

**The Equestrian Federation of Australia**



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**NATIONAL EVENTING RULES**

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**EFFECTIVE 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2007**

The National Eventing Rules may also be found on the  
EFA National Website:

**[www.equestrian.org.au](http://www.equestrian.org.au)**



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## TEXT CHANGES

Additions and amendments to these rules since the last publication in January 2006 are highlighted in **YELLOW**.

The numbers in the index refer to rule numbers (not page numbers).

## **PREAMBLE**

The Equestrian Federation of Australia (EFA) has developed these National Eventing Rules effective from January 2007. They cover all official one, two and three day events held in Australia (referred to as "Official Event(s)"). As from this date, all other texts covering the same matter (ie other editions or amendments) issued previously are superseded.

Although this document sets out the detailed rules for Official Events and includes rules for Three Day Events, reference should be made to the FEI Rules for Eventing and/or all relevant FEI Rule Books for any eventuality not covered in this rule book. In any unforeseen or exceptional circumstances, it is the duty of the official(s) responsible to make a decision in a sporting spirit and in accordance with the intention of these rules.

Any new or amended FEI Rules for Eventing will be incorporated into these rules automatically and will be circulated to appropriate bodies, committees and officials.

Special Note: In these rules, words signifying males only shall extend to and include females.

## **CODE OF CONDUCT**

### **FOR THE WELFARE OF THE HORSE**

The Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI) expects all those involved in international equestrian sport to adhere to the FEI's Code of Conduct and to acknowledge and accept that at all times the welfare of the horse must be paramount and must never be subordinated to competitive or commercial influences.

1. At all stages during the preparation and training of competition horses, welfare must take precedence over all other demands. This includes good horse management, training methods, farriery and tack, and transportation.
2. Horses and competitors must be fit, competent and in good health before they are allowed to compete. This encompasses medication use, surgical procedures that threaten welfare or safety, pregnancy in mares and the misuse of aids.
3. Events must not prejudice horse welfare. This involves paying careful attention to the competition areas, ground surfaces, weather conditions, stabling, site safety and fitness of the horse for onward travel after the event.
4. Every effort must be made to ensure that horses receive proper attention after they have competed and that they are treated humanely when their competition careers are over. This covers proper veterinary care, competition injuries, euthanasia and retirement.
5. The FEI urges all involved with the sport to attain the highest levels of education in their areas of expertise.

## **MEMBERSHIP, CONDUCT & DISCIPLINE**

### **1. ACCEPTANCE OF RULES**

All members of the (EFA) shall accept and be bound by these rules. Making an entry for any Official Event constitutes implicit acceptance of the Rules for Eventing.

Competitors are responsible for knowing and complying with these Rules.

Every eventuality cannot be provided for in these Rules. In any unforeseen or exceptional circumstances, it is the duty of the Technical Delegate to make a decision in a sporting spirit and to approach as nearly as possible the intention of these Rules, the FEI Rules for Eventing and the FEI General Regulations.

### **2. ORDERS**

Riders and owners of competing horses and other people associated with them must, under penalty of elimination, obey any order or direction given to them by any responsible official and they must, in particular, be careful not to do anything liable to upset or hinder the undisturbed progress of the competition.

### **3. DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES**

If any complaint is made that any person at any event to which these rules apply has committed or may have committed a breach of these rules or has been guilty of any conduct which has or may have been derogatory to the character or prejudicial to the interests of the EFA, such written and signed complaint must be lodged with the Technical Delegate officially in attendance at the event during which the cause of the complaint arose or is alleged to have arisen.

The Technical Delegate must forward a report to the appropriate EFA Branch no later than 14 days after the event.

Any complaint after the event must be lodged with the Secretary General of the EFA or an EFA Branch Manager no more than fourteen (14) days after the incident.

All further processes should follow the EFA National Disciplinary Procedures (1 January 2006 and/or any later amendments).

## **PARTICIPATION**

### **4. COMPETITORS & OWNERS**

Riders and owners of all horses competing in Official Events must be current members of the EFA, riders of horses in Preliminary and Introductory classes must be at least Associate Members of the EFA.

#### ***Foreign competitors***

Foreign competitors must submit to the EFA a current licence issued by their own National Federation, to be issued with a guest licence by the National EFA before competing in Official Events. A copy of the guest licence must accompany entries. Foreign competitors who are resident in Australia must become members of the EFA whilst competing at National events in Australia.

#### ***State Teams***

State team riders must be members of the State which they are representing.

#### ***Age of competitors***

Three Star (CNC<sup>\*\*\*</sup>) Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider turns 18.

Two Star (CNC<sup>\*\*</sup>) Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider turns 16.

One Star (CNC<sup>\*</sup>) Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider turns 14.

Junior One Star (CNCJ<sup>\*</sup>) Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 14 until the end of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 18.

Pre Novice Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 13.

Junior Pre Novice Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 13 until the end of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 18.

Young Rider Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider reaches age of 16 until the end of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 21.

Preliminary Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider turns 12.

Introductory Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider turns 11.

## **5. HORSES**

Senior, Young Rider and Junior One Day Events, Two Day Events and Three Day Events are open equally to horses and ponies, provided they and their riders meet all the relevant qualifications.

Minimum ages of horses

- One Day Events 4 years
- Two Day Events 5 years

All horses in Pre Novice classes and above must be registered with the EFA before being entered for any event and have a current performance card (except Preliminary & Introductory classes).

Horses must be entered for events in their full registered names and their registered EFA Number (except unregistered horses in Preliminary & Introductory classes).

Foreign horses imported into Australia will be assessed for Qualifications at the discretion of the EFA on production of a certificate of performance from the NF of the country of origin indicating its record in overseas Events.

## **CONDUCT OF EVENTS**

### **6. OFFICIAL EVENTS**

All Official Events consist of three separate tests:

- Dressage
- Cross-Country
- Jumping,  
the marks of which are cumulative.

### **7. TYPES OF EVENTS**

Equestrian Federation of Australia Official Events are those held under the rules contained in this book and are either:

- sponsored Events financed by and organised on behalf of the EFA.
- affiliated Events financed and organised by an independent individual or body affiliated to the EFA.

The three main types of Events are as follows:

- One Day Events - the three tests normally take place on one day, but

may be held over two or exceptionally three days. The Dressage Test always takes place first. Either the cross country or the show jumping may form the last test.

- Two Day Events - intended to give competitors practice at the additional technical and practical skills required in Three Day Events. They follow the same pattern as One Day Events, the only difference being that the cross-country test is extended to include a modified steeplechase and roads and tracks. The competition may be held over three days.
- Three Day Events - the ultimate form of Eventing and the three tests take place on separate days. Dressage is spread over one or two days. This is followed on the next day by the cross-country test, which may comprise of two tests of roads and tracks, one steeplechase and the cross-country test itself ("with steeplechase"), or may comprise of a cross-country test alone ("without steeplechase"). If there is no Phase B, there must not be any Phase A or C. The object of the third day's jumping test is solely to prove that, after a severe test of endurance, the horse has retained the suppleness, energy and obedience necessary for him to continue in service.
- Organisers may conduct Combined Training competitions - see Rules 62 and 63.

## **8. AFFILIATION**

Organisers must apply in writing to the relevant EFA State Branch for affiliation to conduct Official Events.

An affiliation fee must be paid and authorisation given by the State Branch.

No Official Event may be conducted without authorisation from the State Branch.

## **9. SCHEDULES**

A copy of the Event Schedule must be sent to the relevant EFA State Branch for approval before it is printed.

Schedules for the competition should be published by the Organiser not less than six weeks before the event.

Schedules need not repeat the rules contained in this Rule Book but should include:

- place and date of event
- classes to be held and qualification level of horse permitted in class/es
- name and addresses of the Organiser and Secretary
- name of Technical Delegate, where known
- provisional timetable, including order of cross-country & showjumping
- number of horses per rider per class/division
- substitutions
- dressage test for each class

- closing dates and conditions for entries and declarations
- time at which cross-country course is open for inspection by competitors
- brief instructions as to how to reach the place of competition
- method of notification of final draw and starting time (must be in accordance with Rule 23)
- administrative arrangements such as stabling and accommodation
- disclaimer of liability
- organiser's reservation of right.

## **10. PROGRAMS**

All programs must include the following:

- statement that the Event is held under the EFA Rules for Eventing
- timetable of classes and tests
- list of entries with scoresheet (in same format as public scoreboard)
- list of officials including Organiser, Course Designer, Technical Delegate, Judges, Veterinary & Medical Officials
- disclaimer of liability
- organiser's reservation of right
- plan of cross-country course, however simple.

The following additional items should be included if possible:

- brief rules and system of scoring
- the dressage test/s
- rule on unauthorised assistance
- request that dogs be kept on leads
- list of forthcoming Events
- advertisements.

## **11. DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY**

The following disclaimer must be printed on all entry forms, schedules and programmes: "Neither the Organising Committee of any event to which these rules apply nor the Equestrian Federation of Australia accepts any liability for any accident, damage, injury, or illness to horses, riders, ground, spectators or any other person or property whatsoever."

## **12. RESERVATION OF RIGHT**

The following reservation of right must be printed on all schedules and programmes:

"The Organiser reserves the right:

- To cancel any class or event
- To divide any class
- To transfer competitors between sections of a class
- To alter the advertised times
- To refuse any entry, with or without stating the reason."

## 13. RESULTS

Scores will be displayed on the Public Scoreboard as soon as possible after a competitor has completed the test.

The Organising Committee (OC) must send to the relevant EFA Branch within seven days of the event the following:

- Two copies of the programme.
- A copy of the master score sheets for the whole competition, with the final classification.

The master score sheet must be given in the format required by the EFA for its National Database.

