests and the optimum times for each phase of the Cross-Country Test. A copy of this timetable must be given to each competitor. The interval between the starting times of competitors in the Cross-Country Test is at the discretion of the Organizing Committee but it is recommended that it should be not less than three minutes. The Organizer must provide a draft timetable to the Technical Delegate for review /ratification before it is finalized and provided to competitors and officials or published. Recognizing the time required in order to prepare the final timetable it is recommended that the closing date for entries be not less than 10 days prior to the first day of competition.
3. **Minimum Interval between tests.** There should be an interval of no less than 30 minutes between tests. If the cross country test takes place before the jumping test the minimum interval between tests is 60 minutes.

ARTICLE D107 EXERCISING AND WARMING UP

1. Identification Number.

It is compulsory for the horse's competition number to be worn by the horse or the rider in the exercise and schooling areas from the time that the numbers are issued until the end of the competition, so that the horse can be identified by officials. Failure to display this number incurs first a warning and, in the case of second or subsequent offenses, possible elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

2. Restrictions on Schooling horses.

- 2.1 It is forbidden, under penalty of elimination, for anyone other than the competitor to school the horse on the competition grounds.
- 2.2 A groom, while mounted, is permitted to walk the horse on a long rein or trot it from one place to another. A groom may also work the horse in hand or on the lunge.
- 2.3 Under penalty of elimination, once the course is flagged, (or from any time decided upon by the Organising Committee) it is forbidden for competitors to ride close to or to jump any cross-country obstacles.
- 2.4 Under penalty of elimination, prior to the actual competition it is forbidden to ride in or around the dressage or jumping arenas unless specifically authorized by the Ground Jury.
- 2.5 It is strongly recommended that Organisers do not permit any schooling over their cross-country courses by competitors during the four weeks prior to the competition.

3. Exercise Areas:

The Organising Committee must designate and make available appropriate areas for the exercise of competing horses. These areas must be open throughout the hours of daylight.

4. **Practice Dressage Areas** An exercising area must be provided at a convenient distance from the competition arena, so as not to disturb the competitors. A practice dressage arena should, if possible, be placed at the disposal of the competitors.

5. **Practice Obstacles.** The only practice obstacles that competitors may jump are those provided by the Organising Committee.

Cross Country Test: At Horse Trials the Organising Committee must provide at least two adjustable practice obstacles, one vertical and one spread, in the practice area close to the Start Box of the Cross-Country Test and may provide at least one solid practice obstacle, so long as it does not exceed the specified dimensions for the division using the practice area. The specifications for the knockdown obstacles are set out below.

Jumping test: The Organising Committee must provide at least two adjustable practice obstacles, one vertical and one spread, in the exercise area near the Jumping arena. These obstacles may not be raised more than 10 cm above the height allowed in the Jumping Test. The spread may never exceed the maximum permitted.

Practice obstacles must be constructed in the usual manner and must be marked with red and white flags.

No part of the obstacle may ever be held by anyone. ~~(See Diagrams Annex 11).~~

The practice obstacles shall only be jumped at times laid down by the Organising Committee.

Violation of any of the above provisions relating to practice obstacles is forbidden under penalty of elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

6. **Stewarding.** One or more stewards as defined in Article D508 must be appointed to ensure that the rules regarding exercising and warm-up are obeyed. See Article D508 and Article D114.65 for accreditation requirements and definition of duties.

ARTICLE D108 ACCESS TO COURSES AND ARENAS

1. **Dressage Arenas** –Unless permission has been given by the Ground Jury, it is forbidden under penalty of elimination for competitors to enter the arena mounted or on foot at any time other than when mounted and performing their test during the competition.
2. **Cross-Country course.**
 - 2.1 The Cross-Country course may simply be declared open for walking at the discretion of the Organizing Committee and Technical Delegate.
 - 2.2 By the time of the official course walk or when the course is declared open, all obstacles, flags and markers which have to be observed by competitors and crowd control fences shall be exactly in position. Thereafter, any alteration to obstacles, movement of flags, or modification of natural obstacles, cutting or dismantling a part of an enclosure so as to clear a way, or to cut down trees by the competitor or his agent shall incur elimination.
 - 2.3 After the official showing, competitors must be permitted to revisit the course and examine the obstacles at times laid down by the Organizing Committee.
 - 2.4 At the discretion of the Organizing Committee, competitors may be permitted to inspect the course before the official showing within time limits to be specified by the Organizing Committee providing all obstacles, flags, numbers and markers are in place.
 - 2.5 Where obstacles are being used for more than one level of competition with changes in placing of flags or changes in dimensions, the official showing the course to competitors may detail the changes verbally but a written description of the changes must be handed to all competitors together with the plan of the course.
 - 2.6 After the course has been officially shown and modifications are required, they shall be made according to Article D109.2.
 - 2.7 It is forbidden, under penalty of elimination at discretion of the Ground Jury to inspect obstacles or the course before it is officially open to the competitors
3. **Jumping course.**
 - 3.1 The course for the Jumping Test will be open to competitors for walking not less than 15 minutes before the start of the Jumping Test.
 - 3.2 It is forbidden, under penalty of elimination at discretion of the Ground Jury, to inspect obstacles or the Jumping course when the arena is closed. See also Art D314.4

ARTICLE D109 INTERRUPTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

1. **Interruptions.** The timetable may be interrupted due to unsafe conditions. If necessary, the start of the Test or Phase may be postponed or canceled. The decision to interrupt or cancel a Test will be made by the President of the Ground Jury and the Technical Delegate. In the case of an interruption, the timetable will be resumed as soon as possible at the point of the interruption. Every affected competitor must receive sufficient warning before the resumption of the competition.
2. **Modifications.**
 - 2.1 After the course has been officially shown to the competitors, no alteration shall be made except when exceptional circumstances (such as heavy rain or hot weather) make such alteration advisable. In this case, the Ground Jury, in consultation with the Technical Delegate, is authorized to reduce the severity of or to by-pass any obstacles, to reduce the distance or the speeds demanded, postpone the start of any Phase of the Test or cancel the Test. In such a case, every competitor must be officially and personally informed of the alteration before the start of the phase concerned. Where appropriate, an official must also be stationed at the place where an alteration has been made in order to inform the competitors.
 - 2.2 If an obstacle has been removed from the cross-country course by the Ground Jury after the competition has commenced (due to adverse weather or an inordinate number of penalties occurring there) any jump penalties received at that obstacle will be removed from the affected competitors' scores. All or a portion of the time penalties may be removed at the discretion of the Ground Jury. A competitor who has been eliminated at that obstacle will not be allowed to re-start.

ARTICLE D110 INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION OF HORSES

1. **At Horse Trials**, horses will be inspected/examined as follows:
 - 1.1 It is strongly recommended that a Veterinary Official be available on the grounds during the Cross-Country and Jumping tests.
 - 1.2 At the end of Cross-Country Phase D it is compulsory to present horses for inspection under penalty of elimination to the Veterinary Official or in their absence, to a member of the Ground Jury or its delegate. This includes those horses that were retired, withdrawn or eliminated from the cross country. When veterinary assistance is necessary, care should be administered in a location that is in the best interest of the horse.
 - 1.3 When a Veterinary Official is not available on site, it is mandatory for the competition organizer to ensure that a veterinarian is "on call". When a Veterinary Official is not available on site, horses must be presented to a member of the Ground Jury or their delegate at the end of Phase D in the manner described in Article D110.1.2
 - 1.4 Whether the veterinarian will be on site or on call, the organizer must provide to the Veterinary Official the complete details of the event including the timetable and directions in advance of the

competition. The Technical Delegate must be made aware of and approve these arrangements.

- 1.5 Where the Cross-Country test contains Phases A and D a compulsory halt of five minutes must be inserted in the timetable. During this time a brief examination may take place.
- 1.6 At any other time during the Competition, any individual member of the Ground Jury has the right and the duty to eliminate any horse that in his opinion is lame or unfit to continue.
- 1.7 It is compulsory for competitors to present their horses for all inspections under penalty of elimination.
- 1.8 At their discretion, Organizers may also determine that all horses be presented for First and/or Third Horse Inspections which would be held in accordance with FEI rules and protocol. The Organizer is obliged to notify competitors of the time that the first Horse Inspection will be held by including it in their Canadian Eventing Omnibus Schedule Page.

ARTICLE D111 HORSE AND RIDER WELFARE – DANGEROUS RIDING

1. **Control of Medication of Horses** (see Section A, Ch. 10). Control of Medications of Horses must be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Equine Canada, Section A, Chapter 10, Equine Medications Control. It is to be noted for this purpose that the Dressage Test of an Event is not to be considered as a dressage competition.
2. **Medical Card.**
 - 2.1 During the Cross-Country and Jumping tests an approved and completed medical card/armband must be worn on the arm outside the rider's clothing'
Medical cards must be completed annually. Medical Cards are provided in the Canadian Eventing Omnibus for this purpose. Armbands may be purchased from the Equine Canada National office.
 - 2.2 Medical cards will be randomly checked during the competition by the Technical Delegate, the Ground Jury and/or stewards. If the competitor is not wearing his/her armband or the basic information is not filled out (i.e. name, contact person and numbers) the competitor may not continue in the competition until any deficiency is corrected. If the competitor is late for his/her scheduled start time as a result, he will be eliminated as per the rules.
 - 2.3 It is the responsibility of competitors who have been injured at an Eventing Competition which necessitated transport to the hospital to provide medical clearance. Such injuries and clearance must be recorded on the medical card.
- 3 **Examination After a Fall - Medical Fitness.** All competitors that have had a fall during training, warm up or competition must receive medical clearance by the medical officer before they take part in another test, competition or leave the event site. (Refer also to Art D 302.5) The competitor is fully responsible for ensuring that this examination takes place and in the case of a horse fall, that the horse is examined by the Veterinarian. If there is any doubt with regard to fitness to compete the Ground Jury may eliminate the rider at its discretion.

4. **Unconsciousness and /or suspected concussion.** A competitor who incurred an accident that results in unconsciousness and/or suspected concussion, must be automatically disqualified from the competition and is ineligible to take part in any other test or competition at that event.

5. **Elimination of Competitor before Cross Country**

As a preventative risk management measure, the Ground Jury, at any time throughout the competition, has the right and duty to eliminate a competitor to prevent him/her from starting Cross Country test, if there is a serious concern regarding the competitor's ability to control the horse in that test. Any such association must be associated with a Warning Red Card

6. **Dangerous Riding**

6.1 Any athlete who, at any time during the competition deliberately or unintentionally by incompetence is exposing himself, his horse or any third party to higher risk than what is strictly inherent to the nature of the competition will be considered to have acted dangerously and will be penalized accordingly to the severity of the infringement with one of the following penalties:

- Red Warning Card
- 25 penalties plus a Red Warning Card
- Elimination plus a Red Warning Card

25 penalties will count as Cross Country obstacle penalties in the results and together with elimination must always be associated with a red warning card.

Such acts include without limitation any of the following:

- Riding out of control (horse clearly not responding to the riders' restraining or driving aids)
- Riding too fast or too slow
- Repeatedly standing off fences too far (firing the horse to the fence)
- Repeatedly being ahead of or behind the horse movement when jumping
- Series of dangerous jumps
- Severe lack of responsiveness from the horse or the competitor
- Continuing after elimination for refusals or any other form of elimination
- Endangering the public in any way (i.e. jumping out of the roped track)

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

6.3 The Ground Jury and the Technical Delegate have the right and duty to monitor possible cases of dangerous riding and eventually stop and eliminate a competitor on the cross country course for dangerous riding.

Any individual member of the Ground Jury who observes such actions has the right and the duty to eliminate the competitor forthwith on his own authority.

There is no appeal against a Ground Jury decision in case of dangerous riding

- 6.4 Directions for Officials – Cases of dangerous riding will be reported according to the process described in Equine Canada Warning Red Card System for Eventing Competitions outlined in Annex 8.

7. Cross Country Monitoring system

- 7.1 The Ground Jury President or Technical Delegate (TD) can designate one or several officials (i.e. TD, Area Stewards, Ground Jury members or experienced eventing officials or coaches not serving an official function at the event) to help monitor possible cases of dangerous riding in the cross country. A minimum of three officials is recommended; if possible these additional officials should be grouped as pairs.
- 7.2 Officials will be positioned with a Red Flag. On the instruction of the Ground Jury (TD), one of the appointed officials shall wave the red flag to stop the rider if the infringement of the above is deemed to be serious. To facilitate adequate and constant communications amongst these officials and the Ground Jury/TD a separate radio communication channel is recommended.
- 7.3 As a minimum Organisers are strongly recommended to utilize the services of Cross Country Officials and Controller with a radio communication system as per Art D508.4
- 7.4 Any rider stopped on cross country in this manner could be subject to penalties in accordance with Art D 111.6.

ARTICLE D112 ABUSE OF HORSES

1. Any act or series of actions that, in the opinion of the Technical Delegate or Ground Jury, can be defined as abuse of a horse shall be penalized by one or more of the following penalties:
- Red Warning Card
 - Elimination
 - Fine
 - Disqualification
- Such acts include without limitation any of the following:
- rapping
 - riding an exhausted horse
 - excessive pressing of a tired horse
 - riding an obviously lame horse
 - excessive use of whip, spurs and/or bit
 - Horses bleeding on the flank(s) or bleeding in the mouth, nose or marks indicating excessive use of the whip and/or spurs on the flank(s) or the horse's back. (In minor cases of blood in the mouth, 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 rider to continue.
2. If not directly witnessed by the Ground Jury/Technical Delegate, the incident must be reported as soon as possible to the Ground Jury through the Secretary of the Organizing Committee or Control centre as appropriate supported where possible by a statement from one or more witnesses. The Ground Jury must decide if there is a case to be answered.

