

NOTE:

The following rules have been added or revised in the 2021 edition of the Equestrian Canada rules. All editions of Section A have been updated to include all of the changes in this document.

ARTICLE D110 HORSE WELFARE

1. ~~At~~ Horse Trials:

- 1.1 At any time during the Competition, any individual member of the Ground Jury has the right and the duty to eliminate any Horse that in his/her opinion is lame or unfit to continue.
 - 1.2 It is strongly recommended that a Veterinary Official be available on the grounds during the Cross-Country and Jumping tests.
 - 1.3 The Veterinary Official shall be responsible for the emergency treatment of Horses. When veterinary assistance is necessary care should be administered in a location that is in the best interest of the Horse.
 - 1.4 The Veterinary Official shall be located at the end of Cross Country and available to inspect Horses. This includes those Horses that were retired, withdrawn or eliminated from the cross country.
 - 1.5 The Veterinary Official may be asked to assist in Horse welfare matters described in Art D112
 - 1.6 When a Veterinary Official is not available on site, it is mandatory for the competition organizer to ensure that a veterinarian is "on call".
 - 1.7 Whether the ~~veterinarian~~ Veterinary Official will be on site or on call, the organizer must provide to the Veterinary Official the complete details of the event including the timetable and directions in advance of the competition. The Technical Delegate must be made aware of and approve these arrangements.
 - 1.8 It is compulsory for a Competitor to present their Horse for an inspection if requested under penalty of elimination at discretion of Ground Jury.
 - 1.9 At any time during the competition, the Ground Jury in consultation with the Veterinary Official has the right and duty to eliminate any Horse which, in their opinion, is lame or is unfit to continue.
2. **Equine Medication Control** (see Section A, Ch. 10). Equine Medication Control must be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Equestrian Canada, Section A, Chapter 10, Equine Medication Control. ~~It is to be noted for this purpose that the Dressage Test of an Event is not to be considered as a dressage competition.~~

ARTICLE D111 COMPETITOR WELFARE

[...]

2. **Examination After a Fall - Medical Fitness.** All Competitors that have had a fall during training, warm up or competition must receive medical clearance by the medical officer before they take part in another test, competition or leave the event site. (Refer also to Art D 302.5) The Competitor is fully responsible for ensuring that this examination takes place and in the case of a Horse fall, that the Horse is examined by the Veterinarian. If there is any doubt with regard to fitness to compete the Ground Jury may eliminate the rider at its discretion.
Any Competitor who leaves the event site after a fall without submitting to the examination required under this Article will automatically be issued an Eventing Recorded Warning for incorrect behaviour.
3. **Unconsciousness and/or suspected concussion.** A Competitor who incurred an accident that results in unconsciousness and/or suspected concussion, must be automatically ~~disqualified~~ eliminated from the competition and is ineligible to take part in any other test or competition at that event. For further information refer to EC General Regulations Article A101.
4. **Elimination of Competitor before Cross Country.** As a preventative risk management measure, the Ground Jury, at any time throughout the competition, has the right and duty to eliminate a Competitor to prevent him/her from starting Cross Country test, if there is a serious concern regarding the Competitor's ability to control the Horse in that test. Any such association must be associated with ~~a Warning Red Card~~ an Eventing Recorded Warning.

[...]

ARTICLE D112 ABUSE OF HORSE

1. **Definition: Abuse of Horse** means an action or omission which causes or is likely to cause pain or unnecessary discomfort to a Horse included but not limited to:
 - a) Rapping
 - b) Riding an exhausted Horse
 - c) Excessive pressing of a tired Horse
 - d) Riding an obviously lame Horse
 - e) Excessive use of whip, spurs and/or bit
 - f) Horses bleeding indicating excessive use of the whip and/or spurs