## 14. PRIZES

In all Official Events, including those confined to Juniors, prizes will be awarded to horses according to their placings and the number of starters in the class.

A minimum of one prize shall be awarded for every 4 competitors.

A minimum of three prizes must be offered in every class.

Third prize must not be less than the entry fee.

For Introductory and Preliminary, prize money is optional.

Organisers may award additional prizes lower than the scale.

NB: A starter is one which competed (ie started) in the dressage test.

## 15. QUALIFICATION OF HORSES

### Qualification

For a horse and rider to start in CNC\* or CIC\*, they must have three (3) qualifying results in official Pre Novice classes or Grade 1 (or Championship) Pony Club Competition. One of these results may have not more than 20 cross country jumping faults; the other two must be clear of cross country jumping faults. A rider who is qualified to ride at CNC\*\*\* level, may enter a horse at CNC\* level competitions without the horse having any previous qualifying results.

For a horse and rider to start in CNC\*\*, they must have three (3) qualifying results in any of the following: CNC\*, CIC\*, CCN\* or CCI\*. One of these may not have more than 20 cross country jumping faults. The other two must be clear of cross country jumping faults.

For a horse and rider to start in CNC\*\*\* they must have three (3) qualifying results in any of the following: CNC\*\*, CIC\*\*, CCN\*\* or CCI\*\*. One of these may not have more than 20 cross country jumping faults. The other two must be clear of cross country jumping faults.

All qualifying results must have a dressage score of not less than 50% of dressage good marks.

All qualifying results may not have more than 90 seconds exceeding the optimum cross country time.

All qualifying results may not have more than 16 jumping faults.

### **Responsibility for correct qualification**

Riders are responsible for ascertaining that their horse has correctly qualified for a class that they are entering.

Riders are responsible for maintaining a horse qualification card, a copy of which would go to their State Branch each year, at the time of renewing registration, for the purpose of the Branch records.

The EFA and Organising Committees will perform periodic random checks to ensure a high level of compliance.

There shall be an automatic penalty of \$100 for riders found to have incorrectly stated a horse qualification on an entry form. A rider unwilling to accept this automatic fine shall be subject to Disciplinary Procedures (See Rule 3).

### **Qualification**

Once a horse has qualified for a higher level, and has achieved one qualifying run at the higher level, it shall be classified as being of that (higher) level. Until it achieves that qualifying run, it shall remain classified at the previous (lower) level.

### **Riding Down**

Riding Down is the act of competing at a lower level than that for which a horse is qualified.

Riding Down one level from a higher level for which a horse is qualified, carries no penalty. Riding Down two or more levels will incur twenty one penalties, to be added to the total of faults for the three phases.

It is the responsibility of the competitor to inform the Organising Committee at the time of entry that he is riding down two or more levels.

### **Riding Down: Championships.**

A horse shall not be allowed to ride down directly to a Championship. If a horse has been ridden down, it shall only be allowed to compete at a Championships if it has competed only at the lower level for the 12 calendar months prior to the Championships.

### **Riding Down: New Rider**

A horse qualified for a certain level, upon having a new rider, shall be able to reduce any number of levels without penalty, to the highest level for which the new rider is qualified. It shall then be considered to be classified at that level.

### Leaderboards and Rankings

In all Official Events, including those confined to Juniors, points may be awarded to horses according to their placings and the number of starters in the class, for the benefit of leaderboard and other rankings.

#### One Day Events / CICs (International One Day Events)

Place	Starters	PN	CNC* CNCJ*	CNC**	CNC***
		JPN			
1		3	6	12	18
2		2	5	10	15
3	Up to 10	1	4	8	12
4	11 -14	1	3	6	9
5	15 - 18		2	4	6
6	19 - 22		1	2	3
7	23 - 26				
8	27 - 30				
9	31 - 34				
10	35 - 38				

#### Two Day Events

Place	Starters	PN	CNC* CNCJ*	CNC**	CNC***
		JPN			
1		6	11	18	29
2		4	9	15	26
3	Up to 10	2	8	12	23
4	11 -14	1	6	9	19
5	15 - 18		5	7	15
6	19 - 22		4	5	11
7	23 - 26		3	3	8
8	27 - 30				5
9	31 - 34				
10	35 - 38				

#### Three Day Events

Place	Starters	PN	CCI*	CCI**	CCI***
		Junior	CCN*	CCN**	CCI****
			CCIJ*/YR		
1		8	15	24	40
2		6	13	20	36
3	Up to 10	4	11	16	32
4	11 -14	2	9	12	28
5	15-18		8	10	24
6	19-22		6	8	20
7	23-26		5	6	16
8	27-30		4	4	14

9	31-34				12
10	35-38				10
11	39-42				8
12	43-46				6

**NOTES:**

- Points will be awarded according to the scale of starters.
- For Official Events outside Australia, the same points will be awarded for the appropriate class in Australia.
- For a CCIO, points will be awarded as for a \*\*\*/\*\* Three Day Event, with the addition of an extra 5 points.

**16. RIDER QUALIFICATION**

A rider must qualify to ride at a certain level, from CNC\* level and above.

For a rider to start in CNC\* or CIC\*, he must have three (3) qualifying results in official Pre Novice classes or Grade 1 (or Championships) Pony Club Competition. One of these results may have not more than 20 cross country jumping faults; the other two must be clear of cross country jumping faults.

For a rider to start in CNC\*\*, he must have three (3) qualifying results in any of the following: CNC\*, CIC\*, CCN\* or CCI\*. One of these may not have more than 20 cross country jumping faults. The other two must be clear of cross country jumping faults.

For a rider to start in CNC\*\*\*, he must have three (3) qualifying results in any of the following: CNC\*\*, CIC\*\*, CCN\*\* or CCI\*\*. One of these may not have more than 20 cross country jumping faults. The other two must be clear of cross country jumping faults.

All qualifying results must have a dressage score of not less than 50% of dressage good marks.

All qualifying results may not have more than 90 seconds exceeding the optimum cross country time.

All qualifying results may not have more than 16 jumping faults.

Qualifications may be achieved on one or more than one horse.

Rider qualification to compete at a level, once achieved, allow a rider to compete at that level on any horse that is qualified to compete at that level.

**Responsibility for correct rider qualification**

Riders are responsible for ascertaining that they have correctly qualified for a class that they are entering.

Riders are responsible for maintaining a rider qualification card, a copy of which would go to their State Branch each year, at the time of renewing registration, for the purpose of the Branch records.

The EFA and Organising Committees will perform periodic random checks to ensure a high level of compliance.

There shall be an automatic penalty of \$100 for riders found to have incorrectly stated a rider qualification on an entry form. A rider unwilling to accept this automatic fine shall be subject to Disciplinary Procedures (See Rule 3).

### **2002-2004 Interim Qualification**

A rider who has been competing at a certain level at CNCs prior to July 2002, shall be regarded as being qualified for that level.

## **17. CLASSES**

Organisers may run any or all of the following classes and must stipulate what qualification levels of the class is open to:

### **ONE DAY EVENTS -**

**Introductory.** Open to any rider in the year of their 11<sup>th</sup> birthday and over, riding a horse aged 4 years or over.

**Preliminary.** Open to any rider in the year of their 12<sup>th</sup> birthday and over, riding a horse aged 4 years or over.

**Pre Novice.** Open to any rider in the year of their 13<sup>th</sup> birthday and over, riding a registered horse aged 4 years or over.

**CNC One Star** open to any rider in the year of their 14<sup>th</sup> birthday and over, and riding a registered horse aged 5 years or over. Both must be qualified to compete in CNC One Star or above.

**CNC Two Star** open to any rider in the year of their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday and over, and riding a registered horse aged 5 years or over. Both must be qualified to compete in CNC Two Star or above.

**CNC Three Star** open to any rider in the year of their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday and over, and riding a registered horse aged 6 years or over. Both must be qualified to compete in CNC Three Star level.

**Open CNC One Star [formerly Open Novice] and Open CNC Two Star [previously Open Intermediate]** classes will not be run after 1 July 2004.

### **Junior and Young Rider Classes**

Organizing Committees may conduct classes for Junior or Young Riders at Pre Novice or CNC One Star level. The horse and rider combination must both be qualified to compete at that level

Organising Committees may also conduct classes for Junior or Young Riders at Introductory and Preliminary level.

Championships for Young Riders may be run at CNC/CIC/CCN/CCI One or Two Star level. Both horse and rider must be qualified to compete at the appropriate level of the competition.

Championships for Junior Riders must only be run at CNC/CIC/CCN/CCI One Star level. Both horse and rider must be qualified to compete at that level.

TWO DAY EVENTS - see Rules 62 to 63.

THREE DAY EVENTS - see Rules 64 to 73.

## **EXEMPTIONS FROM QUALIFICATIONS**

### **CNCs (National One Day Events)**

A horse and rider may be exempted from the performance qualifications only, on the authority of the EFA State Branch concerned. There shall be no exemption from requirements such as riders age and horses age.

Such a request must be accompanied by the reasons for the request and a detailed summary of both the horse and the rider's performance record, including all the horse's competitions at national and international events during the current and previous two years. The request must be lodged with the relevant State Branch at least four weeks before the close of entries. The State Branch will forward the request for exemption to the National Office.

## **18. ORDER OF TESTS**

The dressage test will always be held first.

The order of the cross-country and jumping tests is optional, but must be clearly stated in the schedule.

The timetable must provide for competitors to have an interval of 30 minutes between completion of one test and start of the next.

When jumping takes place after cross-country, competitors must be allowed an interval of 45 minutes between these tests.

In exceptional circumstances, the Technical Delegate may authorise a reasonable reduction in these minimum intervals.