3. Directions for Officials – Cases of abuse of horses will be reported according to the process described in Equine Canada Warning Red Card System for Eventing Competitions outlined in Annex 8.
4. There is no appeal against a Ground Jury decision in case of abuse of horses
5. **Warning Red Cards:**
See Annex 8 for a description of the process for awarding and reporting a Warning Red Card
Should an individual receive a subsequent Warning Red Card within 365 days of a previously issued Warning Red Card, that individual shall be subject to a hearing to consider the conduct that lead to each Warning Red Card being issued pursuant to EC General Regulations Chapter 12, Dispute Resolution Policy for Disputes Arising at EC-sanctioned competitions. Additional Warning Red Cards issued within the same 365 day period will result in a hearing to consider the conduct that lead to the Warning Red Card being issued pursuant to Chapter 12, above. The passage of 365 days since the issuance of a Warning Red Card will result in the conduct associated with that Card not being considered at future hearings.
6. **Whips**
1. The whip cannot be used to vent a rider's temper. Such use is always excessive.
 2. The whip is not to be used after elimination or after a horse has jumped the last fence on a course.
 3. The whip is never to be used overhand (eg a whip in the right hand being used on the left flank. The use of a whip on a horse's head etc, is always excessive
 4. A horse should never be hit more than three times for any one incident. If a horse skin is broken, its use is excessive.
 5. A rider identified as misusing or excessive use of the whip will be eliminated at the discretion of the Ground Jury

ARTICLE D113 RISK MANAGEMENT AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL

1. **Incident Coordinator.** It is strongly recommended that each organizer appoint an Incident Coordinator to coordinate emergency responses during a competition. This person is not a medical officer and should not participate directly in providing emergency care but rather should arrange for and facilitate the response by appropriate personnel and then record and document the incident. The Incident Coordinator is responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Safety Plan.
2. **Medical Personnel.**
- 2.1 It is strongly recommended that an ambulance and personnel trained and equipped for Advance Life Support (ACLS Certified Team) be on site for both the Cross-Country and the Jumping test. When it is not possible to have an ACLS equipped ambulance and team present, it is strongly recommended that the organizer appoint a medical officer with current resuscitation skills and an appropriate designated vehicle to be on site for the Cross-Country and the Jumping tests. The organizer must make every effort to provide the highest standard of medical assistance available in their area. If none of these services is available then the organizer must minimally provide trained first aid response on site during the

Cross- Country and Jumping tests through a certified provider. Radio communication is to be made available to immediately alert emergency services

- 2.2 ACCESS. The designated medical personal should have the capability of rapid deployment to any part of the arenas or courses in adverse conditions. Should this access not be available, the Ground Jury, on the advice of the Technical Delegate and the Course Designer, must consider alternatives including removal of the inaccessible portion.

ARTICLE D114 DRESS

1. Protective headgear.

- 1.1 The wearing of properly fastened approved protective headgear complying with Headgear Standards, Equine Canada General Regulations, Section A Glossary is compulsory for anyone riding a horse at the Event.
- 1.2 The wearing of properly fastened protective headgear described in Paragraph 1.1 is required for all competitors and non-competitors at all times while riding in non-competition areas and warm up areas.
- 1.3 Failure to comply with the above shall be penalized by elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

2. Body Protector/Inflatable Vest

- 2.1 A body protector vest is mandatory for the warm-up and during the cross-country test and may be worn for the warm up and during other phases. Stable, team or club colors are permitted. Equine Canada recommends that the vest meet or exceed and be appropriately labelled ASTM approved standard F1937 or BETA Level 3 body protector standard.
- 2.2 For the warm up or during any phase, an inflatable vest is permitted only when worn over a body protector vest.
- 2.3 Violation of this rule shall be penalized at the discretion of the Ground Jury, and may result in elimination.
- 2.4 Competitors are strongly recommended to check their body protectors on a regular basis and to replace them if damaged.
- 2.5 It is strongly advised that the body protector should impede neither flexibility nor balance.

2-3. Whips.

One whip no longer than 120cm including lash may be carried when riding in the dressage warm-up areas. One whip no longer than 120 cm may be carried in the dressage test at all horse trial and combined test competitions except in Championship divisions, As an exception riders competing sidesaddle may carry a whip in the dressage test at all competitions including championships. A standard lunge whip may be used when lunging a horse. If a whip is carried in the Cross-Country and Jumping it must not be weighted at the end or exceed 75 cm (30") in length overall. Telescoping whips are not permitted in warm up or competition.

43. Spurs.

4.1 General- All tests and warm up areas:

Spurs are optional for all three tests. Spurs capable of wounding a horse are forbidden. Spurs must be of smooth material (metal or plastic). ~~There must be a shank pointing only towards the rear, which if there is a shank, it must be no more than 43.5 cm long measuring from the boot to the end of the spur and must only point to the rear, and without rowels.~~ The end of the shank must be blunt to prevent wounding a horse. If the shank is curved, the spurs must be worn with the shank directed downwards. Rowels not permitted except for dressage test of Preliminary, Intermediate and Advanced divisions (per 4.2). Metal or plastic spurs with round hard plastic or metal knobs "Impulse Spurs", "Soft Touch" spurs and "Dummy Spurs" with no shank are allowed.

~~For all divisions, the following spurs are also permitted in the dressage test and warming up for dressage.~~

- ~~1. "Impuls Spurs" Metal spurs with round plastic or metal knobs are allowed (Impuls spurs)~~
- ~~2. "Dummy" Spurs with no shanks are allowed.~~
- ~~3. "Spursuader spurs with flat disks and rounded edges are allowed. For Preliminary, Intermediate & Advanced divisions, the following spurs are also permitted in the dressage test and warming up for dressage.~~

4.2 Dressage test only

For all divisions – "Spursuader Spurs" with flat disk and rounded edges are permitted in the dressage test and warming up for dressage.

For Preliminary, Intermediate & Advanced divisions, rowels spurs are permitted in the dressage test and warming up for dressage. If rowels are used, they must be vertical, they must be free to rotate and the rowel must be round and smooth (no tines allowed).

- ~~1. Rowels—Spurs with rowels are allowed for the Dressage test and when practicing/warming up for dressage. If rowels are used, they must be free to rotate and the rowel must be round and smooth (no tines allowed)~~

54. Dress

54.1 Dress – Dressage test

- 54.1.1 Combined Tests and Horse Trials: (Entry through Preliminary) – Protective headgear as defined in Art D 114.1.1 - black or dark colour. Hat covers solid black or dark colour. Coat - dark colour or tweed, tail coats are not permitted; Shirt –white or light colour with stock and pin or chocker or tie. Gloves dark colour, tan, beige, or white are required; Breeches – light colour or white (brown britches permitted when worn with tweed jacket); Boots – black, dark brown, black with brown top, field. Boots must be long boots in one piece or a full grain smooth leather leg piece and matching leather boot (a small amount of matching elastic/ribbing along the zipper is permitted). Jodhpur boots

only permitted with appropriate britches. Spurs are optional. ~~A body protector/inflatable vest permitted per Art D114.2. A body protector vest may be worn without penalty.~~ Members, employees, and volunteers of the military, police, national studs, and national military institutes may, alternatively, wear their respective uniforms with gloves, but in doing so, must still wear protective headgear as defined in Art D114.1.1.

54.1.2 Combined Tests and Horse Trials (Advanced and Intermediate) -

Headgear - Protective Headgear as defined in Art D114.1.1 – black or dark colour. Hat covers - solid black or dark colour Coat – dark colour, tweed coats not permitted, tail coats are permitted. Shirt-white or light colour stock with pin. Gloves (required) white or dark colour. Breeches – light colour or white. Boots – Boots must be long boots in one piece or a full grain smooth leather leg piece and matching leather boot- preferably black dress. ~~A body protector/inflatable vest permitted per Art D114.2. A body protector vest may be worn without penalty.~~ Members of armed service and police forces: service dress with gloves. Spurs are Optional —When worn must comply with Art D114.43

Members, employees, and volunteers of the military, police, national studs, and national military institutes may, alternatively, wear their respective uniforms with gloves, but in doing so, must still wear protective headgear as defined in Art D114.1.1. and if wearing spurs must still comply with Art D114.43

54.2 Dress – Cross Country test

Light weight clothing is appropriate for this test, a shirt (any colour) with suitable short or long sleeves must be worn (not sleeveless or cap sleeve). Protective headgear in accordance with Art D114.1 must be worn; this headgear may be any colour. Britches or jodhpurs may be any colour. Gloves (if worn) may be any colour. Boots – black, dark brown, black with brown top, field. Boots must be long boots in one piece or a full grain smooth leather leg piece and matching leather boot. Jodhpur boots only permitted with appropriate britches. Spurs optional but when worn in accordance with Art D114.43. ~~A body protector /inflatable vest mandatory per Art D114.2. A body protective vest must be worn. An inflatable vest is permitted only if worn over the body protective vest.~~

54.3 Dress - Jumping Test:

Hunting dress or uniform. Coat – dark/conservative colour or tweed (if Entry through Preliminary). Shirt –stock with pin or choker or tie. Gloves (if worn) dark colour, tan beige or white. Jodhpurs, britches – light colour or white. Boots – black, dark brown, black with brown top, field. Boots must be long boots in one piece or a full grain smooth leather leg piece and leather boot. Jodhpur boots only permitted with appropriate britches. Spurs

optional but when worn in accordance with Art D114.43. Protective Headgear in accordance with Art D114.1 must be worn. Hat covers should be solid black or dark colour. Members, employees, and volunteers of the military, police, national studs, and national military institutes may, alternatively, wear their respective uniforms with gloves, but in doing so, must still wear protective headgear as defined in Art D114.1.1. and if wearing spurs must still comply with Art D114.43

~~A body protector /inflatable vest permitted per Art D114.2. A body protector vest may be worn without penalty.~~

65. Inspection of Saddlery, Whip, Spurs, Equipment and Dress.

65.1 A Steward shall be appointed to check items of dress and saddlery and to inspect whips and spurs before the start of each test - Dressage (see also Art D114.-65.3), Cross Country and Jumping - before the competitor is permitted to enter the arena or start a test (exception Dressage Test see Article D114.65.5). It is mandatory for the competitor to be present for inspection. The Steward has the full authority of the Ground Jury to require the removal or modification of saddlery, equipment, dress or whips or spurs that do not conform to the rules before the competitor is permitted to enter the arena or start a Test. The Steward will immediately report the irregularity to the Ground Jury or the Technical Delegate for confirmation. The person responsible for checking the bits should use disposable medical gloves. If medical gloves are used, a new pair must be used for each horse.

65.2 Should the competitor not change or modify any item that does not conform, then elimination is at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

65.3 A competitor who competes in any test with illegal whip(s) or illegal spurs or with any incorrect item of dress, saddlery or equipment is subject to elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

65.4 Failure to present for Inspection results in elimination.

65.5 In the Dressage Test, the checking of the bridle must be done with then greatest caution. If the competitor 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 competitor shall be eliminated.

65.6 For definition of Steward see Art D508 It is recommended that an Equine Canada licensed Steward officiates at all Eventing competitions, particularly those hosting a Preliminary division and above

76. Extreme heat. In extreme heat and/or humidity, the Ground Jury has the option to allow competitors to compete without jackets in the dressage and/or jumping tests. In such cases, and as determined by the Ground Jury competitors must wear either a long or short sleeved shirt of conservative color with or without neckwear.

ARTICLE D115 SADDLERY

1. Exercise areas. The following are compulsory: an English type saddle and any form of permitted bridle, (D115.3 for Cross Country and Show Jumping and Annex 2.1A & 2B for Dressage) Unrestricted running martingales with rein stops or Irish Martigales, including double bridle,

~~snaffle, gag or hackamores. Running martingales (with snaffle only),~~ bit guards, boots, bandages, fly shields, nose covers and saddle covers are permitted. Single direct side reins are permitted only while lunging (only with one lunge line) as are running reins and chambons. Other martingales, any other kind of gadget (such as bearing, side or balancing reins, etc.) and any form of blinkers, are forbidden, under penalty of elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

2. Dressage test.

2.1 The following are compulsory: an English type saddle and a permitted bridle.

2.2 For divisions up to and including the Preliminary level a snaffle bridle meeting the specifications in Art D115.2.3 is permitted. For Advanced and Intermediate divisions an ordinary snaffle or simple double bridle meeting the specifications in Art D115.2.3 is permitted.

2.3 Definition of Permitted Bridles (clarification May 1, 2013)

A snaffle bridle which the bit is made of metal, leather, rubber or synthetic material is permitted in divisions defined in Art D115.2.2. The Bridle must be made of leather, with the exception of the reins, which may be synthetic or leather with rubber covers, and must be black or brown. Reins with hand loops, or elastic inserts are prohibited. If a snaffle has two joints, all parts must be rounded and smooth. The mouthpieces must be smooth (eg twisted and roller bits are prohibited) with ring, egg-butt or bar type cheeks. The diameter of the snaffle bit ring must not exceed 8 cm in diameter.

A double bridle with cavesson noseband ie bridoon and curb with curb chain (made of metal or leather) is permitted in divisions defined in Art D115.2.2. A cavesson noseband may never be tightly fixed so has to harm the horse. Lipstrap or leather cover for the curb chain are optional. Bridoon and curb must be made of metal or rigid plastic (flexible rubber bridoons and/or curbs are not allowed). The lever arm of the curb bit is limited to 10cm (length below the mouthpiece). If the curb has a sliding mouthpiece, the lever arm of the curb bit below the mouthpiece must not measure more than 10cm when the mouthpiece is in the uppermost position. The diameter of the bridoon bit must be such as not to hurt the horse. The thickness of the bridoon must be such so as not to hurt the horse. Wrapping of bits is prohibited.

2.4 Refer to Annex 2.1A and 2.1B for listing and drawings of permitted bits and nosebands. The bridle must include a permitted noseband. A breastplate without martingale attachment may be used. Padded cavesson nosebands are permitted.

2.5 Martingales, any kind of gadgets (such as bearing, side, running or balancing reins, etc.), any kind of boots or bandages, bit guards, any form of blinkers or ear plugs, fly shields, nose covers and seat covers are strictly forbidden under penalty of elimination. Use of a tongue strap and/or tying down the tongue is not allowed. The stirrup irons and stirrup leathers are required and must hang free from the bar of the saddle and outside the flap. However, if in the opinion of the Ground Jury, insects are present to such a degree as to interfere with the performance, ear covers and or non

restrictive nose fly guards may be used in the competition arena. It is the rider's responsibility to ascertain whether the Ground Jury will allow the use of these in the dressage test.

2.6 Net Relief for "head shakers" may be permitted for use under the following conditions:

- The horse must be registered with Equine Canada and be identified by a current EC or FEI Horse Passport.
- The rider /person responsible must submit a written application accompanied by a certified Veterinarian's report substantiating the condition to Equine Canada c/o Manager Eventing.
- Applications must be received by April 1st of the competition year. Only in extraordinary circumstances, will applications received after April 1, be considered
- If approved an authorization permit will be issued, a copy of which, must accompany the competition entry, with the original included in the horse passport.
- Eventing competitions may accept a permit issued by Equine Canada - Dressage Canada
- The net relief must be properly adjusted

2.7 Boots which encompass the entire hoof, including the sole and the frog, are not permitted in the dressage test or warm-up area

3. Cross-Country test and Jumping test.

3.1 ~~The following are compulsory:~~ An English type Saddle and a permitted bridle are compulsory.

3.2 Only unrestricted running martingales with rein stops or Irish martingales are allowed. Reins must be free of any loops or hand attachments and must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle. Exception: u-shaped bit converters may be used so that a bit designed for use with two reins may be controlled with a single rein. Gags or hackamores are allowed. There must be no other restrictions or attachments of any kind. Gags and hackamores and unrestricted running martingales are permitted. Reins must be attached directly to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle in the case of gags or hackamores. Ears covers only are permitted. Sheepskin may be used on each cheek piece of the bridle providing the sheepskin does not exceed 3cm in diameter measured from the horse's face. The stirrup irons and stirrup leathers must hang free from the bar of the saddle and outside the flap.

3.3 ~~The following are forbidden:~~ Any form of blinkers, side or, running or balancing reins, tongue straps and/or tying down the tongue, any other restrictions, any bit or other ~~form item~~ of saddlery likely to wound or harm a horse is forbidden. Sheepskin may be used on cheek piece of the bridle providing the sheepskin does not exceed ~~three~~3cm in diameter measured from the horses face.