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- g) Overriding: abuse of the Horse that does not necessarily induce visible marks
- e)h) Serious case of dangerous riding
- ~~Horses bleeding on the flank(s) or bleeding in the mouth, nose or marks indicating excessive use of the whip and/or spurs on the flank(s) or the Horse's back. (In minor cases of blood in the mouth, such as where a Horse appears to have bitten its tongue or lip — Officials MAY authorize the rinsing or wiping of the mouth and allow the rider to continue.~~
2. If not directly witnessed by the Ground Jury/Technical Delegate, the incident must be reported as soon as possible to the Ground Jury through the Secretary of the Organizing Committee or Control centre as appropriate supported where possible by a statement from one or more witnesses. The Ground Jury must decide if there is a case to be answered.
 3. **Use of the Whip:** Excessive use and/or misuse of the whip may be considered abuse of the Horse and will be reviewed on a case by case by the Ground Jury according to the following principles:
 1. The whip cannot be used to vent a Competitor's temper. Such use is always excessive.
 2. The whip is not to be used after elimination or after a Horse has jumped the last fence on a course.
 3. The whip is never to be used overhand (eg a whip in the right hand being used on the left flank).
 4. The whip is not to be used on a Horse's head
 5. ~~The whip is not to be used more than two times for any one incident. - A Horse should never be hit more than three times for any one incident.~~
 6. Multiple excessive uses of a whip between fences.
 - 6.7. If a Horse's skin is broken, or has visible marks, the use of the whip is always considered excessive.
 4. **Warnings and Penalties**
Any act or series of actions that, in the opinion of the Technical Delegate or Ground Jury, can be defined as abuse of a Horse shall be penalized with an Eventing Warning Red Card. In addition, depending on the circumstances of the case, one or more of the following penalties may also be imposed by one or more of the following penalties:
 - ~~Recorded Verbal Warning~~
 - ~~Red Warning Card~~
 - a) 25 penalties
 - a)b) Elimination
 - b)c) Fine
 - e)d) Disqualification

All cases of riding an exhausted horse will incur a Warning Red Card and Disqualification and the case will be referred to Equestrian Canada for further disciplinary action

There is no appeal against a Ground Jury decision in case of Abuse of Horse.
 5. **Warning Red Card:**
Directions for Officials – Cases of abuse of Horses will be reported according to the process described in Equestrian Canada Eventing Recorded Warning/Warning Red Card System for Eventing Competitions outlined in Annex 8. Before issuing a Warning Red Card the penalty, the Ground Jury/ or Technical Delegate has the duty to hear the Competitor, if available
There is no appeal against a Ground Jury decision in case of Abuse of Horse.
 6. **Blood on Horses**
Blood on Horses must be reviewed case by case by the Ground Jury. Not all cases of blood will lead to elimination and an Eventing Recorded Warning or Warning Red Card
Dressage Test: If the Ground Jury/Judge suspects bleeding on the Horse during the test, they will stop the Horse to check. If the Horse shows fresh blood, it will be eliminated. The elimination is final. If the Judge through examination clarifies that the Horse has no fresh blood, the Horse may resume and finish its test.
Cross Country: For the cross country test, all Competitor induced (spurs, bit and whip) blood on the Horse must be reviewed case by case by the Ground Jury. If the Horse shows fresh blood, Officials may authorize the rinsing or wiping of the mouth and if there is no further evidence of bleeding, the Competitor is allowed to continue. Cases of significant bleeding will result in Elimination
Jumping Test: Horses with blood on the flank(s) and /or bleeding in the mouth will be eliminated. In minor cases of blood, such as where a Horse appears to have bitten it's tongue or lip, Officials may authorize the rinsing or wiping of the mouth and allow the Competitor to continue; any further evidence of blood in the mouth will result in elimination.
For all minor cases (*) of blood induced by the Competitor in the mouth or related to spurs an Eventing Recorded Warning will be issued by the Ground Jury after providing the Competitor the opportunity to have a hearing.
(*) The cases indicating Abuse of Horses will be dealt with according to the provision of Art D114.2 (Abuse of Horses- Warnings and Penalties).

ARTICLE D113 DANGEROUS RIDING

1. Definition

Any Competitor who, at any time during the competition deliberately or unintentionally by incompetence, is exposing himself, his Horse, or any third party to higher risk than what is strictly inherent to the nature of the competition will be considered to have acted dangerously and will be penalized according to the severity of the infringement. ~~;~~

Such acts may include without limitation any of the following:

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

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

3. The Ground Jury and the Technical Delegate have the **right and duty to monitor possible cases of dangerous riding** and eventually stop and eliminate a Competitor on the Cross Country course for dangerous riding. Any individual member of the Ground Jury who observes such actions has the right and the duty to eliminate the Competitor forthwith on his own authority.