## 19. RELATIVE INFLUENCE

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

## 20. CLASSIFICATION

The same rider must complete all three tests mounted on the same horse. Disqualification or elimination from one test involves disqualification or elimination from the whole competition.

The classification is reached by adding together all the penalty points incurred in the different tests.

The winner is the competitor with the lowest total of penalty points.

In the case of a tie, the winner or placegetter will be the one with the best cross-country obstacle score (total of jumping and time penalties). If there is still a tie, the winner or placegetter will be the one whose cross-country time was the closest to the optimum time. If there is still equality, the classification will be decided in favour of the competitor with the best score in the Jumping test (time and obstacles). If there is still equality, the classification will be decided in favour of the competitor with the best time (fastest) in the Jumping test. If there is still equality, the classification will be decided in favour of the competitor with the best percentage score in the Dressage test. If there is still equality the tie will remain in the Final Classification.

## 21. ENTRIES

A horse may be entered in any class for which it is eligible in accordance with Rules 15 & 17.

### ***Entry Form***

- must be signed by the owner or his authorised agent
- must include a certificate that the rider and owner are members of the EFA, that the horse is registered with the EFA if appropriate and is entered in a class for which it is eligible and the rider complies with the age limits of the class in question.

### ***Number of Rides***

- Organisers may allow competitors to ride more than two horses in any class or section of a class.
- A rider with more than one horse must state on the entry form the order in which he wishes to ride them or must abide by the order of the draw.

### ***Entry Fees***

- The entry fee will be proposed by the organisers, but must be approved by the EFA Branch concerned.

### ***Entry Fee Refunds***

- Entry fees will be refunded in full (an administration fee of up to 10% may be deducted) to competitors who withdraw before the close of entries.
- There will be no refund of entry fees for withdrawals after the close of entries. However stabling/yard/camping fees will be refunded in full.

### ***Substitution***

- It is at the discretion of the Organiser to accept substitution of horses after the close of entries. Details should be clearly stated in the schedule.

### ***Withdrawals***

- Withdrawals must be made by 4.00 pm on the day before the event;  
or  
as stated in the schedule.
- Competitors who do not declare their intention to withdraw are liable to a penalty at the discretion of the EFA Branch concerned.

## **23. ORDER OF STARTING**

The order of starting will be drawn after entries have been received.

Competitors with more than one horse to ride and those with long distances to travel may be seeded, at the discretion of the Organiser.

The order of starting drawn up after close of declarations will be adhered to throughout the competition, unless the jumping test takes place last, in which case the order of starting of this test may be changed at the discretion of the Organiser.

The order of starting will be posted at the Secretary's Office on the ground not later than 5.30pm and must be available to competitors by telephone up to 9.30pm on the day before the event, or alternatively, competitors must be provided with a copy of the draw at least 35 hours before the start of the competition.

Competitors must, under penalty of elimination, be prepared to start in order as shown in the draw.

If, in exceptional circumstances, it is necessary to alter the timetable, all reasonable steps must be taken to inform competitors when they must, under penalty of elimination, be prepared to start at their revised times.

The method of distributing this information must be clearly shown in the schedule.

## **24. ELIMINATED COMPETITORS**

Eliminated riders are allowed to compete in subsequent phases but the TD retains the discretion to eliminate them from any further participation on the grounds of welfare or safety.

## **25. COMPETITOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

### ***Qualification Cards***

- Qualification cards must be presented to the Organiser before the commencement of the dressage test.

### ***Numbers***

- For purposes of easy identification, competitors must wear numbers in front and on their back during the cross country tests.
- The same numbers, armbands, back numbers or bridle numbers may be used for the dressage and jumping tests.

### ***Protective Headgear***

- At an Official Event, anyone riding a horse on the flat **MUST** wear a approved helmet.
- An approved helmet is compulsory for anyone riding a horse, except for top hats as below.
- Approved helmets must be either AS/NZS 3838 (Current Australian Standard), or EN 1384 or PAS 015 (Current European Standards), or ASTN F1163 (Current US Standard).
- Failure to wear an approved helmet shall be penalised by elimination at the discretion of the Technical Delegate.
- During the dressage test and in final warm up for the dressage test, top hats may be worn by competitors at CNC\*\* or above (see Rule 36).

### ***Saddlery - Exercise Areas***

The following are compulsory:

- An English type saddle;
- Any form of bridle, including double bridle, snaffle, gag or hackamore.

The following are permitted:

- Running martingales (with snaffle only), Irish martingales;
- Bit guards;
- Boots, bandages;
- Fly shields, nose covers and seat covers;
- Single direct side reins, running reins and chambons while lungeing (with only one lunge line).

The following are forbidden, under penalty of elimination:

- Other martingales;
- Any kind of gadget (such as bearing, running or balancing reins);
- Any form of blinkers.

## **26. RESTRICTION ON SCHOOLING HORSES**

Under penalty of elimination, unless specifically authorised by the Technical Delegate, competitors are forbidden to ride close to the cross-country fences, or in the jumping and dressage arenas.

A competitor who allows another person to school his horse during the Event will be eliminated. A groom, while mounted, is not permitted to school the horse but only to hack it, exercise it or ride from one place to another. A groom may also work the horse in hand or on the lunge.

No competitor may compete other than hors concours on a horse which has had the opportunity to practise over any of the obstacles, except where the course is generally available for schooling.

In this case, no competitor may have practised on any of the obstacles to be used in the competition for four weeks before the competition.

## **27. PRACTICE OBSTACLES**

Competitors may only jump in practice those practice obstacles provided by the Organising Committee.

For any competition without Steeple Chase there will be a practice warm-up area near the start of the Cross Country with both fixed and knock down obstacles, the specifications for the latter being as set out below. The fixed practice obstacle(s), the dimensions of which may not exceed those for the cross-country test, should reflect the height of obstacles to be jumped in the class. There shall be no practice obstacles available on the cross-country day between the start of Phase A and the finish of Phase D at events with Steeple Chase.

The Organising Committee must also provide at least two adjustable practice obstacles, one vertical and one spread, in the exercise area near the jumping arena. These obstacles, constructed in the usual manner, must be marked with red and white flags.

No part of the obstacle may be held by anyone during practice jumping. 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.

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 will result in elimination.

Prohibited obstacles - see Annex 4.

## **28. HORSE AND RIDER WELFARE**

### ***ABUSE OF HORSES AND DANGEROUS RIDING***

Any act or series of actions, which, in the opinion of the Technical Delegate can clearly and without doubt, can be defined as abuse of horses or dangerous riding will be penalised by elimination or a penalty (prescribed under Rule 43) of 25 penalties. Similarly, any rider who affects the safety of any horse, rider or third party will be considered to have acted dangerously, and will be penalised by elimination or a penalty (prescribed under Rule 43) of 25 penalties.

Abuse of horses includes:

- rapping;
- riding an exhausted horse;
- excessive pressing of a tired horse;
- riding an obviously lame horse (refer also to Rule 37);
- excessive use of whip and/or spurs (refer also to Annex 8).

Officials must report such actions as soon as possible to the Technical Delegate, supported where possible by a statement from one or more witnesses.

The Technical Delegate must decide if there is a case to be answered.

## **29. UNFITNESS OF HORSE AND/OR RIDER**

If at any time during the competition a horse is lame or unfit to continue, it may be eliminated on the authority of the Technical Delegate or Appeal Committee or any other Technical Delegate or the Chief Cross Country Judge (see also Rule 37).

Competitors are warned that competing with a horse in such a condition can amount to abuse.

Similarly these Officials or the Official Doctor may at any time exclude from the competition any competitor who in their opinion is severely injured or unfit, for instance as a result of a fall.

## **30. DOPING (MEDICATION CONTROL)**

The Control of Medication of Horses must be conducted in accordance with the FEI General Regulations and FEI Veterinary Regulations.

The Control of Medication of Riders must be conducted in accordance with the FEI General Regulations Article 145, the Australian Sports Doping Agency (ASDA) and the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA).

## 31. OBJECTIONS

- ? Only the owner, or his authorised agent, or the rider of a horse taking part in the competition is entitled to lodge an objection.
- ? Protests must be in writing, signed by the person making the protest, and presented personally to the Event Secretary or the Technical Delegate, as the case may be, together with any supporting evidence, names of witnesses and the necessary deposit of \$50.
- ? Protests concerning the eligibility of a competitor or horse or to the conditions of the arena: not later than 30 minutes before the start of the relevant competition;
- ? Protests concerning an obstacle, or the plan or length of the course for a jumping competition: not later than 15 minutes before the start of the competition;
- ? Protests concerning the steeplechase or cross-country obstacles or courses in Eventing not later than 6pm on the day before the relevant competition;
- ? Protests concerning irregularities or incidents during a competition, or the classification of a competition: not later than 30 minutes after the announcement of the results or the posting of results on the event notice board.
- ? Any person making a protest should, if possible, secure witnesses to the incident and any other form of evidence, and either bring them to the body before whom the protest is lodged, or obtain written statements from them, duly signed, together with their names and addresses.

## OFFICIALS

### 32. TECHNICAL DELEGATE

The Technical Delegate ("T.D.") is appointed by the Branch as its official representative at each Official Event.

#### ***Duties***

- to ensure Events are conducted in accordance with the Rules;
- to act as technical delegate;
- to provide appropriate help and guidance;
- to inspect and approve the cross-country and jumping courses before they are shown to the riders;
- to authorise appropriate alterations being made if, in his opinion, these courses are not in all respects within the limits laid down in the Rules or are unsuitable for the classes of horses expected to take part;
- to submit a report to the relevant EFA State Branch within 21 days of the event;
- may not perform any other role at an Official Event.

Expenses incurred by Technical Delegate will be the responsibility of the

Organiser.