3.4 In the interest of safety, the stirrup iron and stirrup leathers must hang free from the bar of the saddle and outside the flap.

3.5 Boots which encompass the entire hoof, including the sole and the frog, are not permitted in cross country or in the jumping test or warm up areas.

ARTICLE D116 ELIMINATION AND DISQUALIFICATION

1. Elimination from one of the tests entails elimination from the overall classification of the competitor and horse as a combination.
2. Disqualification from one of the tests entails disqualification from the final classification. Disqualification means that a competitor and any horse they are competing may not take further part in the competition.
3. Any member of the Ground Jury may eliminate a competitor if, in his opinion deems the competitor is unfit to continue.

ARTICLE D117 INQUIRIES, PROTESTS AND APPEALS

1. **Inquiries.** The owner, his agent or the rider may inquire about any perceived irregularity or mis-scoring during the course of the competition. Such inquiries should be first addressed to the Technical Delegate or a member of the Organizing Committee or the Ground Jury. In the event that a disagreement arises over the response to an inquiry, a protest may be registered according to the procedure stated in Articles D117.2 and D117.3.
2. **Protests.** The competitor, (a parent or guardian if the competitor is under 18 years of age) the owner of the horse or the owner's agent authorized in writing, are entitled to lodge a protest. Protests raised during the competition or at any time when the Ground Jury is responsible for the competition must be addressed to the President of the Ground Jury. The Protest must be written and signed and accompanied by a fee to the Organising Committee which will be refunded if the protest (or subsequent appeal) is upheld. The protest shall be delivered to the Event Secretary.
3. **Time limits for protests.** Protests shall be lodged within the following time Limits.
 - 3.1 Protests against the eligibility of a horse or a competitor: not later than one hour before the start of the relevant competition.
 - 3.2 Protests against an obstacle, the length or plan of the course in the Cross- Country test: not later than 1800 hours (6:00 pm) on the day before the relevant test.
 - 3.3 Protests against an obstacle, the length or plan of the course, or condition of the arena in the jumping test: not later than 15 minutes before the start of the test.
 - 3.4 Protests concerning scoring: ~~within one half hour after the competitor's score is posted for each test.~~
 - 3.4.1 Horse Trial held on one day: Within one half hour after the competitor's FINAL score is posted.
 - 3.4.2 Horse Trial held over multiple days: Within one half hour after all scores are posted on each competition day.
 - 3.5 Protests concerning irregularities or incidents during the competition: within one hour of the occurrence.

4. Appeals.

- 4.1 An appeal against the ruling of the Ground Jury must be made in writing to the president of a Participating Provincial Equestrian Federation or to Equine Canada if the competition is held in a province of a non-participating Provincial Equestrian Federation. The appeal must be received within seventy-two hours of the conclusion of the event.
- 4.2 There is no appeal against decisions of the Ground Jury in the following cases:
 - 4.2.1 In matters where the Ground Jury is required to exercise judgment during a competition under the Rules.
 - 4.2.2 The elimination of horses for veterinary reasons.
 - 4.2.3 The imposition of a Warning Red Card.
 - 4.2.4 Immediate disqualification during a competition.
 - 4.2.5 In cases of abuse or dangerous riding

ARTICLE D118 ORGANIZERS RIGHTS

1. The Organizer has the right:
 - 1.1 To cancel any division or event.
 - 1.2 To alter the advertised times.
 - 1.3 To split a division if the number of entries warrant. The split may be based on the age of the rider, experience of the horse or experience of the rider. Organizers are encouraged to split based on the age of the rider (see Article D104.7) (ie Jr/Sr or Jr and YR/Sr). Divisions with fifty or more entries must be split with identical prizes offered in each division. (exception Championships)
 - 1.4 To limit the number of horses entered by an owner and the number of horses ridden by a rider. Organizers must refer to Article D104.6.
 - 1.5 To refuse an entry – In addition to entries of persons suspended or expelled from the federation, a recognized competition may refuse any entry of an exhibitor, rider, owner, agent, trainer or coach who has shown objectionable attitude or behaviour at a Recognized competition which management is able to substantiate. At National Championships, the Organizer may not refuse a qualified entry. **Exception:** See the Rules of Equine Canada, Section A, Article A805 Refusal or Limitation of Entries.

CHAPTER 2 COMBINED TESTS

ARTICLE D201 DEFINITION

1. An Equine Canada recognized combined test comprises of the dressage and jumping tests of a horse trial and takes place on one day during which the competitor rides the same horse in both tests. Each competitor's scores from both tests are added together to determine the result. Riders may compete more than one horse in a combined test.
2. A combined test may be offered at entry through advanced levels.
3. A competitor may enter the same horse in two consecutive levels.

ARTICLE D202 EQUINE CANADA COMPETITION CLASSIFICATION

1. A combined test may be held as an EC Bronze, Silver or Gold competition.
2. An EC Combined Test shall conform to all of the applicable EC Rules for Eventing including entries, dress, saddlery, safety, animal abuse, competition standards obstacle dimensions (Annex 7) and permitted speeds (Annex 6).
3. The following exceptions are permitted:
 - 3.1 A maximum of 20 jumping efforts are permitted.
 - 3.2. 30% of the jumping efforts may be fixed, cross-country type obstacles.
4. EQUINE CANADA BRONZE "LOCAL Divisions". Under Equine Canada General Regulations Art A 503 - Organisers may hold one or more divisions under Equine Canada Bronze sanctioning as "Local Division" provided that the specifications for these divisions do not exceed that of the "Entry" division.

ARTICLE D203 OFFICIALS

1. When conducted as an Equine Canada Bronze competition, EC accredited Technical Delegates or EC accredited judges are not required. The organizer must secure the services of suitable individual(s) to judge the dressage and jumping tests. The judge must hold current EC membership and a Bronze sport license. The judge(s) shall act as Ground Jury and shall perform the functions of the technical delegate in accordance with EC rules.
2. When conducted as an Equine Canada Silver or Gold competition, EC accredited Judges for dressage and jumping are mandatory according to Art D502 The judge(s) shall act as Ground Jury and shall perform the functions of the technical delegate in accordance with EC rules.

ARTICLE D204 MEMBERSHIP AND HORSE PASSPORTS

1. EC membership and sport license requirement are as for an EC Gold, Silver or Bronze Competitions. (See Article D102.1)
2. EC or FEI Horse Passports and horse license requirement are as for EC Gold, Silver or Bronze sanctioned Competitions. (See Article D102.1)

ARTICLE D205 FINAL CLASSIFICATION

The classification for each of the tests as well as the final classification shall be according to Art D302 with the following exception:

In the event of equality between two or more competitors the classification is decided by:

1. The competitor with the best Jumping score (time and obstacles)
2. If there is still equality, the competitor with the best time (fastest) in the Jumping test
3. If there is still equality, the classification will be decided in favour of the competitor with the best penalty score (lowest) in the dressage test
4. If there is still equality the tie will remain in the Final Classification.

CHAPTER 3 HORSE TRIALS

ARTICLE D301 INTRODUCTION

1. **Definition.** A Horse Trials is a competition that is comprised of the three tests defined in Article D101.1.2 but the Cross-Country Test does not include Phases B & C. Phase A before the Cross-Country Obstacle Test, is optional. Horse Trials may be held over one, two or three days. The Dressage test always takes place first. Either the Cross-Country or the Jumping Test may form the last test at the discretion of the Organising Committee. This intention must be stated in the Prize List/Schedule.
2. **Equine Canada Categories, Classifications and Levels of Horse Trials.**
 - 2.1 The following levels of competition may be offered at a Horse Trial: Advanced, Intermediate, Preliminary, Training, Pre-Training., and Entry. See Annex 1 for descriptions.
 - 2.2 Gold sanctioned (Equine Canada) horse trial divisions are Advanced, Intermediate and Preliminary.
 - 2.3 Silver sanctioned (Equine Canada) horse trial division is Training.
 - 2.4 Bronze sanctioned (Equine Canada) horse trial divisions are Entry and Pre-Training.
 - 2.5 All Equine Canada sanctioned horse trials are conducted under the Equine Canada Rules
 - 2.6 All levels of Horse Trials may be offered at a single competition on the same day(s) but only one Competition Licensing fee shall be paid which will be at the highest level of competition offered. There is no maximum or minimum number of days specified for a Horse Trials
 - 2.7 Internationally sanctioned horse trials (CICs) are sanctioned by the Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI) and conducted under the rules of the FEI.
 - 2.8 EQUINE CANADA BRONZE "LOCAL Divisions". Under Equine Canada General Regulations Art A 503 - Organisers may hold one or more divisions under Equine Canada Bronze sanctioning as "Local Division" provided that the specifications for these divisions do not exceed that of the "Entry" division.
 - 2.9 CANADIAN PONY CLUB RALLIES may be sanctioned as Equine Canada Bronze competitions provided they are restricted to Pony Club members. The Canadian Pony Club Rally rules may be used subject to the advance approval of the Equine Canada accredited Technical Delegate for the competition. The Technical Delegate is responsible to ensure that the Canadian Pony Club Rally rules meet or exceed the safety standards and competition specifications as defined by the Equine Canada Rules for Eventing. For this purpose, the Organiser must provide a copy of all applicable Pony Club Rally Rules to the Technical Delegate within in a reasonable time frame so that an adequate review can take place.

3. **Combined Divisions.** At the option of the Organizing Committee and to help provide a step between levels, combined divisions may be offered at Horse Trials. These divisions will have the Dressage and Jumping tests at one level higher than the Cross-Country test. The following divisions may be offered:
 - **P/T – Preliminary/Training** – Dressage and Jumping tests at the Preliminary level, Cross-Country test at the Training level.
 - **I/P – Intermediate/Preliminary** – Dressage and Jumping tests at the Intermediate level, Cross-Country test at the Preliminary level.
 - **A/I – Advanced/Intermediate** – Dressage and Jumping tests at the Advanced level, Cross-Country test at the Intermediate level.Speeds, distances and obstacle dimensions must adhere to the EC specific regulations for the level identified. For example in a P/T-Combined division the Cross-Country Test must be conducted according at the rules and specifications of an EC Training horse trial division while the Dressage and Jumping Tests must be held according to the rules and specifications of an EC Preliminary horse trial division. Combined Divisions must be held as sanctioned competitions. The level of Equine Canada competition sanctioning level required will be determined by the level of the Cross Country test. Classification points (if applicable) will be earned in the Combined Division at the rate specified for the level of the Cross-Country Test. The level of Technical Delegate and Judge who may officiate will be determined by the level of the Cross-Country test.

ARTICLE D302 CLASSIFICATION

1. Classification in the three tests.

- 1.1 In the dressage test, each competitor's good marks awarded by the judges are converted into penalty points. They are recorded for inclusion in the final classification and published (see Article D306 Scoring & Annex 3).
- 1.2 In the Cross-Country Test, each competitor's penalties for faults at obstacles are added to any penalties incurred for time (on all phases). They are recorded for inclusion in the final classification and published.
- 1.3 In the Jumping Test, each competitor's penalties for faults at obstacles are added to any penalties he may have incurred for excess time. They are recorded for inclusion in the final classification (total score) and published.

2. Individual final classification.

- 2.1 The winning individual is the competitor with the lowest total of penalty points, after adding together for each competitor, the penalty points incurred from each test.
- 2.2 In the event of equality between two or more competitors the classification is decided by:
 1. The best cross country score including faults at obstacles and time penalties. If there is still equality, the classification is decided in favour of the competitor whose cross country time was closest to the optimum time.
 2. If there is still equality, the competitor with the best Jumping score (time and obstacles)

3. If there is still equality, the competitor with the best time (fastest) in the Jumping test
4. If there is still equality, the classification will be decided in favour of the competitor with the best penalty score (lowest) in the dressage test
5. If there is still equality the tie will remain in the Final Classification.

3. Disqualification and elimination

Disqualification or elimination of competitor/horse from one of the tests entails disqualification from the final classification. A disqualified competitor and any horse they are competing may not take further part in the Event.

4. Team Final classification.

4.1 The winning team is that with the lowest total of penalty points after adding together the final scores of the three highest placed competitors within the team. For the purposes of Team Classification only, a competitor who fails for any reason to complete the entire competition will be awarded 1000 penalty points.

4.2 In the event of equality between any two or more teams, the classification will be decided by the best combined highest three placings – e.g. A team with riders ranked individually 2nd, 8th and 12th team total 22 will beat the one with riders ranked 1st, 7th and 15th, team total 23. Should these figures be equal a tie shall be declared.

5. Eliminated Competitors – Conditions for continuing Hors Concours

5.1 An eliminated competitor/horse combination may be permitted to participate in the subsequent test(s) under the status “hors concours” with the following provisions which must take place before the competitor is scheduled to start the next test:

1. The competitor who has been eliminated due to being unseated must be examined by designated medical personnel and receive medical clearance according to Art D 111.
2. The competitor/horse combination must receive permission of the Ground Jury, the Technical Delegate and the Organizer to continue. Permission, if granted, should be granted in a timely manner.
3. The competitor and coach/trainer must sign a “waiver” of understanding. If the coach/trainer is not available to sign the waiver the competitor may not continue.
4. If there is not sufficient time for these conditions to be met before the eliminated competitor’s scheduled start time in the next test, the competitor may not continue. Exception – the Organizer may permit the competitor to start at an alternate time.

5.2. Competitors eliminated or disqualified due to Art D111 Horse and Rider Welfare – Dangerous Riding or Art D112 Abuse of Horse will not be permitted to continue in the competition.

5.3. Competitor/horse combinations eliminated due to fall of horse and rider will not be permitted to continue in the competition.

5.4. An eliminated competitor/horse combination that is permitted to start the subsequent test on a “hors concours” basis must retire and leave the course upon the first refusal

6. Technical Elimination:

The elimination of a competitor horse combination due to an error made by the competitor - shall be recorded in the results as a Technical Elimination (E- OT).

Technical eliminations would include:

- Not crossing the start or finish flags or compulsory flags of show jumping or cross country test
- Omitting to jump an obstacle or an element in the show jumping or cross country test
- Error of course not rectified in the show jumping or cross country test
- Not jumping obstacles in the correct order
- Three errors of course in the dressage test

ARTICLE D303 DRESSAGE TEST

1. Object and General Description.

1.1 The object of dressage is the harmonious development of the physique and ability of the horse. As a result, it makes the horse calm, supple, loose and flexible but also confident, attentive and keen thus achieving perfect understanding with his rider.

These qualities are revealed by:

- The freedom and regularity of the paces
- The harmony, lightness and ease of the movements
- The lightness of the forehand and the engagement of the hind quarters originating in lively impulsion
- The acceptance of the bridle, with submissiveness throughout and without any tenseness or resistance

1.2 The rules governing the Dressage Test shall be as laid down in the FEI “Rules for Dressage” except where specifically modified in the following respects. For definition of “lengthened stride” and Dressage Test requirements, see Rules of Equine Canada, Section E Dressage.