### **33. OFFICIALS**

All officials apart from the Technical Delegate shall be appointed by the Organiser.

#### ***Dressage Judges***

- CNC\*\*\* - to be judged by at least two judges of EFA NJAS D Medium or above.
- CNC\*\* - to be judged by at least two judges of EFA NJAS E level or above.
- CNC\* & CNCJ\* - to be judged by at least two judges of EFA NJAS Probationary level or above.
- Pre Novice and Junior Pre Novice - to be judged by one or two judges of EFA NJAS Probationary level or above.
- In exceptional circumstances the Technical Delegate may authorise the use of only one judge.

#### ***Cross-Country Officials***

There must be:

- Course Designer with appropriate qualifications and approved by the EFA.
- Chief Cross-Country Judge, who may be the organiser, to supervise the jump judges, timekeepers and scorers.
- A Cross-Country Controller to control the dispatch of competitors on the cross country and to take appropriate action in the event of an accident to a rider, horse or obstacle.

#### ***Jumping Officials***

There must be:

- one judge from the EFA Panel of Showjumping Judges;
- a Course Designer approved by the EFA.

This may be the same person.

#### ***Gear Check Officials***

- A Steward can be appointed to check the saddlery of each horse before it enters the arena or starts a test or tests.
- In the dressage test, the checking of the bridle must be done with the greatest of caution.
- If the competitor so requests, the bridle and bit may be checked immediately after the test has been completed. In such a case, should the bridle or bit not be a permitted bridle or bit, the competitor shall be eliminated.
- A rider cannot be eliminated for failure to have a gear check before a test or tests.
- However, should an authorised official request the rider to undergo a gear check, the rider must comply.

### ***Appeals Committee***

An Appeals Committee must have at least 3 members, who can demonstrate that they have no conflict of interest. Alternatively, the Appeal Committee may consist of a single person, who must in such a case be an FEI International or Candidate International Judge or an International or Candidate International Technical Delegate, or a National Technical Delegate who is not officiating in the competition in any other capacity.

### ***Medical***

- ? A first aid service must be present at all times.
- ? Emergency vehicles must be able to access all parts of the venue.

### ***Cross Country Test***

- ? An ambulance (or paramedic equivalent) MUST be present during the cross-country test.
- ? A Doctor SHOULD be present during the cross-country tests.
- ? If the ambulance (or paramedic equivalent) is not on the ground, then the event must be halted.

### ***Jumping Test***

- ? A Doctor (with an appropriately equipped first aid service) and/or a fully equipped emergency ambulance (or paramedic equivalent) should be present during the jumping test.

The EFA Branch or its representative (i.e. the Technical Delegate) may vary these requirements in exceptional circumstances.

### ***Veterinary***

- A Veterinary Surgeon must be present during the jumping and cross-country tests.
- A Veterinary Surgeon must be available on call for the duration of the event.
- The EFA Branch or its representative (eg the Technical Delegate) may vary these requirements in exceptional circumstances.
- Should there be no Veterinary Surgeon present, all competitors should be informed before they compete.

### ***Destruction of Severely Injured Horses***

If a horse is so severely injured that on humanitarian grounds it ought to be destroyed, the following procedure will apply:

- If the owner or his authorised representative is present, his agreement will first be obtained by the official Veterinary Surgeon.
- If the owner or his representative is not available, the Technical Delegate, acting on the advice of the official Veterinary Surgeon, may order the destruction of the horse.

### ***Communication***

- Organisers must arrange adequate communication involving all emergency services and key officials.

## **34. FLAGS & EMBLEMS**

Australian flags may only be worn by riders who have earned them by competing as official Australian representatives at Olympic Games and/or World Championships.

Flags and emblems earned as a junior should not be worn in senior competition.

State Pocket badges should only be worn when representing a State in a properly selected team competition.

## **ONE DAY EVENTS**

### **DRESSAGE**

Unless specifically modified below, the dressage test is judged under FEI Eventing Rules.

## **35. DRESSAGE TESTS**

See Annex 2. Organising Committees may exceptionally be asked by the EFA National or the State Branch of the EFA to stipulate a FEI CC/CIC\*\*\*\* test for CNC\*\*\*, in the lead up to a CCI\*\*\*\* competition.

Dressage tests should be conducted in a 20 m x 60 m arena. When there are a large number of entries and/or limited areas available, organisers may conduct tests in a 20 m x 40 m arena, up to and including CNC\* level.

Construction of Arenas: Arenas must be as safe as possible. If rope and steel pegs are used, the rope should be kept taut, at least 30cm above the ground, and any sharp elements of pegs should be covered to protect horses.

Alternative arena construction is encouraged. Examples of alternatives are plastic chain, plastic pipes, ground markings, and painted 10cm x 2.5cm wooden boards placed on the ground at corners and markers.

When there is one judge only, he will be positioned at C.

When there are two judges, one will be positioned at C, and the other may be positioned at either E or B (outside and 5– 10 metres from the arena). This judge may be otherwise placed at either M or H (2.50 metres from and on the inside of the prolongation of the long side) if space does not allow the above positioning.

## **36. DRESS & SADDLERY**

**Whip**

- Carrying a whip of any kind during the dressage test is forbidden, and will result in elimination.
- A single dressage whip, of maximum length 110cm, may be used while warming up for dressage.
- The whip must be dropped before entering the space around the competition arena or the rider will incur a penalty of 4 penalties per judge.

**Spurs & Gloves**

- The wearing of spurs and gloves during the dressage test is compulsory in CNC\*\*\* and CNC\*\* classes. In all other classes they are optional.
- ? Spurs capable of wounding a horse are forbidden.
- ? Spurs must be of smooth metal.
- ? Rowels are not permitted, except for the Dressage Test and when practicing / warming up for dressage. If rowels are used, they must be free to rotate and rowel must be round and smooth (no tines allowed).
- ? If there is a shank it must not be more than 3.5 cm long and must point only towards the rear, The end of a shank must be blunt in order to prevent wounding a horse. If the shank is curved, the spurs must be worn only with the shank directed downwards.
- ? Metal spurs with round hard plastic knobs are allowed (“Impuls” spur).
- ? “Dummy spurs” with no shank are allowed.

**Protective Headgear**

- At an Official Event, anyone riding a horse on the flat MUST wear a approved helmet.
- An approved helmet is compulsory for anyone riding a horse, except for top hats as below.
- Approved helmets must be either AS/NZS 3838 (Current Australian Standard), or EN 1384 or PAS 015 (Current European Standards), or ASTN F1163 (Current US Standard).
- Failure to wear an approved helmet shall be penalised by elimination at the discretion of the Technical Delegate.
- During the dressage test and in final warm up for the dressage test, top hats may be worn by competitors at CNC\*\* or above (see Rule 36).

**Dress**

- Service dress or hunting dress with approved helmet is acceptable at all levels. In all Tests, boots (other than as part of regulation service dress) must be black, brown or black with a brown top. They must either be long boots in one piece or if gaiters are worn, matching black or brown leather boots must be worn with at least the exposed side of the gaiter to be of full grained leather. Chapettes (suede) are not permitted. Juniors may compete in jodhpurs and short boots.
- Tails may only be worn in CNC\*\* classes and above.

**Saddlery**

The following are compulsory:

- an English type saddle and a permitted bridle.

### ***Snaffle & Nosebands***

- A snaffle bridle of which the bit is made of metal, leather, rubber or plastic material is permitted at all levels.
- It must have either a cavesson noseband OR dropped noseband OR crossed noseband OR flash noseband.
- Nosebands must be made entirely of leather, except for a small disc of sheepskin, which may be used in the intersection of the two leather straps of a crossed noseband.

***Double Bridle*** (permitted at CNC\*\* and above):

- with a cavesson noseband;
- curb and bridoon must be made of metal with curb chain made of metal or leather;
- a lipstrap and rubber or leather cover for the curb chain are optional;
- the lever of the curb bit is limited to 10cm (length below the mouthpiece);
- the ring of the bit must not exceed 8 cm diameter;
- the thickness of the bridoon must be such as not to hurt the horse.

### ***Other***

- If metal bits are used, all parts of the bit coming into the horse's mouth must be of metal.
- A breastplate may be used.
- False tails are permitted provided they are not weighted or otherwise "enhanced" in any way whatsoever.
- For permitted bits and nosebands see Annex 1.

***Prohibited under penalty of elimination:***

- martingales;
- any kind of gadget (such as bearing, side, running/balancing reins etc);
- earmuffs or earplugs;
- any kind of boots or bandages;
- bit guards;
- fly shields (although these may be permitted under exceptional circumstances);
- nose covers;
- seat covers;
- any form of blinkers including earmuffs and hoods.

## **37. LAMENESS**

If there is doubt as to the soundness of the horse, the competitor will be allowed to complete the test, and any unevenness of pace will be severely penalised.

The Judge(s) will report the matter to the Technical Delegate who will decide if the horse shall be permitted to continue in the competition.

If the horse is so lame that in the opinion of the judge(s) it ought not to be asked to complete the test, the judge(s) may, without appeal, eliminate the competitor.

### **38. SCORING AND RULES GOVERNING THE DRESSAGE TEST**

- ✍ All tests must be carried out entirely from memory, and all movements must follow in the order laid down in the test.
- ✍ 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 prescribed in the text of the test.
- ✍ Competitors must take the reins in one hand at the salute.
- ✍ When a movement 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.
- ✍ When a competitor makes an "error of the course" (takes the wrong turn, omits a movement, etc.), the President of the Jury warns him by sounding the bell. The president shows him, 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, although 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 at K) it is up to the president to decide whether to sound the bell or not. If, however, there is a "mirror image" movement later in the test where it is possible for the competitor to repeat the same error, the bell should be sounded at the first error.
- ✍ When a competitor makes an "error of the test" (trot rising instead of sitting, at the salute, does not take the reins in one hand, etc.), he must be penalised as for an "error of course".
- ✍ In principle, a competitor is not allowed to repeat a movement of the test unless the President of the Jury 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 judges must consider the first movement shown only and, at the same time, penalise for an error of course.
- ✍ Unless all three judges are in agreement on an error, the competitor receives the benefit of the doubt.
- ✍ Any outside intervention by voice, signs, etc., is considered unauthorised assistance.