2. **Nature of the Test.** The Nature of the test will be determined by the level of the event and will therefore be related to the quality and standard of preparation of the competition and horses. Official Tests will be chosen by the Canadian Eventing Committee. Official tests are published annually in the Canadian Eventing (CE) Omnibus.

ARTICLE D304 RULES GOVERNING THE DRESSAGE TEST

1. **Commanded Tests:** All tests at the Intermediate level and above and all National and Provincial Championship Tests must be ridden from memory.

2. A competitor who fails to enter the arena within 45 seconds of the starting signal but within 90 seconds or who enters the arena before the starting signal has been given will be penalized for an error of test. Competitors who do not enter the arena within 90 seconds will be

eliminated, unless the judge at C has been given a valid reason (such as the horse losing a shoe).

3. **Salute:** Riders must take reins in one hand at the salute. A lady rider shall let one arm drop loosely along her body and then incline her head in a slight bow. A Gentleman rider shall remove his hat and let his arm drop loosely along his body. Riders with safety harness are not required to remove their hat and may render the salute as does the lady rider. The military salute is only permissible when riding in a uniform.
4. **Lameness:** In a case of marked lameness, the President of the Jury or Judge informs the competitor that he is eliminated. There is no appeal against this decision.
5. In a movement which must be carried out at a certain point of the arena, it should be done at the moment when the competitor's body is above this point.
6. **Leaving Arena:** A horse leaving the arena completely with all four feet during a dressage competition between time of entry and the end of the test will be eliminated.
7. **Resistance:** Any resistance that prevents the continuation of the test longer than 20 seconds will be punished by elimination
8. A test begins with the entry at A and ends after the salute at the end of the test, as soon as the horse moves forward. Any incidents before the beginning or after the end of the test have no effect on the marks. The competitor should leave the arena in the way that is prescribed in the text of the test.
9. **Outside Intervention:** Any outside intervention by voice, signs etc. (except where the test may be commanded) is considered as assistance to a rider or to the horse. A rider or horse receiving such assistance must be eliminated.
10. **Time:** The execution of the test is not timed. The time shown is for information only.
11. All trots are to be executed "sitting" unless otherwise indicated in the test. At a transition from a rising trot to a canter, walk or halt the last few steps of the trot may be executed sitting.
12. **Use of Voice:** The use of the voice in any way whatsoever or clicking the tongue once or repeatedly, is a serious fault involving the deduction of at least 2 marks from those that would have been otherwise awarded for the movement where this occurs. The use of the voice will incur deduction of marks each time it is used but does not count towards elimination. For example, a Judge awarding 8 to a movement must deduct 2 or more points from the given mark (example: 8 becomes 6 comment: voice).
13. **Error of Course:** When a competitor makes an error of Course, (takes the wrong turn, omits a movement etc.) the Judge (or President of the Ground Jury) warns the competitor by sounding the bell. The Judge shows the competitor, if necessary, the point at which he must take up the test again and the next movement to be executed then leaves him to continue by himself. However, in some cases, when the competitor makes an Error of Course the sounding of the bell would unnecessarily impede the fluency of the performance – for instance if a competitor makes a transition at V instead of K – it is up to the Judge to decide whether or not to sound the bell.

14. **Error of Test:** When a competitor makes an Error of Test he will be penalized with 2 penalty points for each occurrence.
 - Entering the arena before the start signal is given
 - Entering the arena between 45 and 90 seconds of the start signal
 - Not taking the reins in one hand during salute
 - Doing a rising trot when a sitting is specified or visa versa
15. **Repetition of a Movement following an Error:** In principle, a competitor is not allowed to repeat a movement of the test unless the Judge decides on an error of course and sounds the bell. If, however, the rider has started the execution of a movement and tries to do the same movement again, the judge(s) must consider the first movement only and at the same time penalize for an error of course. If the bell is not rung and the same error occurs again because the same movement is repeated in the test, only one Error of Course is recorded. The decision as to whether or not an error of course or test has been made will be that of the judge at C. The other judges' scores will be adapted accordingly.

ARTICLE D305 DRESSAGE ARENA

1. Size.

- SMALL ARENA: The 20 m by 40 m dressage arena must be used when indicated in the directives on a specific official dressage test
- STANDARD ARENA: The 20 m by 60 m dressage arena must be used when indicated in the directives on a specific official dressage test.

When the directives on a specific official dressage test offer the test in either the small or standard arena, the choice of which arena to be used is that of the Organising Committee.

2. **Construction:** The enclosure should consist of a low fence about 0.30 m high. At Horse Trials, the arena may be either totally or partially enclosed.
3. **Letter Placement:** The letters outside the enclosure should be placed about 0.50 m from the fence. It is desirable to place a special marker on the fence itself, level with and in addition to the letter.
4. **Judges' Placement:** The President's box should be placed on the prolongation of the center line, (C) the other (M or H) 2.50 metres from and on the inside of the prolongation of the long sides and should be a minimum of 3 meters and maximum of 5 meters from the arena. The third judge will be at either E or B, outside and 5 -10 metres from the arena. The three positions shall be either C, H, B or C, M, E as determined by the Technical Delegate.
If only two judges are used, they will be positioned at C and either B or E as determined by the Technical Delegate. If only one judge is used he/she will be positioned on the prolongation of the center line (C). A separate hut/area shall be provided for each judge. They must be raised not less than 50 cm above the ground in order to give the judges a good view of the arena.

ARTICLE D306 DRESSAGE SCORING

1. **Marking:** Judges will award good marks from 0 to 10 for each numbered movement and for each of the collective marks. The scale of marks is as follows:

10	Excellent	4	Insufficient
9	Very Good	3	Fairly Bad
8	Good	2	Bad
7	Fairly Good	1	Very bad
6	Satisfactory	0	Not executed
5	Sufficient		

All Half marks from 0.5-9.5 may be used both for movements and collective marks, at the discretion of the judge.

2. **Errors:**
- 2.1 Error of course(Art 304.13) are penalized as follows:
First error by 2 points
Second error by 4 points
Third error results in elimination
- 2.2 Error of Test: (Art 304.14) each error of test incurs two penalty points, but are not cumulative and therefore do not result in elimination.
3. **Falls:** In the case of a fall of horse and/or competitor, the competitor will be eliminated.
4. **After Elimination:** (except when eliminated for marked lameness or fall), a competitor may continue his performance to the end. The marks will be awarded in the ordinary way.
See Art D 302.5 for conditions in which eliminated competitors may continue in subsequent test on an hors concours basis.
5. **Calculation of Scores**
- 5.1 The good marks from 0 to 10 awarded by each judge to a competitor for each numbered movement of the Dressage Test together with the collective marks are added together deducting any error of course or test.
- 5.2 For each judge the percentage of maximum possible good marks obtainable is then calculated. (Percentage is obtained dividing total good marks of the judge (minus any error of course or test) by maximum possible good marks obtainable and then multiplying by 100 and rounding the result to two decimal digits. This value is shown as the individual mark for that judge.
- 5.3 Average percentage for the competitor is obtained by adding together the percentage for each judge and then dividing by the number of judges, always rounding the result to two decimal digits.
- 5.4 In order to convert average percentage into penalty points, this must be subtracted from 100 and multiplied by 1.5, with the resulting figure being rounded to one decimal digit. The result is the score in penalty points for the test.
6. **Additional reasons for Elimination:**
- 6.1 ELIMINATION IS LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE GROUND JURY/JUDGE IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:
- 6.1.1 Receiving unauthorized assistance (Article D304.9).

- 6.1.2 Performing the Test in incorrect headgear, dress, equipment or saddlery (Article D114.65).
- 6.1.3 Performing a test with illegal spurs (Article D114.43).
- 6.1.4 Performing a test with illegal whip (Article D114.32).
- 6.2 ELIMINATION MUST BE APPLIED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:
- 6.2.1 Marked lameness (Article D304.4).
- 6.2.2 Leaving the arena between the time of entry and the time of exit at A (Article D304.6).
- 6.2.3 Resistance (Article D304.7).
- 6.2.4 Fall of competitor and/or horse (Art D306.3)

ARTICLE D307 CROSS-COUNTRY TEST

1. **Object.** The Cross Country Test constitutes the most exciting and challenging all-round test of riding ability and horsemanship where correct principles of training and riding are rewarded. This test focuses on the ability of athletes and horses to adapt to different and variable conditions of the competition (weather, terrain, obstacles, footing, etc.) demonstrating jumping skills, harmony, mutual confidence, and in general 'good pictures
- 1.1 DESCRIPTION. In Horse Trials – The Cross-Country Test consists only of Phase D (Cross-Country) or of Phase A (Roads and Tracks) and Phase D (Cross-Country).
- Phase A: Roads and Tracks is normally carried out at a trot or slow canter.
- Phase D: Cross-Country with obstacles is normally carried out at the gallop.
2. **Explanation of the Independence of Phases.**
- 2.1 Phases A and D are quite independent of each other as far as time keeping is concerned. Loss of time in one cannot be compensated for by gain of time in another.
- 2.2 In a Horse Trials that consists of a Phase A and Phase D, the compulsory halt between the two phases is 5 minutes.
- 2.3 The competitor who is early finishing Phase A will have additional resting time added to the 5 minute compulsory halt provided before the start of Phase D.
- 2.4 It is possible that a competitor might exceed the optimum time on Phase A. Exceeding the optimum time on Phase A will not reduce the 5 minute compulsory halt except as follows:
Normally, the starting time of Phase D will be delayed by the sum of any time lost less the sum of any time gained. However, if this delay is small (i.e. the competitor was up to thirty (30) seconds late finishing Phase A), the competitor may be started on Phase D at his scheduled time, in order not to unduly interfere with the timetable. (See Article D308.1.3.1).
- 2.5 The competitor who is late finishing Phase A need not attempt to regain the time lost, since the time is penalized for Phase A only.

ARTICLE D308 RULES GOVERNING THE CROSS-COUNTRY TEST

1. **Starting.**
- 1.1 THE STARTER. Competitors at the start of Phase A and Phase D must be under the control of the starter and may not deliberately

start until instructed to do so under penalty of elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury. The horse does not have to stand absolutely immobile, but the competitor must not get any advantage from a flying start. Each competitor should be given reasonable warning before the time that he is due to start, but it is the competitor's responsibility to ensure that he/she is ready to start at the correct time. Unless otherwise instructed, all starts should be given exactly at the published start time.

1.2 **START BOX.** In order to simplify the task of the starter, an enclosure 5 by 5 meters will be built at the start of Phase D with an open front through which horses will start and a gap (measuring a minimum of 1.5 metres) in one or both sides from which the horses will enter. Each competitor must start from within the enclosure and is at liberty to move around and through the enclosure as he pleases. An attendant may lead the horse into the enclosure and may hold the horse until the signal to start is given. From that instant, the competitor is considered to be on course and no further assistance may be given (see Article D308.8).

1.3 **LATE FOR START.**

1.3.1 If a competitor is late in finishing Phase A, his starting time for Phase D will be adjusted accordingly (see Article D307.2.4).

1.3.2 If for any other reason a competitor is not ready to start at his correct time, he may be allowed, at the discretion of the starter or instruction of the TD and/or Ground Jury, to start when he is ready, subject to the following conditions:

- A late competitor will not be permitted to start if he is likely to interfere with the subsequent competitor nor after the subsequent competitor.
- In these cases, his starting time will be recorded as if he had started at the correct time.

1.4 **INADVERTENTLY ANTICIPATING THE START.** If a competitor inadvertently starts early, his time will be recorded from the moment he crossed the start line. No competitor may deliberately start before being given the signal and could be eliminated at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

2. Time.

2.1 **TIMETABLE.** Phase A is optional in Horse Trials. If Phase A is included, in order to facilitate the preparation of the timetable, the distances and speeds must be so arranged as to give optimum times of a whole number of minutes for Phase A and a five minute compulsory halt is to be included between the finish of Phase A and the start of Phase D. (Refer to Article D307.2).

2.2 **OPTIMUM TIME.** The distance chosen carried out at the chosen speed gives the Optimum Time. Completing any Phase in less than the optimum time is not rewarded. A competitor exceeding the optimum time up to the time limit or excessive speed is penalized in accordance with Article D311.2

2.3 **SPEED FAULT TIME:** For Entry through Preliminary, the distance divided by the speed fault speed gives the speed fault time. Completing the course in less than the optimum time is not penalized up to the speed fault time. Completing the course in less

than the speed fault time will be penalized in accordance with Art D 311.2.3. The speed used to determine the speed fault speed is the maximum permitted speed allowed for the next level. (eg. For PT- the speed fault speed would be the maximum speed permitted for the Training division)

2.4 **TIME LIMIT.**

2.4.1 On Phase A the time limit is one fifth more than the optimum time.

2.4.2 On Phase D the time limit is twice the optimum time.

2.5 **TIME KEEPING.** Timekeepers are required:

2.5.1 At the beginning and end of Phase A.

2.5.2 At the beginning and end of Phase D.

2.6 Timing should be by synchronized chronometers (accurate time of day stop watches) each competitor's time of starting and finishing each phase being accurately noted and recorded by properly qualified personnel. Two chronometers must be used at the end of Phase D. As an alternative, where chronometers are not available, normal stop watches can be used but, on Phase D, every competitor must be timed by two watches.

2.7 Time is counted from the instant the starter gives the signal to start to the moment when the mounted horse's chest passes the finishing line.

2.8 Time is counted in whole seconds, fractions of seconds being rounded up to the next higher second.

2.9 **TIMING OF THE CROSS-COUNTRY.** If a competitor is stopped on any of the phases 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 phase.

2.10 For educational purposes, organizers are encouraged to include each competitor's elapsed time and average speed when posting cross-country time penalties.

3. **Errors of Course.** All compulsory passages on (Phase A and Phase D) and all obstacles, including all elements and/or options, must be passed or jumped in order under penalty of elimination. All red or white flags must be respected wherever they occur on all courses, except as provided in Article D310.2.2, under penalty of elimination, at the discretion of the Ground Jury. Retaking an obstacle already jumped is forbidden, under penalty of elimination except as provided for in Article D310.2.1

Larking - (the unnecessary jumping of fences that do not form part of a rider's course) is prohibited under penalty of elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury. However the Ground Jury may permit a rider (once only) who has mistakenly jumped a fence from another course to continue as long as he/she subsequently jumps the correct fence before jumping the next obstacle. It is permissible to jump a fence of a lower level, in the correct direction, if it offers a better line to the next obstacle.

4. **Pace & Dismounting.**

4.1 **PHASE A.** Between the start and finish of Phase A competitors are free to choose their own pace. They may dismount and proceed

on foot beside their horse at any time, including while negotiating compulsory passages, except they must be mounted to pass the start and finish flags.

- 4.2 PHASE D. Between the start and finish of Phase D/ Cross Country competitors are free to choose their own pace. Dismounting as a result of attempting an obstacle is penalised by elimination in accordance with Art. 311.1.2. Competitors may voluntarily dismount without incurring elimination to check on horse, adjust saddlery or equipment.

5. Overtaking.

- 5.1 Any competitor who is about to be overtaken by a following competitor must quickly clear the way. Any competitor overtaking another competitor must do so only at a safe and suitable place.
- 5.2 When the leading competitor is before an obstacle and about to be overtaken, he/she must follow the directions of the Officials. When the leading competitor is committed to jumping an obstacle, the following competitor may jump that obstacle only in such a way that will cause no inconvenience or danger for either.
- 5.3 The penalty for willful obstruction of an overtaking competitor, failure to follow the instructions of the Officials, or causing danger to another competitor is penalized at the discretion of the Ground Jury according to Article D111.6.1.
- 5.4 The time that the competitor is held by the officials will be recorded and deducted from the total time taken by the competitor to complete the course.

6. Competitors in difficulty.

- 6.1 If, in attempting to negotiate an obstacle, a horse should be trapped in such a way that it is unable to proceed without assistance, or is liable to injure itself, the competitor will be instructed by the fence judge to dismount and will be eliminated.
- 6.2 The fence judge will decide if parts of the obstacle need to be dismantled or if any assistance needs to be given to extricate the horse.

7. Stopping competitors.

- 7.1 If an obstacle is obstructed by a competitor in difficulty, or if an obstacle has been dismantled to release a fallen horse or if an obstacle has been broken and is not yet rebuilt, or in any similar circumstances, subsequent competitors must be halted.
- 7.2 In such a case, an official should be posted in the path of an oncoming competitor. He shall wave a red flag or other suitable material that indicates that the competitor must stop. Failure to stop is penalized by elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.
- 7.3 Competitors may be stopped at obstacles or at Stopping Points on the course.
- 7.4 The Official will stop competitors only upon the instruction of the Control Center or during an emergency at his own obstacle.
- 7.5 The time during which the competitor was stopped, from the moment he passed the Stopping Point until he re-passed that same Point after being given the order to restart, will be recorded by the Official. It will be deducted from the total time taken by the competitor to complete the course. It is clearly intended that the

time shall be taken as the competitor gallops past the Stopping Point not after he halts nor after a start from a halt.

8. Unauthorized Assistance.

- 8.1 Outside assistance is forbidden under penalty of elimination. Any intervention by a third party, whether solicited or not, with the object of facilitating the task of the rider or of helping the horse is considered illegal assistance.
- 8.2 In particular, the following are forbidden:
- Intentionally to join another competitor and to continue the course in company with him.
 - 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 time information 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.
- 8.3 The use of any electronic receiving apparatus by competitors is strictly forbidden while mounted during the competition. The use of electronic receiving apparatus other than mobile telephones by members of officials of a team is subject to approval of the Organising Committee
- 8.4 Officials or spectators who draw attention of a competitor to a deviation from the course are giving unauthorized assistance which may result in the elimination of the competitor. In such a case, an official is liable to be disciplined according to regulations. However, on Phase A only, officials, other than competitors or spectators may warn a competitor who looks likely to take or has taken the incorrect route. In such a case a competitor may correct his error without penalty.
- 8.5 In cases of doubt, the Ground Jury decides finally and without appeal.
- 8.6 EXCEPTIONS.
- 8.6.1 Whip, headgear or spectacles may be handed to a competitor without dismounting.
- 8.6.2 At the start of Phase D (Cross-Country), it is permitted to assist the competitor and to attend to his horse (groom, water, etc.).
- 8.6.3 A competitor may receive clarification of jumping penalties from the Fence Judge e.g. after having knocked down a flag of a corner of obstacle.

9. After Elimination/Retirement/Disqualification.

- 9.1 A competitor who has been eliminated on course or a competitor who has been disqualified as per Article D116 will NOT be permitted to continue and must leave the course. Competitors who are eliminated, disqualified, or who retire from any phase on the course must take every precaution to avoid disturbing other competitors. When competitors are leaving the course they must

do so at a walk, either dismounted or mounted. If mounted, competitors may not jump any further obstacles.

No objection to this decision will be permitted. Failure to comply with this regulation may result in penalties as per Art D111 and Annex 8 (Dangerous Riding)

See Art D 302.5 for conditions in which eliminated competitors may continue in subsequent test on an hors concours basis.

ARTICLE D309 CROSS-COUNTRY COURSES

1. Marking of the course.

- 1.1 RED AND WHITE BOUNDARY FLAGS. Red or white boundary flags or red or white indicators shall be used to mark compulsory sections of the course, to define the obstacles and to indicate any compulsory changes of direction. They shall be placed in such a way that a rider must leave a red flag on his right and a white flag on his left. Such red and white flags or indicators etc. must be respected, under penalty of elimination, wherever they may occur on the course. They must be passed mounted.
- 1.2 DIRECTIONAL MARKERS. Yellow direction flags or signs, which should be super-imposed with the letter of the phase in their center where necessary, are used to show the general direction to be taken and to help the competitor to find his way. Passing close to them is not obligatory.
- 1.3 NUMBERS & LETTERS. Each compulsory passage on Phase A shall be numbered and marked with the relevant letter of the Phase (A1, A2 etc.). Each compulsory passage on Phase D shall be marked with the relevant letter of the phase and numbered consecutively (D1, D2 etc.).
Each obstacle on Phase D shall be numbered. On Phase D, obstacles with elements or options (see Article D310.2) shall, in addition, be lettered (A, B, C, etc.). The colours of the numbers used should be as follows:
 - Advanced – white number, blue background
 - Intermediate – white number, red background
 - Preliminary – white number, green background
 - Training – white number, black background
 - Pre-Training – black number, white background
 - Entry - black number, yellow background or as designated by the organizer and printed on the course map.
- 1.4 START AND FINISH. The start and finish of each phase must be clearly and distinctively marked by signposts and by red and white boundary flags.
- 1.5 KILOMETRE MARKERS (Phase A). The routes of Phase A will be marked at intervals of 1000 meters (1 km) by signs. The signs shall indicate the distance from the start of the Phase and shall include the letter of the Phase.
- 1.6 SAFETY FLAGS. Use of safety flags ~~mandatory is highly recommended~~ for the following types of fences:
 - Corners;
 - Fences of less than 3m (9'8") jumpable width;

- Related fences which because of their design offer a jumpable line of less than 3m (9'8") width;
- Fences designed to be jumped on an angle where knocking a flag is a possibility;

If safety flags are used, 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 fiber 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;
 - 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 rider in such a way that the chance of horse and/or rider being injured is significantly reduced.
 - All flags and flagpoles to be used in these situations will need to be approved by technical Delegate.
2. **Two or More Levels on Same Course.** In cases where courses for two or more levels of competition are marked at the same time, only those markings that form part of the course for the competition of the rider in question are considered officially marked. Refer also to Article D308 .3 regarding the definition of and penalties for Larking)
 3. **Distances and Speeds.**
 - 3.1 The distance listed for Phase A is not intended to be adhered to rigidly but is provided as a guide.
 - 3.2 The distances for Phase D should not be more than 500 meters shorter than those set out but may be somewhat longer (up to 10%) to suit local conditions. The given speeds are to be used in all but exceptional circumstances and may be altered only with the approval of the Technical Delegate.
 - 3.3 For the recommended speeds and distances for Horse Trials see Annex 6.
 4. **Starting and Finishing lines.**
 - 4.1 At horse trials using a Phase A, the finish line of Phase A must be in the immediate vicinity of the start of Phase D.
 - 4.2 In Phase D (Cross-Country) the last obstacle shall be not less than 30 meters nor more than 75 meters from the finishing post of the phase.
 5. **Course Plans.**
 - 5.1 Each competitor will be given in advance a plan showing the track of the courses.
 - 5.2 The plan must include the following: the positions of the starts and finishes of each phase; the numbered compulsory passages on Phase A; the numbered obstacles and compulsory passages on Phase D; the distances of the phases; the optimum times and time limits of the phases. Inclusion of halfway and quarter points is recommended.

ARTICLE D310 CROSS-COUNTRY OBSTACLES

1. **Definition.** An obstacle is considered as such if and only if its extremities are marked with a red and white flag or flags and it is numbered. All significant jumping efforts that the average horse may be

expected to attempt to negotiate must be defined as an obstacle or element and flagged, numbered and/or lettered accordingly.

2. Obstacles with Elements or Options.

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. (Diagram, Annex 5)

2.2 OBSTACLES WITH OPTIONS OR 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 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 flag' alternatives are to be judged as separate obstacles or elements, only one of which has to be jumped. A competitor 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 diagrams Annex 5). In a combination, the Technical Delegate, with the approval of the Ground Jury, may allow competitors to cross their tracks after a black flag lettered alternative long route, if this improves the flow of the course. This does not change the method of scoring for the competitor on the direct route through the elements of the obstacle.

2.4 These obstacles, if possible, should be designed as the same type as the direct route but not interfere with it. Alternative obstacles must not be sited in such a way as to encourage a quick jump following a refusal. Where possible, alternates should be sited only behind the direct route, in the landing site of obstacles. If this is not practical (where ground slopes away or water involved) the alternative obstacles must be some distance away ensuring sufficient recovery time (about three strides)

2.5 Multiple obstacles should be judiciously spread throughout the course.

3. Nature of obstacles.

3.1 The obstacles must be fixed, imposing in shape and appearance. When natural obstacles are used they should, if necessary, be reinforced so that they remain in the same state throughout the test. All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the possibility of a competitor being able to pass mounted under an obstacle. Portable obstacles must be secured to the ground in a way that the fence cannot move.

3.2 The cross-country obstacles at which a horse, in falling, is likely to be trapped and 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 in no way detract from the solidity of the obstacle. Obstacles constructed of timbers or rails, or those obstacles whose height or width is increased by the use of a rail or a timber should have that or those rails secured by rope.

3.3 As of January 1, 2009, it is strongly recommended that all obstacles at the Preliminary (1.10 meters) level and above for which approved frangible technology is *appropriate are constructed using approved Frangible technology. Obstacles constructed prior to January 1, 2009 for which the use of approved frangible technology is appropriate shall be retrofit using this technology prior to April 1, 2010. Obstacles constructed after January 1, 2009 for which approved frangible technology is appropriate, shall be constructed using this technology. Installation shall be made by persons who are trained and qualified in Frangible Pin Technology

*Appropriate obstacles are obstacles constructed of timbers or rails or those obstacles whose height or width are increased by the use of a rail or timber. (ie oxers, corners that are not planked)

3.4 Obstacles with false groundlines are not permitted

3.5 In all water crossings the bottom should be firm and consistent.

4. Number of jumping efforts.

4.1 Within the limits shown in Annex 6 (for Horse Trials) the total number of jumping efforts on Phase D shall be related to the length of the course.

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

5. Dimensions.

5.1 The dimensions of obstacles must be within the limits shown in Annex 7 for the relevant level of competition.

5.2 The fixed and solid part of an obstacle must not exceed the specified height or spread at any of the points at which a competitor might reasonably attempt to negotiate the obstacle.

5.3 At obstacles involving water crossings (ford, lake, wide river), the depth of the water, from the entrance to a fair distance and from a fair distance to the exit, may not be more than 30 cm. Recommended depth is 10-15 cm. The length of a water crossing must be at least 6m between entry and exit except where an exit step(s) or fence is jumped directly out of the water, in which case the minimum length must be 9 meters.

5.4 At obstacles with spread only (dry or water-filled ditch) a guardrail or hedge in front that facilitates jumping is permitted. It may not exceed 50 cm in height and must be included in the measurement of the spread.

5.5 All obstacles should be up to height for the level of competition.

5.6 The number and depth of drops on the landing side of obstacles must not exceed the specifications defined in Annex 7.

6. Measurement.

- 6.1 The height of an obstacle is measured from the point on the ground where the average horse would take off and where the average horse would jump. The spread of an open obstacle (eg: Oxer or Ditch) is measured from the outside of the rails or other material making up the obstacle. The spread of a closed obstacle with a solid top (e.g. Tables) is measured from the highest point to the highest point.
- 6.2 Obstacles of the Cross-Country Test: the maximum height of the fixed and solid part of a hedge or brush fence must not exceed the dimensions specified in the table in Annex 7. The overall height of a hedge or brush fence must never exceed the dimension set in the table in Annex 7. 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.
- 6.3 When the height of an obstacle cannot be clearly defined (natural hedge or brush fence), the height is measured to the fixed and solid part of the obstacle through which a horse cannot pass with impunity.
- 6.4 The drop on the landing side of an obstacle is measured from the highest part of the obstacle to the spot where the average horse would land (See Annex 4).

ARTICLE D311 CROSS-COUNTRY SCORING

1. **Faults at obstacles.** The following faults at an obstacle are penalized, according to the following table:

1.1 DISOBEDIENCES.

- First refusal, run-out or circle - 20 penalties
- Second refusal, run-out or circle at the same obstacle plus 40 penalties
- Third refusal, run-out or circle on Phase D Elimination & Mandatory Retirement
- Activating Breaking or unhinging a frangible ~~obstacle~~/device - ~~1124~~ penalties (Art D 311.1.3)

At Equine Canada competitions in divisions where the maximum fixed height of the obstacle on the Cross Country test is less than or equal to 1.00m (Training), elimination and mandatory retirement **is required after the third disobedience at the same obstacle or** after the fourth disobedience on Phase D.

1.2 FALLS.

Fall of competitor and/or horse anywhere on the Elimination & Mandatory Cross Country Course (Art D312.4) Retirement

- 1.3 FRANGIBLE OBSTACLE/DEVICE: Each Athlete activating a frangible device will be awarded 11 penalties whenever the activation occurs as expected (i.e activation by significant pressure exerted by Horse on the fence).

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

In evaluating the possible removal of the penalty the Ground Juries are 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.

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

In this case a detailed report explaining the reasons for removing the penalty must be produced by the Course Designer/Technical Delegate and signed by the President of the Ground Jury must be returned to Equine Canada

~~1.3 Ground Juries have the discretion to decide if the 24 penalties* apply, when such device, deformable structure or any obstacle breaks or becomes unhinged (without a fall of horse & rider).~~

- 1.3 WILLFUL DELAY. If it has been determined that a competitor has willfully delayed their progress on course between the last fence and the finish line, the competitor will be penalized with fifteen(15) penalty points at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

2. Time Faults.

- 2.1 Time Faults for Exceeding the Optimum Time:

- Phases A : 1 penalty point per commenced second
- Phase D: 0.4 penalty point per commenced second

- 2.2 Exceeding the Time Limit.

- Phases A and/or D: Elimination

- 2.3 Time Faults for Excessive Speed on Phase D.

- Preliminary, Training, Pre Training and Entry divisions: Each commenced second under the Speed Fault Time - 1 penalty point.

3. **Additional reasons for elimination.** The following faults are penalized by elimination, in addition to the elimination listed in Articles D311.1.1, D311.1.2 and D311.1.3. (See also regulations for Disqualification D116).