#### ***Calculation of Scores***

- ? Errors of course or test will be penalised as follows:
  - 1st time ..... 2 points
  - 2nd time ..... 4 points

3rd time..... elimination.

- The whip must be dropped before entering the space around the competition arena or the rider will incur a penalty of 4 penalties per judge.

- ? The good marks from 0-10 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.
- ? For each judge, the mark as a percentage of maximum possible good marks obtainable is then calculated.

This percentage is obtained by 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 then shown as the individual mark for this judge.

- ? Average percentage for the competitor is obtained by adding together the percentage for each judge and dividing by the number of judges always rounding the result to two decimal digits.

In order to convert average percentage into penalty points, this must be subtracted from 100 and multiplied by 1.5. The result, always rounded to one decimal digit, is the score in penalty points for the test.

### ***Errors of Course***

#### ***Reasons for Elimination***

##### ***Statutory elimination by Dressage Judges:***

- Performing a test with improper saddlery (Rule 36).
- Performing a test with whip(s) or illegal spurs.
- Marked lameness (Rule 37).
- Leaving the arena completely with all four feet between the time of entry and the time of exit at A, providing that the arena is fully enclosed.
- Resistance which prevents the continuation of the test for a period longer than 20 seconds.
- 3rd error of course or test.

##### ***Discretionary elimination by Dressage Judges:***

- failing to enter the arena within 45 seconds of the starting signal;
- entering the arena before the starting signal has been given;
- Performing a test with incorrect items of dress;
- receiving unauthorised assistance.

## **39. MARKING SHEETS**

The judges' marking sheets must be made available to competitors when the dressage penalties for all competitors in their class have been calculated.

## **CROSS-COUNTRY**

### **40. DRESS & SADDLERY**

#### ***Dress***

Lightweight clothing is appropriate for this test.

An approved helmet is compulsory for anyone jumping an obstacle.

Approved helmets must be either

- AS/NZS 3838 (Current Australian Standard), or
- EN 1384 or PAS 015 (Current European Standards), or
- ASTN F1163 (Current US Standard).

~~Service dress or hunting dress with approved helmet is acceptable at all levels.~~ In all Tests, boots (other than as part of regulation service dress) must be black, brown or black with a brown top. They must either be long boots in one piece or if gaiters are worn, matching black or brown leather boots must be worn with at least the exposed side of the gaiter to be of full grained leather. Chapettes (suede) are not permitted. Juniors may compete in jodhpurs and short boots.

Spurs are optional, but if used see Rule 36. No rowels are allowed.

The wearing of medical armbands is compulsory. Armband are to be worn on upper arm. Organising Committees may collect all medical cards before the event, for checking. Each rider should provide the names and contact details of two next of kin who can be contacted if required.

NOTE: No rider is allowed to compete wearing a green and gold hooped shirt or green and gold quartered cap cover unless representing Australia as a member of an official Australian squad or team.

#### ***Saddlery***

- If a whip is carried in the cross-country and/or jumping test it must not be weighted at the end or exceed 75 cm in length.
- The type of saddlery is optional with the exception of any form of blinkers, which are forbidden.
- Only unrestricted running martingales or Irish martingales are allowed. Reins must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle.
- Gags or hackamores are allowed.
- The stirrup iron and stirrup leathers must hang free from the bar of the saddle and outside of the flap.
- There must be no other restrictions or attachments of any kind, or any bit or item of saddlery likely to wound the horse.
- Blinkers, side, running or balancing reins, tongue straps and/or tongue-ties are forbidden.

## 41. OBSTACLES

### **Definition**

- Specifications are laid down in Annex 5.
- 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.

### **Obstacles with Elements or Options**

#### **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, run-out or fall 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 (diagrams, Annex 3).

#### **Obstacles with options and 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.
- Options or alternative obstacles can be flagged separately and must be identified by the same number/letter as 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. (See diagram Annex 3).
- 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 3). In a combination, the TD may allow competitors to circle without penalty at 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.

#### **Nature of Obstacles**

- The obstacle must be fixed and imposing in shape and appearance.
- When natural obstacles are used, they should, if necessary, be reinforced so that they remain in the same state throughout the test.
- All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the possibility of a competitor being able to pass mounted under an obstacle.

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

### **Number of Jumping Efforts**

- The total number of cross-country jumping efforts shall be within the limits shown in Annex 5.
- To arrive at the number of jumping efforts, the efforts on the route expected to be taken by the average horse shall be totalled.

### **Dimensions**

- Within the limits shown in Annex 5, the dimensions of obstacles should be related to the quality and standard of the preparation of the competitors.
- The fixed and solid part of an obstacle may not exceed the specified height or spread at any of the points at which the competitor might reasonably attempt to negotiate the obstacle.
- At obstacles involving water crossings (ford, lake or wide river), the depth of the water from the entrance to a fair distance and from a fair distance to the exit may not exceed the depths in Annex 4.
- The length of any water crossing must be at least 6 metres between entry and exit.
- At obstacles with spread only (dry or water filled ditch), a guard rail or hedge in front that facilitates jumping is permitted. It may not exceed 50 cm in height. It must be included in the measurement of the spread.

### **Measurements**

- The height of an obstacle is measured from the point where the average horse would take off.
- The spread of the obstacle is measured from the outside of the rails or other material making up the obstacle.
- The maximum height of the fixed and solid part of a hedge or brush fence must not exceed the dimensions for other fences specified in Annex 5 - Table of Obstacle Heights and Spreads.
- The overall height of a hedge or brush fence must never exceed 1.40m (or less according to the dimensions shown in Annex 5). 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, ie 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.
- 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.
- The drop on the landing side of an obstacle is measured from the highest part, including from the top of a brush fence, of the obstacle to the spot where the average horse would land.

## 42. SPEEDS

The optimum time for completing the course is calculated in accordance with the table in Annex 5.

The Technical Delegate in consultation with the Course Designer may allow a variation of the optimum speed to allow for difficult conditions such as heat, hardness of ground, abnormal amount of slow-travelling terrain, etc.

## 43. PENALTIES

### ***Faults at Obstacles:***

First refusal, run-out or circle	20 penalties
Second refusal, run-out or circle at the same obstacle	40 penalties
Third refusal, run-out or circle at the same obstacle	elimination
Fourth refusal, run-out or circle on Phase D	elimination

### ***Falls***

Fall of competitor at an obstacle	65 penalties
Fall of horse at an obstacle	elimination
Second fall of the competitor at an obstacle on the Steeple-Chase and/or on the Cross-Country obstacle phase	elimination

### ***Time faults***

Exceeding optimum time	0.4 penalty per second
Completing cross-country course (or Steeplechase) more than 20 seconds under optimum time (for Pre Novice and below only)	0.4 penalties per second in excess of 20 seconds
Exceeding time limit (twice optimum time)	Elimination

## **Dangerous Riding**

Penalties will be determined by the Technical Delegate in accordance with the rules.

In addition to or instead of the possible penalties of warning, fine or disqualification, the Technical Delegate may penalise the competitor with 25 penalties.

## **Additional Reasons for Elimination**

### **Statutory elimination by the Technical Delegate:**

- abuse of horses;
- competing with improper saddlery;
- error of course not rectified;
- omission of obstacle or compulsory passage;
- jumping or incurring a fault at an obstacle in the wrong order or passing through a compulsory passage in the wrong order;

- jumping an obstacle in the wrong direction;
- retaking an obstacle already jumped;
- competitor in difficulty at an obstacle (see Rule 50).

**Discretionary elimination by the Technical Delegate:**

- dangerous riding;
- willful obstruction of an overtaking competitor, or failure to follow the instructions of the officials while being overtaken;
- causing danger to another competitor while overtaking that competitor;
- failure to stop when signalled;
- unauthorised assistance;
- passing through a compulsory passage in the wrong direction without correction;
- jumping or attempting to jump any obstacle without headgear, or with an unfastened retention harness.

## 44. DEFINITION OF FAULTS

The following faults at obstacles (refusals, run-outs, circles or falls) will be penalised 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.

**Refusal**

- At obstacles or elements with height (exceeding 30cm), a horse is considered to have refused if it stops in front of the obstacle to be jumped.
- At all other obstacles (ie 30cm or less in height) a stop followed immediately by a standing jump is not however penalised, but if the halt is sustained or in any way prolonged, this constitutes a refusal. The horse may step sideways but if it steps back this is a refusal.
- After a refusal, if a competitor redoubles or changes his efforts without success, or if the horse is represented at the obstacle after stepping back and stops or steps back again, this is a second refusal; and so on.

**Run-out**

- A horse is considered to have run-out if having been presented at an element or obstacle on the course, it avoids it in such a way that the head and the neck of the horse and the head of the rider when mounted fail to pass between the extremities of the element or obstacle as it is flagged.
- A rider is permitted to change his mind as to where he jumps an obstacle or element at any time, without penalty, including as a result of a mistake at a previous obstacle or element.
- If, however, the horse avoids part of the obstacle at which it has been presented, 20 penalties are incurred.

**Circle**

- A horse is considered to have circled if, having been presented at an obstacle, it crosses the track that it created before it jumped the obstacle or

before it jumped the last element of a multiple obstacle.