~~3.1 Deliberately starting before being given the signal~~

~~3.12~~ Jumping or attempting to jump any obstacle without headgear or with an unfastened retention harness

~~3.23~~ Willful obstruction of an overtaking competitor or failure to follow the instructions of the officials while being overtaken

~~3.34~~ Failure to stop when signaled

~~3.45~~ Unauthorized assistance

~~3.56~~ Error of course not rectified

~~3.67~~ Omission of obstacle or compulsory passage

~~3.78~~ Retaking an obstacle already jumped

~~3.89~~ Jumping an obstacle in the wrong order

~~3.940~~ Alteration of obstacles

~~3.104~~ Failure to pass start and finish flags mounted

4. Elimination is left to the discretion of the Ground Jury in the following cases:
 - 4.1 Jumping, or attempting to jump an obstacle with incorrect headgear or without headgear or with an unfastened retention harness (Article D114.1.3).
 - 4.2 Performing the test with incorrect saddlery, dress, equipment or with illegal whip or spurs (Article D114).

ARTICLE D312 CROSS-COUNTRY DEFINITIONS OF FAULTS

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

1. **Refusal.** At obstacles or elements with height (exceeding 30 cm), a horse is considered to have refused if it stops in front of the obstacle or element to be jumped. After a refusal, if the competitor redoubles or changes his efforts without success, or if the horse is re-presented at the obstacle after stepping back and stops again this is a second refusal and so on.
At all other obstacles or elements (i.e. 30 cm or less in height) a stop followed immediately by a standing jump is not penalized, but if the halt is sustained or in any way prolonged, this constitutes a refusal. The horse may step sideways but if he steps back even with one foot this is a refusal. If the horse hesitates but the forward motion is maintained, it is not considered a refusal. After a refusal, if the competitor redoubles or changes his efforts without success, or if the horse is re-presented at the obstacle after stepping back and stops again this is a second refusal and so on.
2. **Run-out.**
 - 2.1 A horse is considered to have run-out if, having been presented at the element or obstacle; it avoids that element or obstacle in such a way that the head and neck of the horse and the head of the rider when mounted fail to pass between the extremities of the element or obstacle flagged.
 - 2.2 A competitor will also be penalized if the horse disobediently avoids that part of the fence at which it has been presented, but succeeds in negotiating the obstacle at some other part between the flags.
However, a rider is permitted to change his mind as to where he jumps an obstacle or element at any time, without penalty. If, however, the horse avoids part of the obstacle at which it has been presented, penalties are incurred.
 - 2.3 Judging of Bounce obstacles:
At any obstacle where the distance between elements is 5 metres or less (ie 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, third elements of a combination. Thus if a rider “changes his mind” while negotiating the first element of a “bounce” and, for example then goes the longer route, he will be penalized for a run-out.

3. **Circle.**
 - 3.1 At a single obstacle, a horse is considered to have circled if, while attempting to negotiate the obstacle, it crosses its original track before successfully negotiating the obstacle.
 - 3.2 After being penalized by a refusal, run-out or circle, a competitor is permitted to cross his original track without penalty in order to make another attempt and may also circle one or more times without penalty until he again presents his horse at the obstacle.
 - 3.3 At separately numbered obstacles, a competitor may circle between or around them without penalty provided he has not presented his horse at the second or subsequent obstacles.
 - 3.4 At an obstacle composed of several elements (A,B,C etc.) a horse will be penalized if it passes around any element or circles between the elements at any time between first being presented at the obstacle and finally completing the last element. See diagrams in Annex 5 (see Art D310.2.3 for possible exception at black flagged alternatives)
4. **Fall.**
 - 4.1 FALL OF COMPETITOR. A competitor is considered to have fallen when he is separated from the horse in such a way as to necessitate remounting or vaulting into the saddle.
 - 4.2 FALL OF HORSE. A horse is considered to have fallen when at the same time; both the shoulder and quarters have touched either the ground or the obstacle and the ground.
 - 4.3 MANDATORY RETIREMENT. A competitor/horse that has been eliminated according to conditions set out in Art 311-1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 must immediately retire and leave the course. See Art D 302.5 for conditions by which eliminated competitors may continue in a subsequent test on an hors concours basis.
5. **Obstacles composed of Several Elements/Related Obstacles.**
 - 5.1 OBSTACLES COMPOSED OF SEVERAL ELEMENTS. At an obstacle composed of several elements, a competitor may refuse, run out and/or circle only twice in all without incurring elimination. If he refuses, runs out or circles at any element, he is permitted to retake any elements already jumped although he is liable to be penalized 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.
 - 5.2 COMBINATION OF OBSTACLES. Where two or more obstacles are sited together but are designed as separate problems and numbered accordingly, a competitor may not, under penalty of elimination, retake any obstacle already jumped.
6. **Instructions to Officials.** Where there is any doubt as to the correct interpretation of the rules of judging any element, obstacle or combination of obstacles, it is recommended that the Technical Delegate, on the advice of the Ground Jury, should approve the instructions to the Officials, providing a rough sketch if necessary. All competitors will be informed at the briefing (if one is held) and it shall be posted as soon as possible after the Technical Delegate's decision. It should also be posted with the Course Plan.

ARTICLE D313 JUMPING TEST

1. **Object & General Description.** This test is similar to an ordinary show jumping competition, but without any attempt to find a 'winner' of this test on its own. Its main objective is to prove that, after a test of cross-country, the horses have retained the suppleness, energy and obedience necessary for them to continue, and that they are well trained in the specialist discipline of show jumping.
2. The nature of the course, its length, the speed demanded and the dimensions of the obstacles depend on the degree of difficulty of the whole competition.

ARTICLE D314 RULES GOVERNING THE JUMPING TEST

1. In any circumstances not specifically covered by these rules, FEI Rules for Jumping Events shall apply.
2. Competitors must immediately enter the arena when their number is called under penalty of elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.
3. Unless permission has been given by the Ground Jury, it is forbidden under penalty of elimination for competitors to enter the arena on foot once the competition has started.
4. Competitors must enter and leave the arena mounted except with permission of the Ground Jury/Judge or in the case of an accident during the round. Failure to do so incurs elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.
5. A competitor/horse leaving the arena, including prior to starting, without permission of the Ground Jury, will be eliminated.
- ~~6. Starting. After the bell has been rung to signal permission to start, the competitor should cross the starting line within a 45 second countdown at which point his time will start. The competitor must not start before the signal has been given under penalty of elimination.~~
- ~~7. If the competitor does not obey the signal to stop during the test, he may be eliminated at the discretion of the Ground Jury except where specifically provided under Article D319.2.2. The competitor continues at his own risk, any penalties will count, and the clock should continue to run.~~
- ~~8. If, after an interruption, the competitor starts and jumps or attempts to jump without waiting for the signal he will be eliminated.~~
- ~~69.~~ When there is a refusal, run-out or circle in the second or third element of a combination, the competitor must re-take all the jumps in the combination. Failure to do so incurs elimination.
- ~~740.~~ Resistance includes: taking more than 45 seconds to jump a single obstacle or the first part of a combination and resistance continuously for 45 seconds during the test.
- ~~844.~~ An uncorrected deviation from the course incurs elimination including:
 - not crossing the starting line or the finishing line between the flags
 - omitting an obstacle
 - not jumping the obstacles in the correct order
 - not jumping the obstacles in the direction indicated
 - jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle that does not form part of the course
- ~~12. Saluting the President of the Ground Jury or Judge is obligatory prior to starting.~~

~~943.~~ Competitors are forbidden to jump or attempt to jump an obstacle in the arena before starting under penalty of elimination.

~~1044.~~ Any form of unauthorized assistance received by a mounted competitor between the starting signal and crossing the finishing line will be penalized by elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

~~115.~~ Any help given to a mounted competitor to adjust his/her saddlery during his test is considered unauthorized assistance. To hand a mounted competitor his headgear, whip and/or spectacles during his test is not considered unauthorized assistance.

~~126.~~ The act of officials or other persons in the arena of warning a competitor of a deviation from the course constitutes unauthorized assistance. In this event, the competitor may be eliminated at the discretion of the Ground Jury and the official or other persons may be subject to sanction at the discretion of the Ground Jury.

~~137.~~ The bell/whistle (or other sound) is used to communicate to the competitors. The President, a designated member if the The responsibility for its use rests with the President of the Ground Jury or the judge is in charge of the bell and responsible for its use. -

- To give permission to the competitors to enter the arena when the course is ready for their inspection and to signal that the inspection time is over.
- To give the signal to start and to activate a 45 seconds countdown. The 45 seconds countdown sets the time that the competitor can spare before commencing his/her their round. The Ground Jury has the right to interrupt the 45-second countdown if unforeseen circumstances occur. The competitor must not start before the signal has been given under penalty of elimination. Disobediences, falls, etc., occurring between the signal to start and the moment the competitor crosses the starting line in the correct direction, are not penalized. After the bell has rung, crossing the starting line in the correct direction for a second time before jumping the first obstacle is counted as disobedience.
- To signal the competitor to stop for any reason or following an unforeseen incident
- To signal the competitor to continue the round after an interruption
- To signal the competitor that an obstacle and/or flag knocked down or displaced following a disobedience has been replaced
- To signal by prolonged and repeated ringing that the competitor has been eliminated

14. If the competitor does not obey the signal to stop during the test, he may be eliminated at the discretion of the Ground Jury except where specifically provided under Article D319.2.2. The competitor continues at his own risk, any penalties will count, and the clock should continue to run.

15. If, after an interruption, the competitor starts and jumps or attempts to jump without waiting for the signal he will be eliminated.

ARTICLE D315 JUMPING COURSE

1. **Arena.** See Annex 6 for recommended arena size, the arena must be enclosed. While a horse is in the arena during a competition, the entrances and exits must be closed.

2. **Track.** The track of the course will be winding with changes of direction and will include related distances. It will be in accordance with the condition in which a well-trained, fit horse may be expected to be at this stage of the competition. No acrobatic feat of jumping or of turning will be demanded; nor will a compulsory passage be included.
3. **Speeds and Distances.** Within the limits shown in Annex 6, Course Designers are free to plan a track suitable to the level of the competition. The length of the course must be measured accurately to the nearest meter taking into account, particularly on the turns, of the normal line followed by the horse. This normal line must pass through the middle of the obstacle.
4. **Marking the Course.**
 - 4.1 Completely red flags and completely white flags must be used to mark the following details of the course. The red flags must always be passed on the right hand side of the competitor and the white flags on the left hand side.
 - 4.1.1 The start.
 - 4.1.2 The side limits of the obstacles. Flags should be attached to the inside of the wing or standard of the obstacles. They may also stand independently. One red flag and one white flag must be placed at vertical obstacles and at least two red and two white flags to define the limits of spread and ascending obstacles.
 - 4.1.3 The finish.
5. **Start and Finish lines.** The starting line may not be more than 25 m nor less than 6m from the first obstacle. The finishing line may not be less than 15 m nor more than 25 m from the last obstacle. In indoor arenas, the finishing line may not be less than 10 m from the last obstacle.
6. **Plan of the Course.** A plan of the course must show the following: positions of the start and finishing lines, relative positions of the obstacles and numbers, the track to be followed marked by a series of arrows showing direction each obstacle must be jumped, length of course, speed allowed, time allowed and time limit; and any decisions made by the Ground Jury with regard to the course. The plan of the course for the Jumping Test must be available at least one hour before the start of that test.
7. **Adjustment of Course Length.** Once the competition has started only the Ground Jury may decide that an obvious error has been committed in the calculation of the length of the course. This decision may be made after the third competitor without fall or disobedience has finished its round. If it is apparent there has been an error the Ground Jury has the option to vary the time allowed. The scores of the competitors who have ridden to that point will be adjusted accordingly.

ARTICLE D316 JUMPING OBSTACLES

1. **General.** The obstacles should be standard show jumping obstacles. There will be 9-12 in number with 15 efforts maximum depending on the level of the event as per limits shown in Annex 7.
2. **Dimensions:** The dimensions of the obstacles allowed for each division shall not exceed the limits shown in Annex 7. At least one third of the obstacles shall be of maximum dimensions. A tolerance of 5 cm

in height is acceptable, if dictated by the terrain or by the spacing of the cups.

3. **Type of Obstacles.** The obstacles should have a balance of vertical and spread obstacles and shall include at least two doubles or a double and a treble. Exception: For the Entry and Pre Training divisions see Annex 1. Closed and partially closed/open combinations are not permitted. A water jump is not permitted but a water ditch with rails over is allowed. Inclusion of water obstacles is not encouraged. For reasons of safety, loose poles placed on the ground are not permitted as ground lines. Plastic Cups and Pins or FEI approved "safety" breakaway cups of 25 mm must be used for the top rail of the front, centre and back poles of all show jumping obstacles including warm-up obstacles. Inclusion of banks ramps and mounds is not recommended. Alternative obstacles are permitted. These jumps are to be marked on the course plan with the same number and with the word "Alternative"
 - 3.1 STRAIGHT OBSTACLE. When an obstacle or part of an obstacle comprises several elements placed one above the other and positioned in the same vertical plane (straight obstacle). Only the fall of the top element is penalized.
 - 3.2 SPREAD OBSTACLE. When an obstacle which requires only one effort comprises elements which are not positioned in the same vertical plane, the fall of one or several elements only counts as one fault whatever the number and position of the elements which have fallen. Trees, hedges etc. used as filling are not liable for penalties.
 - 3.3 COMBINATION OBSTACLES.
 - 3.3.1 Double, triple or higher combinations means a collection of two, three or more obstacles with distances between each of 7 m minimum and 12 m maximum and requiring two, three or several successive efforts.
 - 3.3.2 The distance is measured from the base of the obstacle on the landing side to the base of the next obstacle on the take-off side.
 - 3.3.3 In combinations, each obstacle of the group must be jumped separately and consecutively. Failure to do so incurs elimination. Faults committed at any obstacle of a combination are penalized separately.
 - 3.3.4 Penalties for faults made at each element and during different attempts, are counted separately and added together.

ARTICLE D317 JUMPING SCORING

1. Faults at obstacles.

- Knocking down an obstacle, 4 penalties
- First disobedience 4 penalties
- Second disobedience in the whole test Elimination
- First Fall of horse or competitor Elimination & Mandatory Retirement

Note: At Equine Canada competitions in divisions where the height of the Jumping Test does not exceed 1.05 metres, elimination is after the

third disobedience. In this case the penalties are awarded for the second disobedience will be 8.

See Art D 302.5 for conditions in which eliminated competitors may continue in a subsequent test on an hors concours basis.

2. **Time faults.** Completing the course in less than the time allowed is not rewarded, but exceeding the time allowed is penalized by one penalty for each second or part of a second in excess of the time allowed, up to the time limit, which is twice the time allowed. Exceeding the time limit incurs elimination. **Note:** At Equine Canada competitions in divisions where the height of the Jumping Test does not exceed 1.05 metres, (Training division) exceeding the time allowed is penalized by one quarter of a penalty point for each second or part of a second in excess of the time allowed up to the time limit. Exceeding the time limit incurs elimination.

3. Additional Reasons for Elimination.

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

- 3.1.1 Not entering the arena when the competitor's number is called (Article D314.2).
- 3.1.2 Not entering the arena mounted or not leaving the arena mounted (Article D314.3).
- 3.1.3 Any unauthorized assistance (Articles D314.1145).
- 3.1.4 Not stopping when the bell is rung during the test (Articles D314.147 and D319.2).
- 3.1.5 Jumping, or attempting to jump an obstacle with incorrect headgear or without headgear or with an unfastened retention harness (Article D114.1).
- 3.1.6 Performing the test with incorrect saddlery, dress, equipment or with illegal whip or spurs (Article D114).

3.2 Elimination must be applied by the Ground Jury in the following cases:

- 3.2.1 Jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle in the arena before the start of the test (Article D314.156).
- 3.2.2 Starting before the signal is given and jumping the first obstacle of the course (Article D314.156).
- 3.2.3 A horse resisting for 45 consecutive seconds during the test (Article D314.740).
- 3.2.4 Taking more than 45 seconds to jump an obstacle, or the first part of a combination (Article D314.740).
- 3.2.5 Omitting to cross the starting and/or finishing lines between the flags (Article D314.844).
- 3.2.6 Jumping an obstacle that does not form part of the course during the test (Article D314.844).
- 3.2.7 Omitting to jump an obstacle of the course (Article D314.844).
- 3.2.8 Jumping an obstacle in the wrong order (Article D314.844).
- 3.2.9 Jumping an obstacle in the wrong direction (Article D314.844).
- 3.2.10 Jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle after an interruption without waiting for the bell (Article D314.158).
- 3.2.11 Not jumping all the fences of a combination again after a disobedience (Article D314.69).

3.2.12 Not crossing the finishing line mounted before leaving the arena (Article D314.4).

3.2.13 A loose horse leaving the arena before the end of the test, including before starting (Article D314.4/D314.5), provided the arena is correctly closed in accordance with the Rules.

3.2.14 Accepting, while mounted, any object whatsoever during the Test, except headgear, whip, and/or spectacles (Article D314.1145).

3.2.15 Error of course not rectified (Article D314.844).

3.2.16 Showing an obstacle to the horse after a refusal and before stepping back to jump it.

ARTICLE D318 TIME

1. **Time of the Round.** The time of the round is the time taken by a competitor to complete the round, plus any time corrections. It starts at the precise moment the mounted competitor crosses the start line in the correct direction, providing the starting signal has been given, or if earlier at the moment the 45 seconds countdown after the starting signal expires. It extends to the moment the mounted competitor crosses the finishing line having jumped the last obstacle. Both these lines must be crossed in the direction indicated on the plan.

2. **Time Allowed.** The length of the course and the speed demanded determine the Time Allowed. The Time Limit is twice the Time Allowed.

3. **Recording Time.** Three watches which can be stopped and restarted without the hand returning to zero must be provided. Two watches are required in case the automatic timing breaks down and one watch to measure the time taken to start after the bell has been rung, disobedience, interruptions, the time taken between two consecutive obstacles and the time-limit for resistance. The President or a member of the Ground Jury must have a stop watch.

4. Interrupted Time.

4.1 Judges must take great care that the clock is stopped and restarted in accordance with the conditions for the competition in such a manner that the interrupted time can be subtracted from the total time take for the round.

4.2 While the clock is stopped, the competitor remains free to move around until the ringing of the bell giving permission to start again. The clock is re-started when the competitor reaches the place where the clock was stopped Exception in the case of a disobedience with a knockdown Article D319.1 applies

4.3 The responsibility for starting and stopping the clock rests solely with the Ground Jury (the President or one of the Judges). The timing equipment must be such that this procedure can be followed. The Time Keeper may not be responsible for this function.

4.4 Falls and disobediences during interrupted time.

4.4.1 The time of a round is interrupted only under the provisions of Article D319. The clock is not stopped in the event of a deviation from the course, a run-out or a refusal.

4.4.2 Falls of horse or competitor during interrupted time are always penalized.

4.4.3 Disobediences are not penalized during interrupted time.

4.4.4 The provisions concerning elimination remain in force during interrupted time.

ARTICLE D319 TIME CORRECTIONS

1. Knock-downs with Disobediences.

1.1 If, as a result of a disobedience, a competitor displaces or knocks down an obstacle or in all cases where the nature of the obstacle is changed by knocking down the flag, the bell is rung and the clock is stopped until the obstacle has been rebuilt. When the obstacle has been rebuilt, the bell is rung to indicate that the course is ready and that the competitor can continue the round. The competitor is penalized for a refusal and a time correction of 6 seconds is added to the time taken by the competitor to complete the round. The clock is re-started at the moment when the horse leaves the ground at the obstacle where the refusal occurred. If a disobedience with a knock-down occurs at the second or subsequent part of a combination the clock is restarted when the horse leaves the ground at the first element of the combination

2. Stopping during the Round.

2.1 In the event of a competitor not being able to continue the round for any reason or unforeseen circumstance, the bell should be rung to stop the competitor. As soon as it is evident that the competitor is stopping, the clock will be stopped. As soon as the course is ready again, the bell will be rung, and the clock will be restarted when the competitor reaches the precise place where the clock was stopped.

2.2 If a competitor does not stop when the bell is rung, he continues at his own risk, and the clock should not be stopped. The Ground Jury must decide whether the competitor is to be eliminated for ignoring the order to stop or whether under the circumstances he/she should be allowed to continue. If the competitor is not eliminated and is allowed to continue the round, the scores obtained at the obstacles preceding and following the order to stop will count whether they are good or bad.

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

2.3.1 If the dimensions are correct and the obstacle in question has been properly built or if the unforeseen circumstances are not accepted as such by the Ground Jury, the competitor will be penalised as for stopping during the round and the time of the round will be increased by six (6) seconds.

2.3.2 If the obstacle or part of the obstacle needs to be rebuilt or if the unforeseen circumstances are accepted as such by the Ground Jury, the competitor is not penalized. The time of the interruption must be deducted and the clock stopped until the moment when the competitor takes up the track at the point where he stopped. Any delay incurred by the competitor must be taken into consideration and an

appropriate number of seconds deducted from the recorded time.

ARTICLE D320 DEFINITION OF FAULTS

1. Knockdown.

1.1 An obstacle is considered to have been knocked down when, through a mistake of the horse or competitor:

1.1.1 The whole or any upper part of the same vertical plane of it falls, even if the part which falls is arrested in its fall by any other part of the obstacle;

1.1.2 At least one of its ends no longer rests on any part of its support;

1.1.3 Any arrangement intended to maintain the stability of the obstacle and forming an integral part of its support falls.

1.2 Penalties for knocking down an obstacle are those provided for under Article D317.

1.3 If any part of an obstacle, which has been knocked down is likely to impede a competitor in jumping another obstacle, the bell must be rung and the clock stopped while this part is picked up and the way is cleared.

1.4 If a competitor jumps an obstacle correctly which has been improperly rebuilt, he incurs no penalty; but if he knocks down this obstacle he will be penalised in accordance with Article D317.

1.5 If any obstacle of the course, which has been struck by the horse or by the competitor when jumping it, reaches the ground after the finishing line has been crossed, the competitor is not penalized. But if this obstacle (single or combination) is the last on the course and if it starts to fall before the competitor has crossed the finishing line, it counts as a fault, even if the obstacle reaches the ground after the finishing line has been crossed. However, it does not count as a fault when the obstacle reaches the ground after the competitor has left the arena.

2. Disobediences.

2.1 The following are considered as disobediences and are penalised as such (Article D317):

2.1.1 a refusal

2.1.2 a run-out

2.1.3 a resistance

2.1.4 a more or less regular circle or group of circles no matter where they occur on the course or for whatever reason

2.2 Notwithstanding the above, the following is not considered to be a disobedience:

- circling for up to 45 seconds after a run-out or a refusal (no matter the obstacle has to be rebuilt or not) to get into position to jump an obstacle

3. Deviation from Course.

3.1 It is a deviation from the course when the competitor:

3.1.1 does not follow the course as set out on the published plan

3.1.2 does not cross the starting line or the finishing line between the flags in the correct direction (Article D317.3.2.5)

3.1.3 omits a compulsory turning point)

3.1.4 does not jump the obstacles in the order or in the direction indicated (Articles D317.3.2.8 and D317.3.2.9)

3.1.5 jumps or attempts to jump an obstacle which do not form part of the course or omits an obstacle. Obstacles not included in the course should be crossed off but failure to do so by the arena party will not preclude the elimination of a competitor for jumping an obstacle not forming part of the course. (Article D317.3.2.6)

3.2 An uncorrected deviation from the course incurs elimination.

4. Corrected deviation from the course.

To correct a deviation from the course, the competitor must resume the course at the point where the deviation took place.

5. Refusal.

5.1 It is a refusal when a horse halts in front of an obstacle which it must jump whether or not the horse knocks it down or displaces it.

5.2 Stopping in front of an obstacle without knocking it down and without moving backwards followed immediately by a standing jump is not penalized.

5.3 If the halt is prolonged, if the horse steps back, either voluntarily or not, even a single pace, it counts as a refusal.

5.4 If a horse slides through an obstacle, the Judge must decide immediately if it is to count as disobedience or as an obstacle knocked down. If he decides that it is a disobedience, the bell is rung at once and the competitor must be ready to attempt the obstacle again as soon as it has been rebuilt. If the Judge decides that it is not a disobedience the bell is not rung and competitor must continue the round. He is then penalized as for an obstacle knocked down. If the bell has been rung and the competitor jumps other elements of the combination in his stride, it does not entail elimination or any further penalty should he knock down this part of the combination.

6. Run-out. It is a run-out when the horse escapes the control of its rider and avoids an obstacle which it has to jump.

6.1 When a horse jumps an obstacle between two red flags or between two white flags the obstacle has not been jumped correctly. The competitor is penalized as for a run-out and he must jump the obstacle again correctly

6.2 It is considered to be a run-out and is penalized as such for a horse or any part of a horse to go past the extended line of an obstacle to be jumped , or of an element of a combination , or of the finishing line or of a compulsory turning point.

6.3 It is considered to be a run-out and is penalized as such for a horse or any part of a horse to go past the extended line of an obstacle to be jumped , or of an element of a combination , or of the finishing line or of a compulsory turning point.

7. Resistance

7.1 It is a resistance when the horse refuses to go forward, makes a halt for any reason, makes one or several more or less regular or complete half turns, rears or steps back for whatever reason.

7.2 It is equally a resistance when the competitor stops his horse at any moment and for any reason, except in the event of an incorrectly built obstacle or to indicate unforeseen circumstances

to the Ground Jury. A resistance is penalised as for a refusal except in the circumstance laid out in Article D317 paragraph 3.2.3.

8. Fall.

8.1 FALL OF COMPETITOR. A competitor is considered to have fallen when he is separated from the horse in such a way as to necessitate remounting or vaulting into the saddle.

8.2 FALL OF HORSE. A horse is considered to have fallen when at the same time; both the shoulder and quarters have touched either the ground or the obstacle and 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 its liable to injure itself.

8.3 A fall of a horse or competitor or both is penalized wherever it takes place in the arena.

CHAPTER 4 THREE DAY EVENTS

ARTICLE D401 INTRODUCTION

1. Three Day Events are comprised of three distinct tests usually taking place on three days during which a competitor rides the same horse throughout.
 - 1.1 A Dressage Test.
 - 1.2 A Cross Country Test which may include a Phase A at the discretion of the Organizing Committee.
 - 1.3 A Jumping Test.
2. The tests must be conducted in the order listed.

ARTICLE D402 LEVELS OF THREE-DAY EVENTS

The following levels of competition may be offered at a Three Day Event: Advanced, Intermediate, Preliminary. Three Day Events may be held as nationally sanctioned (Equine Canada – Gold) Three Day Events or Internationally Sanctioned (FEI) Three Day Events.

ARTICLE D403 THREE-DAY EVENTS RULES

1. **International (FEI) Three-Day Events.** These competitions are conducted strictly in accordance with FEI Rules for Three Day Events, the FEI General Regulations and the FEI Veterinary Regulations.
2. **National (Equine Canada Gold) Three Day Events.** These competitions are conducted in accordance with the FEI Rules for Three-Day Events (but not the FEI General Regulations or Veterinary Regulations), together with the rules in this book and the exceptions noted in paragraph 3 below. Where there is an inconsistency between the rules in this book and the FEI Rules for Three-Day Events, the latter will prevail.
3. **Exceptions to FEI Rules for National (Equine Canada Gold) Three Day Events.**
 - 3.1 OFFICIALS – the Ground Jury, Technical Delegate, Course Designer, Veterinary commission and any other judges or officials of a nationally sanctioned Three Day event shall be appointed in accordance with Chapter Five of these rules.
 - 3.2 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS AT THE SAME EVENT – The International Ground Jury, Judges and Technical Delegate may be used for the National competition. The same Course Designer and Veterinary Commission may be used for both competitions.
 - 3.3 APPROVAL – All Three Day Events, including International and National Three Day Events must be approved by the Canadian Eventing Committee. Specifically, this approval shall include the date and site of the Event. For proposed new Three Day Events, additional information may be requested.

- 3.4 MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS – Three Day Events. It is mandatory to have Advanced Life support (ACLS certified) trained and equipped personnel on site for both the Cross-Country and the Jumping tests. Radio communication is to be made available to alert emergency services immediately.
- 3.5 CONTROL OF MEDICATIONS OF Horses must be conducted in accordance with Equine Canada Regulations (Article D112). It is to be noted for this purpose that the Dressage Test of an Event is not to be considered as a dressage competition.
- 3.6 INQUIRIES, PROTESTS AND APPEALS will be conducted according to Article D117.
- 3.7 PROTECTIVE HEADGEAR REGULATION Article D114 will be enforced at all EC sanctioned Three-Day Events.