- After being penalised for a refusal, run-out, circle or fall, 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.
- 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.
- 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 elements at any time between first being presented at the obstacle and finally completing the last element. See diagrams in Annex 3 (but see Rule 41 for possible exception at black flagged alternatives). **Any element on the course not being attempted is completely irrelevant and must be ignored.**

### **Falls**

- A competitor is considered to have fallen when he is separated from his horse in such a way as to necessitate remounting or vaulting into the saddle.
- A horse is considered to have fallen when at the same time both its shoulder and quarters have touched either the ground or the obstacle and the ground, or when it is trapped in a fence in such a way that it is unable to proceed without assistance or is liable to injure itself.
- A fall will always be penalised when it occurs between the elements of a multiple obstacle.

### **Obstacles composed of several elements**

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

### **Judging of Bounce Obstacles**

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

### **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 Delegates should approve the instructions to the Officials, providing a rough sketch if necessary, and all competitors will be informed.

## 45. MARKING OF THE COURSE

### Red and white boundary flags

- These are used to mark the start and finish and compulsory sections of the course, to define obstacles and to indicate compulsory changes of direction.
- They are placed in such a way that a rider must leave a red flag on his right and a white flag on his left.
- All red or white flags must be respected wherever they occur under penalty of elimination at the discretion of the Technical Delegate.
- They must be passed mounted if on a Cross Country course, or phase B or D of a Three Day event.

### Direction markers or signs

These are normally yellow in colour and are intended merely to show the general direction to be taken and to help the rider find his way. Passing close to them is not obligatory.

### Numbers and Class indicators

- Each obstacle shall be numbered and marked with the relevant number and obstacles with elements or options shall, in addition, be lettered (A, B, C etc) according to the colour indicator code.
- For the convenience of competitors when they are inspecting the course, colour indicators are used to mark the obstacles for the different classes.
- Indicators are:

PALE BLUE	-	CNC***
GREEN	-	CNC**
YELLOW	-	CNC*
PINK	-	Pre Novice
RED	-	Preliminary
WHITE	-	Introductory
- Where different parts of the same obstacle are to be jumped by more than one class, the section of the obstacle applicable to each class will be marked at each end with the appropriate class indicator, one end of which must be marked with the obstacle number/s for the particular classes.

### Position for Markers

- Boundary flags and direction markers will be large and placed in conspicuous positions.
- All obstacles, boundary flags, direction markers, and class indicators which have to be observed by competitors must be exactly in position by the time the course is open for inspection by competitors and any variation in the course for the different classes clearly marked. (If this is impractical, the position of the boundary flags, direction markers and class indicators must be clearly indicated to the competitors during the course inspection.)
- Before the commencement of each class, the boundary flags must be re-positioned, where necessary, so that they exactly define the course for the class concerned.

## **46. OUTLINE OF OBSTACLES**

The outline of the obstacles will not be published in advance.

## **47. ACCESS TO THE COURSE**

The course must be open for inspection by competitors as early as possible on the day before the cross-country test.

The time must be stated in the schedule.

Competitors may inspect the course on foot only.

## **48. PLAN OF THE COURSE**

A plan of the course must be displayed by the time the course is open for inspection by competitors.

This plan must include:

- position of the Start and Finish;
- numbered obstacles;
- compulsory passages;
- distance;
- speed;
- optimum time and time limit;
- any decisions made by the Technical Delegate in regard to the course.

## **49. MODIFICATIONS OF THE COURSE**

After the cross-country course is open for inspection by competitors, no alteration may be made, except that, where exceptional circumstances (such as heavy rain) make one or more obstacles unfair or dangerous, the Organiser is authorised, with the sanction of the Technical Delegate, to reduce the severity of or to by-pass such obstacles.

In such a case, the Chief Cross-Country Judge and every competitor must be officially and personally informed of the proposed alteration before the start of the test.

An official may have to be stationed at the place where an alteration has been made in order to warn the competitors.

If it is necessary in the interests of safety to order an obstacle to be by-passed during the competition, all jumping faults previously incurred at that obstacle shall be cancelled, with the exception of elimination.

A competitor who has been eliminated shall NOT be reinstated in the competition.

Once taken out the obstacle shall NOT be re-introduced.

The Technical Delegate will decide what arbitrary adjustment shall be made to competitors' times.

## **50. COMPETITOR IN DIFFICULTY AT AN OBSTACLE**

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 to dismount and eliminated.

The Judge in charge of the obstacle will decide if parts of it need to be dismantled or if any other assistance needs to be given to extricate the horse.

## **51. STOPPING COMPETITORS**

If any part of an obstacle is obstructed by a competitor in difficulty or if any obstacle has been dismantled to release a fallen horse, or if an obstacle has been broken and is not yet rebuilt, or in any other similar circumstances, subsequent competitors must be halted.

In such a case an official should be posted in the path of an oncoming competitor.

He shall wave a red flag, which indicates that the competitor must stop.

Failure to stop is penalised by elimination at the discretion of the Technical Delegate.

Competitors may be stopped at obstacles or at Stopping Points on the course.

The official will stop competitors only upon the instruction of the Control Centre or during an emergency at his own obstacle.

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, passed to the official time-keepers, and 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.

The Organising Committee must however, take the necessary steps to avoid such incidents.

## **52. OVERTAKING**

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

Any competitor overtaking another competitor may do so only at a safe and suitable place.

When the leading competitor is before an obstacle and about to be overtaken, he must follow the directions of the officials.

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

The penalty for wilful obstruction of an overtaking competitor, failure to follow the instructions of the officials or causing danger to another competitor is elimination at the discretion of the Technical Delegate.

In the case of a preceding competitor not allowing safe overtaking (for whatever reason), it is the responsibility of the following competitor to draw back or circle to allow a safe distance between himself and the preceding competitor. In such a case, the Technical Delegate will consider a request to deduct the extra time incurred by such a maneuver done in the interest of safety.

The time during which the competitor is held up by Officials will be recorded and deducted from the total time taken by the competitor to complete the course.

### **53. UNAUTHORISED ASSISTANCE**

Any intervention by a third party, whether solicited or not, with the object of facilitating the task of the competitor or of helping the horse, is considered unauthorised assistance and the competitor is liable to be eliminated.

In particular the following are forbidden:

- intentionally to join another competitor and to continue the course in company with him;
- intentionally to take a lead from another competitor;
- to be followed, preceded or accompanied, on any part of the course, by any vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian or horseman not in the competition;
- to post friends at certain points to call directions or make signals in passing;
- to have someone at an obstacle to encourage the horse by any means whatsoever;
- to tamper with the obstacles or any part of the course including, for instance flags, indicators, markers, notices, ropes, trees, branches, wire or fences, whether temporary or permanent.

The use of any electronic receiving apparatus by competitors or officials of a team is strictly forbidden, except for individual mobile telephones, providing the Organising Committee approves, and that they do not interfere with the event's communication system. However, mobile telephones may not be

carried or used by competitors while mounted during competition. The use of any other form of electronic receiving device is subject to approval by the Technical Delegate.

Officials or spectators who draw the attention of a competitor to a deviation from the course are giving unauthorised assistance, which may result in the elimination of the competitor. In such a case the official is liable to be disciplined.

Each case of unauthorised assistance will be decided by the Technical Delegate.

**Exceptions:**

- After a fall, or if a competitor dismounts, he may be assisted to catch his horse, to adjust his saddlery, to remount, or be handed any part of his saddlery or equipment, while he is dismounted or after he has remounted.
- A competitor may be handed his whip, head gear or spectacles without dismounting.
- A competitor may receive clarification of Jumping Penalties from the Obstacle Judge eg after having knocked a flag at a corner obstacle.

## **54. AFTER ELIMINATION OR RETIRING**

A competitor eliminated or retiring for any reason must leave the course at once and has no right to continue.

A competitor must walk his horse off the course either mounted or dismounted.

Violators shall be warned or fined at the discretion of the Technical Delegate.

## **55. JUMP JUDGES**

Judges must be appointed for all obstacles on the course but one judge may take charge of more than one obstacle, provided they are all clearly visible to him and he is in a position to maintain adequate control.

## **56. TIMEKEEPING**

Unless a competitor starts early, time is counted from the instant the Starter gives the signal to start, until the instant when the mounted horse reaches the finishing line.

Time is counted in whole seconds, parts of a second counting as the next whole second eg 30.25 seconds is recorded as 31 seconds.

Periods during which a competitor has been held up by a Jump Judge or officials will be deducted from the above time, to give his correct time for

completing the course.

### **Starting**

- Competitors at the start of any test must be under the control of the Starter.
- Each competitor should be given reasonable warning before the time is due to start, but it is the competitor's responsibility to ensure that he starts at the correct time.
- In order to simplify the task of the Starter for the cross-country, an enclosure approximately 5m x 5m will be built with an open front through which horses will start, and a gap in one or both sides through which the horses will enter.
- Each competitor must start from within the enclosure and, provided he does not cross the starting line before the signal is given, is at liberty to move around the enclosure as he pleases.
- The horse does not have to stand absolutely immobile, but the competitor must not get any advantage from a flying start.
- 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 the course and no further assistance may be given.
- Arrangements should be made to ensure that a competitor is not eliminated through the uncontrollable action of his horse.
- If a competitor starts early, his time will be recorded from the moment he crossed the start line.
- If for any reason a competitor is not ready to start at his correct time he may be allowed, at the discretion of the Starter, to start when he is ready, subject to the following conditions:
  - a late competitor will not be permitted to start if there is any risk of interfering with the subsequent competitor;
  - his starting time will be recorded as if he had started at the correct time.

## **57. COMPULSORY INSPECTION OF HORSES**

All horses shall be inspected at the conclusion of the cross-country test by the Veterinary Surgeon or the Steward appointed for the task.