**CHAPTER 5
OFFICIALS**

ARTICLE D501 GROUND JURY

1. Appointment of Officials

Officials will be appointed by the Organising Committee according to the different types and level of competitions and in accordance with the following tables:

Equine Canada Category:	Horse Trials Bronze	Horse Trials Silver	Horse Trials Gold
Ground Jury	<u>Two</u> members President and member – strongly recommended be EC Eventing licensed officials but can be EC gold or platinum license holders	<u>Two</u> members President and member from FEI or EC officials lists Three Day Event, Dressage or Jumper or Eventing Jumper Judge or Steward or Technical Delegate	
Technical Delegate (TD) (Art D504)	From Equine Canada Level 1, 2 or 3 list or FEI Eventing TD lists		Preliminary – From Equine Canada Level 2, 3 or FEI TD lists Intermediate & Advanced – From Equine Canada Level 3 or FEI TD lists
Dressage Judges (Art D502/503)	Strongly recommended from EC Dressage or Three Day Event licensed or “trained” judge lists or FEI but may be EC gold or platinum license holders	From EC ‘r’ ‘B’ ‘M’ or ‘S’ Dressage Judge or above or Level 1, 2 or 3 Three Day Event Judge or FEI Dressage or Eventing Judge lists	Preliminary & Intermediate – from EC ‘r’ “B” ‘M’ or “S” Dressage Judge or above or Level 2 or 3 Three Day Event Judge or FEI Dressage or Eventing judge lists Advanced – at least one EC ‘B’ Dressage Judge or above or Level 3 Three Day

		Event Judge
Jumping Test Judge (Art D 502/503)	Strongly recommended from EC /FEI Jumping or Eventing judge, or EC Eventing Jumper Judge lists but may be EC gold or platinum license holders	From EC ‘r’ or ‘S’ Jumper Judge or Level 1, 2 or 3 Three Day Event Judge or EC Eventing Jumper Judge or FEI Eventing or Jumper judge lists
Steward (Art D508.1)	Strongly recommended - minimum of one from EC or FEI licensed Stewards list	
Cross Country Course Designer (CD) (Art D 506)	From Equine Canada licensed Level 1, 2, or 3 or FEI Eventing CD or “ In Training “lists	Preliminary - from Equine Canada Level 2, 3 licensed or “ In Training “ lists or FEI Eventing CD lists Intermediate & Advanced - from EC Level 3 licensed or “ In Training” or FEI Eventing CD lists
Show Jumping Course Designer (Art D506.3.3)	Recommended - from EC or FEI Jumping CD lists	
Veterinarian (D507)	Strongly recommended on grounds during cross country and show jumping	

Notes:

1. At Equine Canada silver and gold sanctioned competitions, individuals serving on the Ground Jury who are not licensed judges may not judge the Dressage or Jumping tests. In these cases the Organising Committee must appoint additional judges in accordance with Articles D502 and D503 to judge the relevant tests.
2. It is strongly recommended that Organizers holding Equine Canada Bronze sanctioned competitions use EC Officials to comprise the Ground Jury and to judge the dressage and show jumping tests.
3. Ground Juries of FEI sanctioned divisions must be appointed in accordance with FEI regulations and must be selected from the list of

- FEI Eventing Judges and/or National Eventing Judges of the appropriate level.
- 4 At Equine Canada sanctioned Three Day Events the Organizing Committee must select the President and two Ground Jury members from the list of EC or FEI Three Day Event or Dressage or Jumper Judges of the appropriate level.
- 2. Restrictions.**
- 2.1 The following may not serve as a Judge in a particular division:
- 2.1.1 The Chairman of the Organizing Committee / Event Director/Organiser of the event.
- 2.1.2 A competitor entered in that division.
- 2.1.3 A member of the family of those mentioned in ArtD2.1.1 and D2.1.2 above. For definition of this, see Rules of Equine Canada, Section A, Glossary.
- 2.1.4 At the National Championships only, an individual who has instructed or coached any competitor with or without pay within six months of the date of the event, except as part of an instructional clinic of three days or less duration.
- 2.2 The following may not serve on the Ground Jury at an event (in addition to the above):
- 2.2.1 The Chairman of the organizing committee of the event.
- 2.2.2 The Technical Delegate of the same event.
- 2.2.3 The Cross Country or Jumping Test Course Designer of the same event.
- 2.2.4 A member of the Appeal Committee of the same event.
- 3. Duties and Responsibilities.**
- 3.1 At Horse Trials, the President of the Ground Jury together with the Technical Delegate, Course Designer and Organising Committee shall endeavour to ensure that all arrangements for the event including the arenas, courses and obstacles are appropriate. If after consultation with the Technical Delegate, the Ground Jury is not satisfied with the arrangements or courses, it is authorised to modify them.
- 3.2 At Horse Trials the President of the Ground Jury or a member of the Ground Jury designated by the President shall inspect the cross-country and jumping test courses.
- 3.3 The Ground Jury will judge the Dressage Test provided that the members are accredited in accordance with the rules as defined in Article D502.1. Additional judges may be appointed by the Organising Committee in accordance with the rules as defined in Article D502.1 additional judges are appointed, the Ground Jury will still be responsible for all decisions.
- 3.4 At Horse Trials, The Ground Jury or the Technical Delegate, if the former is involved with the judging of the Dressage or Jumping Tests, will be responsible for the judging and timekeeping of the Cross-Country Test. One of them must be in contact with or at the control centre to adjudicate on unforeseen eventualities.
- 3.5 The Ground Jury will be responsible for determining objections or appeals against decisions by technical personnel, including obstacle judges and timekeepers, on the Cross-Country Test and may substitute their judgment for that of any judge or official, whether in favour of the competitor or not.

- 3.6 The Ground Jury will be responsible for the judging of the Jumping Test. This duty may be delegated to an additional judge or panel of judges appointed by the Organising Committee in accordance with the rules as defined in Article D502.2 but the Ground Jury will remain responsible for all decisions.
- 3.7 Any member of the Ground Jury shall have the duty and full authority at any time during the Event to eliminate from the event any horse that is lame, sick or exhausted and any rider that is unfit to continue and to take action in cases of dangerous riding. There is no appeal against such a decision.
- 4. Jurisdiction of the Ground Jury.**
- 4.1 At Horse Trials the jurisdiction of the Ground Jury begins with the first competitor in the Dressage Test or the First Horse Inspection if held.
- 4.2 The members of the Ground Jury must be present on the competition site at least one hour before the start of the competition and are obliged to remain on the grounds until the end of the time limit for objections at the end of each test or the posting of the final results.

ARTICLE D502 JUDGING OF THE DRESSAGE AND JUMPING TESTS

1. Dressage Test.

- 1.1 QUALIFICATIONS: Judges must be selected in accordance with Art D 501.1
- 1.2 At Three Day Events and at all championships a minimum of two judges must be used to judge the dressage test. At Horse Trials, other than championships, one judge may be used.
- 1.3 At Horse Trials a dressage judge cannot be asked to mark more than sixty (60) entries in a single day.
- 1.4 Provisions for Test Ride: If there is more than one judge it is desirable that, before the dressage test, a horse and rider which are not competing in the competition be placed at the disposal of the officiating judges so that they can discuss together and come to an agreement on their personal appreciation. Provision of such a horse and rider is obligatory at championship events. Horse and rider must be representative of the competition level.

2. Jumping Test.

- QUALIFICATIONS: Judges or judging panel must be selected in accordance with Art D 501.1

ARTICLE D503 ADDITIONAL JUDGES

Additional Judges may be appointed by the Organising Committee to judge the Dressage or Jumping Tests. These judges must be selected from the list of FEI or EC Officials and are subject to the qualifications and restrictions outlined in Article D501.

ARTICLE D504 TECHNICAL DELEGATE

1. Qualifications.

- 1.1 For all Equine Canada Eventing competitions, the Technical Delegate will be selected from the current directory of EC or FEI Eventing Technical Delegates.

- 1.1.1 For Training, Pre-Training and Entry Horse Trials, the Technical Delegate must be a EC Level 1 (recorded) Technical Delegate or above.
- 1.1.2 For Preliminary Horse Trials, the Technical Delegate must be EC Level 2 (junior) Technical Delegate or above.
- 1.1.3 For Intermediate and Advanced Horse Trials and Three-Day Events the Technical Delegate must be a EC Level 3 (senior) Technical Delegate or above.
- 1.2 The Technical Delegate for National Championships must be EC Level 3 or FEI Technical Delegate and must be approved by the EC Canadian Eventing Committee.

2. Duties and Responsibilities.

- 2.1 The Technical Delegate will approve the technical and administrative arrangements for the conduct of the event; for the examinations and inspections of horses where appropriate, for accommodation of horses and riders where appropriate and for the stewarding of the event.
- 2.2 The Technical Delegate will verify that the competition timetable, prepared by the competition organizer is appropriate according to Art D 106.2. The Technical Delegate may consult the President of the Ground Jury in this process.
- 2.3 The Technical Delegate will inspect and approve the arenas and courses for exercising, warm-up and competition for all three tests, including the type and dimensions of the obstacles, with particular reference to their suitability for the divisions of the competition. He/she must be able to inspect early enough to allow for modifications to be made. He/she may request one or more non-competition horses to try out any part of the arenas or courses or any obstacles.
- 2.4 The Technical Delegate will supervise the briefing and conduct of all technical personnel including jump judges and timekeepers.
- 2.5 The Technical Delegate will investigate all enquiries regarding scoring, including penalties awarded and will advise the Ground Jury on any decisions they are required to make.
- 2.6 Until he/she has reported to the Ground Jury that he/she is satisfied with all the arrangements, the authority of the Technical Delegate is absolute. Thereafter he/she will continue to supervise the technical and administrative conduct of the event and will advise and assist the Ground Jury, Veterinary Commission and Organising Committee.
- 2.7 At Horse Trials, the Technical Delegate may need to serve in place of the Ground Jury during the Cross-Country test (see Article D501.3.4).
- 2.8 The Technical Delegate is empowered by the National Federation to downgrade a competition to a lower level or to withdraw the recognition of a competition where circumstances warrant and the Organising Committee is obliged to carry out the Technical Delegate's instructions regarding the course(s) and technical aspects of the competition.
- 2.9 The Technical Delegate will protect the interests of the competitors, judges and the event organisers.

- 2.10 The Technical Delegate will complete and file with Equine Canada National Federation office within three days of the completion of the event the EC Eventing Technical Delegate Competition Report. The Competition Report will include a record of all disputes and how adjudicated.

3. Restrictions.

- 3.1 The following may not act as the Technical Delegate at an event:
 - 3.1.1 A competitor entered in the event.
 - 3.1.2 A member of the Ground Jury of the event.
 - 3.1.3 The Organizer/Director of the event or a member of the Organizer/Director's immediate family.
 - 3.1.4 The course designer and/or head course builder for the event.
- 3.2 No Technical Delegate may officiate at the same event more than two (2) consecutive events unless exemption has been approved by Equine Canada . Request for exemption must be submitted to Equine Canada by November 1st of the year prior to the competition.

ARTICLE D505 APPRENTICE/ASSISTANT TECHNICAL DELEGATE

An Apprentice or Assistant Technical Delegate serves in an educational capacity only and does not have jurisdiction other than those assigned by the official Technical Delegate of the competition.

Organising Committees of events with large numbers of competitors are strongly encouraged to secure the services of an Assistant Technical Delegate. Organising Committees are however, not responsible for any costs related to the Assistant.

ARTICLE D506 COURSE DESIGNER

- 1. **Qualifications:** The Course Designer must be selected from the current list of accredited Equine Canada Eventing Course Designers in accordance with Art D 501. For 2014, the course designer may be "In Training". To be considered "In Training" the individual must hold an Equine Canada Gold level or above Sport License; have filed an application with Equine Canada Eventing department for Eventing Course Designer status, and must have successfully completed one EC Eventing Course Design Theory course and one Practical Building course.

An individual recognized by the FEI or another National Federation may serve as the course designer for a specific competition with the approval of Equine Canada.

A Level 1 Eventing Course Designer may design cross country courses up to and including the Equine Canada Training horse trials division.

A Level 2 Eventing Course Designer may design cross country courses up to and including the Equine Canada Preliminary horse trials division and

FEI CIC 1* (short format) division.

A Level 3 Eventing Course Designer may design cross country courses up to and including the Equine Canada Advanced horse trials division and FEI Sanctioned CIC 1* (short format) and CCI 1* (long format) divisions.

2. **Appointment.** The Course Designer, appointed by the Organising Committee.
3. **Duties.**
 - 3.1. The Course Designer is responsible for the layout, measurement, preparation and marking of the route for all phases of the Cross-Country test of Horse Trials and Events. The Course Designer is responsible for the design, construction and marking of all the obstacles used in the Test. on Phase B (when applicable) and Phase D.
 - 3.2. In order to fulfill the responsibilities noted above, the Course Designer must visit the site and review change to the courses or obstacles at least once within 12 months of a competition. The designer should be present during the competition but this is not mandatory.
 - 3.3. The Course Designer is ultimately responsible for the layout, design and construction of the Jumping Test. This duty may be delegated to a jumping course designer but the Eventing course designer should ensure that the course is suitable.
4. **Restrictions:**

The following may not act as the Course Designer at an event

 - 4.1 The Technical Delegate of the event
 - 4.2 A member of the Ground Jury of the event
 - 4.3 The Equine Canada Steward of the event
 - 4.4 A member of the Appeal Committee of the event
5. **Clarifications:**
 - 5.1 The Course Designer may compete in a competition for which he is listed as the Course designer.
 - 5.2 The organizer or a member of the organiser's family may serve as the Course Designer

ARTICLE D507 VETERINARIANS

1. **Duties.**
 - 1.1 At Horse Trials, it is strongly recommended that a Veterinary Delegate appointed by the Organising Committee be present on the grounds during the Cross-Country and Jumping Tests. The Veterinary Delegate will be responsible for carrying out the Inspection and Examination of Horses in accordance with Article D110.
 - 1.2 At Three-Day Events a Veterinary Commission must be appointed according to FEI Rules For Eventing.

ARTICLE D508 ADDITIONAL OFFICIALS

1. **Stewards.** It is most important that regulations concerning drugging, cruelty, rapping, whips and spurs are properly enforced. Organizers should appoint an appropriate number of stewards with access during the competition to all areas under the control of the Organising Committee. The duties of the stewards shall include rule enforcement of the dress and saddlery requirements in accordance with Articles D114 and D115 and rule enforcement of the exercising and warming-up arenas in accordance with Article D107. These Stewards are responsible to the Technical Delegate. All irregularities shall be reported to the Ground Jury.

Stewards may be selected from the current roster of accredited EC Stewards or individuals who have knowledge of the rules for the sport of eventing. It is strongly recommended that an Equine Canada licensed Steward officiates at all eventing competitions, particularly those hosting a Preliminary division and above

2. **Officials at obstacles and stopping points. Jump Judges, Area and Stopping Stewards etc.** One or more officials who are responsible for scoring pertinent rule enforcement and emergencies at their obstacle(s) may be stationed near each obstacle and compulsory passage. They may be authorized to cover more than one obstacle or compulsory passage with the approval of the Technical Delegate. If appropriate, stopping points may also be designated. One or more officials must be stationed at these points as well.
3. **Timekeepers.** As timing plays such an important part in the competition, Organizers must ensure that each competitor's starting and finishing times are accurately taken and recorded by knowledgeable persons.
4. **Cross Country Controller.** It is strongly recommended that each organizer particularly those hosting significant number of competitors, appoint an experienced person as the designated "Cross Country Controller". The Controller will require some assistants to monitor the radios etc.
The Controller's task is to devise with the OC a communication plan for the cross country test, know exactly where every horse is on cross-country, decide when the start of Phase D must be held due to a blockage on the course, decide when horses on Phase D must be held, deploy the emergency services, liaise with the Ground Jury and the TD and advise when any situation is developing, adjust timetables if necessary.
5. **Incident Coordinator:** It is strongly recommended that each organizer appoint an Incident Coordinator to coordinate emergency responses during a competition. This person is not a medical officer and should not participate directly in providing emergency care but rather should arrange for and facilitate the response by appropriate personnel and then record and document the incident. The Incident Coordinator is responsible for the preparation and distribution of the Safety Plan (SEE Art D 113) and may assist the Technical Delegate in the completion and collection of Fall Report Forms

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