The officials concerned shall have the power to order the withdrawal of any horse which they consider to be unfit for any further participation in the Event.

## **JUMPING**

### **58. RULES**

The jumping test consists of one round of the course judged under the FEI Eventing Rules, except where modified below. There is no jump-off.

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, the horse and rider are well trained in the specialist discipline of show jumping.

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.

### **59. DRESS & SADDLERY**

#### **Whips**

If a whip is carried in the jumping test it must not be weighted at the end or exceed 75 cm in length.

#### **Spurs**

Spurs are optional during the jumping tests of all classes, but if used see Rule 36. No rowels are allowed.

#### **Dress**

- Service dress or hunting dress. A safety vest may be used with or instead of a jacket. If it is worn without a jacket, a long sleeve white shirt and tie or stock must be worn.
- Service dress or hunting dress with approved helmet is acceptable at all levels. In all Tests, boots (other than as part of regulation service dress) must be black, brown or black with a brown top. They must either be long boots in one piece or if gaiters are worn, matching black or brown leather boots must be worn with at least the exposed side of the gaiter to be of full grained leather. Chapettes (suede) are not permitted. Juniors may compete in jodhpurs and short boots.
- Approved helmets are compulsory for anyone jumping an obstacle.
- Approved helmets must be either AS/NZS 3838 (Current Australian Standard), or EN 1384 or PAS 015 (Current European Standards), or ASTN F1163 (Current US Standard).

#### **Saddlery**

- The type of saddlery is optional with the exception of any form of blinkers, which are forbidden.
- Only unrestricted running martingales or Irish martingales are allowed.
- Reins must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle.
- Gags or hackamores are allowed.
- In the interest of safety, the stirrup iron and stirrup leathers must hang

free from the bar of the saddle and outside of the flap.

- There must be no other restrictions or attachments of any kind.

## 60. COURSE & OBSTACLES

Within the limits shown in Annex 5, Course Designers are free to plan a track suitable to the quality and standard of preparation of the competitors. In exceptional circumstances it is permissible, with the approval of the Technical Delegate to add up to 10% of the maximum permitted distance.

The dimensions of the obstacles shall not exceed the limits shown in Annex 5. The spread of an obstacle may not be more than 30 cm wider than the height of the obstacle (i.e. Obstacle height 120 cm, maximum spread 150 cm). A tolerance of 5 cm in height is acceptable, if dictated by the terrain or by the spacing of the cups.

The obstacles should have a balance of vertical and spread obstacles and shall include, two or three doubles or a double and a treble. Closed combinations are not permitted. (see above) A water jump is not permitted, but a water ditch with rails over is allowed. FEI approved safety cups are recommended. Alternative obstacles are permitted. These jumps are to be marked on the course plan with the same number and with the word Alternative.

Red and white boundary flags mark the start and finish, but need not be used to mark the extremities of the obstacles, provided these are clearly defined.

The plan of the course, which must be posted not less than one hour before the jumping commences, must show:

- position of starting and finishing lines;
- relative position of obstacles;
- type of obstacles (oxer, vertical, triple bar) and numbers;
- the track to be followed marked by a series of arrows showing the direction in which each obstacle must be jumped;
- alternative obstacles;
- length of the course;
- speed;
- time allowed and time limit;
- any decisions made by the Technical Delegate with regard to the course.

Before the commencement of each class a break of 10 minutes minimum should be allowed for competitors to walk the course.

### Starting and Finishing Lines

The starting and finishing lines may not be more than 15m or less than 6 m from the first and last obstacle. These two lines must each be marked with an entirely red flag on the right and an entirely white flag on the left.

## Time of the Round

The time of the round is the time taken by a competitor to complete the round, plus time corrections. After the bell has been rung to signal permission to start, the competitor should cross the starting line within a 45 seconds countdown, after which his time will start. The competitor must not start before the signal has been given. It extends to the moment that 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.

## 61. PENALTIES

### Faults on Course

Knocking down an obstacle	4 penalties
First runout or refusal in the whole test	4 penalties
Second runout or refusal in the whole test (**/**/*)	elimination
Second runout or refusal in the whole test (PN and below)	8 penalties
Third runout or refusal in the whole test (PN and below)	elimination
First fall of competitor	8 penalties
Second fall of competitor	elimination
First fall of horse	elimination

### Time Faults

- The length of the course and the speed demanded determine the time allowed.
- Completing the course in less than the time allowed is not rewarded, but exceeding the time allowed is penalised 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 results in elimination.

### Time Corrections

The following time corrections should be added when a disobedience results in an obstacle or a flag being knocked down, and time-off is required.

If, as a result of a disobedience, a competitor displaces or knocks down an obstacle or a flag defining the limits of the obstacle, the bell is rung. The clock is stopped until the obstacle has been rebuilt or the flag replaced. The competitor will be penalised for a refusal and six seconds will be added to the time taken by the competitor to complete his test.

If a competitor displaces or knocks down one of the elements of a combination or a flag defining the limits of an element and refuses or runs out at one of the subsequent elements, the bell is rung. The clock will be stopped as for an obstacle knocked down following a disobedience. The penalties for the disobedience and the addition of six seconds must be applied.

### Knock-down & Fall

If there is a knock-down and a fall of rider together with a disobedience, the bell is rung immediately. However, the clock must be stopped only when the competitor has remounted and only if the obstacle has not been rebuilt in time for the competitor to continue his test. The competitor will be penalised for a disobedience and a fall, and six seconds will be added to the time of the rider.

If, when jumping a single obstacle or the last part of a combination, there is a knock-down and a fall of rider, the clock must not be stopped and the judge must not ring the bell. The competitor will be penalised for the fall and for knocking down the obstacle.

If, when jumping any element of a combination except the last, there is a knock-down and a fall, the bell is rung immediately. The clock must be stopped only when the competitor has remounted and only if the obstacle has not been rebuilt in time for the competitor to continue his test. The competitor will be penalised for the fall and knocking down the obstacle.

If, at the second or third element of a combination, the refusal or run-out is the consequence of a fall with or without a knock-down and/ or a displacement of obstacle and/ or flag, no penalty is incurred for the disobedience. The six seconds of time corrections are not added to his time. The competitor will be penalised only for his fall.

### ***Reasons for Elimination***

#### **Statutory elimination by the Showjumping Judge:**

- jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle in the arena before the start of the test;
- starting before the signal is given and jumping the first obstacle of the course;
- a horse resisting for 45 consecutive seconds during the test (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).
- omitting to cross the starting line and/or finishing line between the flags;
- jumping an obstacle that does not form part of the course during the test;
- omitting to jump an obstacle of the course;
- jumping an obstacle in the wrong order;
- jumping an obstacle in the wrong direction;
- jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle after an interruption without waiting for the bell;
- not jumping all the fences in a combination again after a disobedience;
- not crossing the finishing line mounted before leaving the arena;
- a loose horse leaving the arena before the end of the Test, including before starting, provided the arena is correctly closed in accordance with the rules;
- accepting, while mounted, any object whatsoever during the test, except headgear and/or spectacles;

- error of course not rectified;
- competing with improper saddlery, or with a whip exceeding 75 cm;
- exceeding the time limit;
- second runout or refusal (\*\*\*/\*\*/\* events);
- third runout or refusal (Pre Novice and below events);
- failure to re-attempt an obstacle after a run-out or refusal;
- second fall of rider
- first fall of horse

**Discretionary elimination by the Showjumping Judge:**

- not entering the arena when the competitor's number is called;
- entering the arena unmounted or leaving the arena unmounted;
- all unauthorised assistance;
- not stopping when the bell is rung during the test;
- jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle without headgear or with an unfastened retention harness.

**TWO DAY EVENTS**

Except where modified below, Two Day Events will be conducted under the FEI Rules for Eventing.

All classes will include two roads & tracks (Tests A & C), a steeplechase and a cross-country test. Distances, speeds and number of obstacles are as laid down in Annex 6.

**62. QUALIFICATIONS**

To enter, horses and riders must have completed at least two National One Day Events (CNCs) or CICs, or a CCN, or a CCI at the level of the Two Day Event, as stipulated in the competition schedule.

Qualifications of horses and riders, and ages of competitors as per One Day Event Rules. Horses must be 5 years old or above.

**63. MODIFICATIONS**

Briefing of Competitors, Official Course Walk and First and Third Horse Inspections may be held.

There will be an inspection of horses during the compulsory 10 minute halt between end of Test C and start of Test D and the Inspection Panel will have the right to eliminate any horse which is unfit to continue.

## **THREE DAY EVENTS**

### **64. GENERAL**

#### ***Conduct of Three Day Events***

National Three Day Events are in principal conducted in accordance with the FEI Rules for Eventing, together with any regulations in this Rule Book.

The following modifications to FEI Rules will apply:

- No Appeals Committee - all decisions by the Ground Jury or Technical Delegate respectively shall be final.
- There shall be one Ground Jury for the whole event consisting of a President and two members.
- Additional Judges will be appointed to assist with the judging of the Dressage and, if necessary, to make up the Horse Inspection Panels and, if required, to help judge the Jumping Test.
- At least one member of the Ground Jury must officiate at each Horse Inspection. All horses in any one section or class must be inspected by the same veterinary surgeon and Ground Jury member at all three inspections.
- The entry fee, less 10%, will be refunded to competitors who withdraw before the close of entries.
- Tails and Double bridles are not permitted at CCN\*/Junior level.
- Where there is any inconsistency between the Rules in this book and the FEI Rules, the latter shall prevail.

There are two categories of Three Day Events:-

<b>International</b>	<b>National</b>
	Introductory
	Preliminary
	Pre Novice
CCI*	CCN*
CCI**	CCN**
CCI***	
CCI****	

- Both International and National Three Day Events may be divided into sections which may include sections confined to Young Riders and/or Juniors eg CCNJ\*.
- International Three Day Events (CCIs) must be approved by the National Eventing Committee. Details are forwarded to the FEI from the National Office by the end of September of the previous year, and alterations/cancellations incur substantial fines by the FEI. OCs must complete draft schedules, available from the National Office, for approval by the FEI, 16 weeks before the event.
- Schedules for CCNs are approved by the National Office.

## **65. EXEMPTION FROM QUALIFICATIONS**

### **CCIs and CICs**

The FEI may, in exceptional circumstances and with the agreement of the National Federation and of the OC, waive the qualifying standard for a horse and a rider, but only at the specific request of the National Federation.

Such a request must be accompanied by the reasons for the request and a detailed summary of both the horse and the rider's performance record, including all the horse's competitions at national and international events during the current and previous year. The request must be lodged with the relevant State Branch at least four weeks before the close of entries. The State Branch will forward the request for exemption to the National Office, and it will then be forwarded to the FEI for approval.

### **CCNs (National Three Day Events)**

A horse and rider may be exempted from the performance qualifications only, on the authority of the EFA State Branch concerned. There shall be no exemption from requirements such as riders age and horses age.

Such a request must be accompanied by the reasons for the request and a detailed summary of both the horse and the rider's performance record, including all the horse's competitions at national and international events during the current and previous year. The request must be lodged with the relevant State Branch at least four weeks before the close of entries. The State Branch will forward the request for exemption to the National Office.

## **66. AGE OF COMPETITORS**

### **Junior**

A person may compete as a Junior in Pre Novice from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 13 until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 18.

A person may compete as a Junior in One Star from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 14 until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 18.

### **Young Rider**

A person may compete as a Young Rider from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 16 until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 21.

NOTE: Riders may only take part in either a Junior National Championship, or a Young Rider National Championship or a Senior National Championship in any one year.

**Senior****CCI\*/CCN\***

A person may compete in CCI\*/CCN\* from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 18, or from beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 14 with express permission of the EFA.

**CCI\*\*/CCN\*\***

A person may compete in CCI\*\*/CCN\*\* from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 18, or from beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 16 with express permission of the EFA.

**CCI\*\*\*/CCI\*\*\*\***

A person may compete in CCI\*\*\*/\*\*\*\* from the beginning of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 18.

**67. AGE OF HORSES****Introductory, Preliminary and Pre Novice**

A horse may compete in an Introductory, Preliminary or Pre Novice CCN from the beginning of the calendar year in which it turns 5.

**CCN\*/CCI\*/CCI\*\*/CCN\*\***

A horse may compete in CCI\*/CCI\*\*/CCN\*\* from the beginning of the calendar year in which it turns 6.

**CCI\*\*\*/CCI\*\*\*\***

A horse may compete in CCI\*\*\*/CCI\*\*\*\* from the beginning of the calendar year in which it turns 7.

**68. HORSE PASSPORTS AND NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS**

All Australian registered horses competing in International or National Three Day Events outside Australia must be in possession of a valid FEI passport or a National Identification document accompanied by a current FEI recognition card.

All foreign owned and ridden horses competing in International or National Three Day Events in Australia must have a valid FEI passport, or a National Passport approved by the FEI accompanied by a current FEI recognition card.

All Australian owned horses (except those with FEI passports) must have an EFA National Identification Document to compete in Australia CCI\*\*\*, CIC\*\*\* and CCI\*\*\*\* events.

At CIC\* and CIC\*\* events, and at CCI\* and CCI\*\* events, EFA horse registration papers are sufficient.

All horses and riders at CICs or CCI's must be registered with the FEI. Registration is to be obtained through the EFA National Office. This must be renewed each year through the EFA National Office, at the beginning of each new calendar year.

#### **Procedure to obtain EFA National Identification Documents**

- Owner requests National Identification Document from National Office.
- Numbered blank card will be sent on receipt of payment (currently \$88, including GST).
- Owner completes and signs front page of document.
- Vet completes description pages, and signs, stamps and dates in the appropriate place.
- Owner returns document to National Office.
- National Office confirms through the Branch that the ownership and description details are correct.
- National Office validates document, registers the relevant information, and returns document to owner.

Competitors or connections entering horses for competition, or presenting horses for inspection at competitions without valid National Identification Documents will be fined \$100.00.

Horses for which no EFA National Identification Document has been recorded as issued and validated will be refused a start, and the competitor fined \$100.00 (unless the horse has a valid FEI passport).

## **69. COMPETITOR LICENCES**

Foreign competitors must submit to the EFA a current licence issued by their own National Federation, to be issued with a guest licence by the National EFA before competing in Official Events. A copy of the guest licence must accompany entries.

Foreign competitors who are resident in Australia must become members of the EFA whilst competing at National events in Australia.

## **70. ELIGIBILITY**

There is no height minimum for horses.

## **71. NATIONAL THREE DAY EVENT CATEGORIES & QUALIFICATIONS**

### **INTRODUCTORY**

Open to horses and riders which, not necessarily as a combination, have completed:

TWO official Introductory classes or above at Official Events

Specifications for National Introductory Three Day Events are as per Two Day Event Specifications

### **PRELIMINARY**

Open to horses and riders which, not necessarily as a combination, have completed:

TWO official Preliminary classes or above at Official Events

Specifications for National Preliminary Three Day Events are as per Two Day Event Specifications.

### **PRE NOVICE**

Open to horses and riders which, not necessarily as a combination, have completed:

TWO official Pre Novice classes or above at Official Events

or

ONE Preliminary Three Day Event.

NOTE: the horse must have completed ONE such competition in the current or preceding calendar year.

Specifications for National Pre Novice Three Day Events are as per Two Day Event Specifications.

### **JUNIOR PRE NOVICE**

Open to competitors and horses which, as a combination, have completed:

TWO Pre Novice or above classes at Official Events or

TWO competitions at State or Zone Pony Club events of Grade 2 (or A Grade) standard or

ONE Preliminary Three Day Event

Note: one such qualification must have been gained in the current or preceding calendar year.

Specifications for National Junior Pre Novice Three Day Events are as per Two Day Event Specifications.

### **CCI\* / CCN\***

Open to horses and riders which, not necessarily as a combination, have completed:

TWO One Star competitions at official events or

TWO competitions at State or Zone Pony Club events of Grade 1 (or Championship) standard or

ONE Pre-novice Three Day Event.

NOTE: the horse must have completed ONE such competition in the current or preceding calendar year.

### **CCN\*\***

See FEI Rule 506.

**CCNY\* (CCN Young Rider\*) and/or / CCIJ\*(CCI Junior\*) / CCNJ\* (CCN Junior\*)**

Open only to competitors and horses which, as a combination, have completed:

TWO One Star or above competitions at Official Events

or

TWO competitions at State or Zone Pony Club events of Grade 1 (or **Championship**) standard

or

ONE Prenovice Three Day Event.

NOTE:

1. One such qualification must have been completed in the current or preceding calendar year.
2. National Young Rider Championships (CCNY) are conducted at \*\* level for the Cross Country test.

## **72. INTERNATIONAL THREE DAY EVENTS**

Refer to FEI Rules for Eventing 2004.

## **73. PERIOD OF QUALIFICATION**

The period of qualification for CCIOs and Championships ends with the date that Nominated Entries are due. For all other Three Day Events, the period of qualification ends 2 weeks before the first Dressage day of the event. OCs of CCI and CCN may with the approval of their own NF (and the FEI in the case of CCIs) impose additional qualifications for horses which must be published in the schedule for the event.

## **74. RULES FOR COMBINED TRAINING**

### CT1. COMPOSITION

The dressage and jumping tests which make up a Combined Training competition must be taken in that order.

### CT2. CLASSIFICATION

The same horse and rider must complete both tests and elimination from one test involves elimination from the whole competition.

If equality exists, the classification is decided by the best dressage score.

If equality still exists, the closest to optimum time (under the time set) in the jumping test determines the result.

### CT3. JUDGES

There must be at least one Dressage Judge drawn from the EFA Official List and one Jumping Judge from the EFA Panel.

### CT4. CLASSES

Classes may be conducted at any level – Three Star, Two Star etc.

#### CT5. QUALIFICATIONS

The eligibility of both horse and rider are governed by the EFA Grading Rules for Eventing.

### **SECTION 1 - DRESSAGE**

#### CT6. RULES

The dressage test is judged under EFA Rules except where modified below.

#### CT7. TESTS

Tests are as for the relevant Official Event level.  
No callers are allowed.

#### CT8. SCORING

As for Official Events.

#### CT9. MARKING SHEETS

The judges' marking sheets may be given to competitors at the end of the dressage test.

#### CT10. SADDLERY & DRESS

As for National Eventing Rules. Whips are not allowed in the Dressage phase.

### **SECTION 2 - JUMPING**

#### CT11. RULES

The jumping test consists of one round of the course judged under FEI Rules, Table A, except where modified below.  
There is no jump-off.

#### CT12. COURSE

The course should be approximately 500 metres long, with the obstacles placed so that the average horse, going smoothly, should meet them in his stride.

Red and white boundary flags mark the start and finish, but need not be used to mark the extremities of the obstacles provided these are clearly defined.

A plan of the course showing the Time Allowed, must be posted not less than one hour before jumping commences. The course will be available for

inspection at least half an hour before the start of the test.

#### CT13. OBSTACLES

There will be approximately 8 to 12 numbered obstacles, including at least one double as solid and imposing in appearance as available materials allow, and may include cross-country type obstacles.

#### CT14. SPEED & PENALTIES

As for Official Events.

#### CT15. DRESS & SADDLERY

As for the appropriate One Day Event test.