4. Cross Country Monitoring system

4.1 The Ground Jury President or Technical Delegate (TD) can, in addition, designate one or several officials (i.e. TD, Area Stewards, Ground Jury members, or experienced eventing officials or coaches not serving an official function at the event) to help monitor for possible cases of dangerous riding in the Cross Country. The Ground Jury President will decide on their specific role, authority and reporting procedure. A minimum of three officials is recommended, if possible these additional officials should be grouped as pairs.

4.2 On the instruction of the Ground Jury /TD, one of the appointed officials shall stop the rider if the infringement is deemed to be serious. To facilitate adequate and constant communications amongst these officials and the Ground Jury/TD a separate radio communication channel is recommended.

4.3 As a minimum, Organizers are strongly recommended to utilize the services of Cross Country Officials and a Controller with a radio communication system as per Art D508.4

4.4 Any Competitor stopped on Cross Country in this manner could be subject to penalties in accordance with Art D 113.5.

5. Warnings and Penalties

All cases of Dangerous Riding will incur an Eventing Recorded Warning

In addition, depending on the circumstances of the case, either of the following measures may be imposed. Different cases of dangerous riding will be dealt with one of the following – provisions:

- ~~• Recorded verbal warning~~
- ~~• Warning Red Card~~
- 25 penalties
- ~~• 25 penalties plus a Warning Red Card~~
- Elimination
- ~~• Elimination plus a Warning Red Card~~

Note: The 25 penalties will count as Cross Country obstacle penalties in the results are considered as an addition to the scores and can be given at any time during the competition. The penalties must be reported in the results as a Cross Country obstacle penalties, Dressage penalties or Jumping penalties. Any of the above sanctions applied must be reported by the Technical Delegate to Equestrian Canada.

6. Warning Red Card/Eventing Recorded Warning:

Directions for Officials – Cases of dangerous riding will be reported according to the process described in Equestrian Canada Eventing Recorded Warning/Warning Red Card System for Eventing Competitions outlined in Annex 8. Before issuing ~~a Warning Red Card~~ the penalty, the Ground Jury and/or Technical Delegate has the duty to hear the Competitor, if available.

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

ARTICLE D114 DRESS

1. Protective headgear.

- 1.1 ~~While riding on the competition grounds, the use of a properly fastened Protective Headgear will be mandatory. Protective headgear must comply with any of the European, British, North American (ASTM), Australian/New Zealand tested standards applicable at the time of the competition. (NB. Excluding VG1-CE EN 1384:2012). See also Equestrian Canada General Regulations, Section A Glossary. The wearing of properly fastened approved protective headgear complying with Headgear Standards, Equestrian Canada General Regulations, Section A Glossary is compulsory for anyone riding a Horse at the Event.~~
- 1.2 The wearing of properly fastened protective headgear described in Paragraph 1.1 is required for all Competitors and non-Competitors at all times while riding in non-competition areas and warm up areas.
- 1.3 ~~Failure to wear such Protective Headgear where and when required after being notified to do so by an Official shall result in a Warning Red Card being issued to the Competitor unless exceptional circumstances apply. Failure to comply with the above shall be penalized by elimination at the discretion of the Ground Jury.~~

[...]

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

- 6.1 A Steward **shall** be appointed to check items of dress and saddlery and to inspect whips and spurs before the start of the Dressage test. ~~Exception: see Art D114.6.5. It is mandatory for the Competitor to present for inspection prior to the Dressage phase.~~ The ~~person(s)~~ steward responsible for checking the bits ~~should~~ must use disposable medical gloves, a new pair for each horse.

A Steward **may** be appointed to check items of dress, whips, and spurs before the start of Cross Country and the Jumping Test.

~~The Steward has the authority to refuse permission to start for any Competitor whose whip or spurs or safety equipment contravene Articles D114 and D115. The Steward will immediately report the irregularity to the Ground Jury or the Technical Delegate for confirmation. The Steward has the full authority of the Ground Jury to require the removal or modification of saddlery, equipment, dress or whips or spurs that do not conform to the rules before the Competitor is permitted to enter the arena or start a Test. The Steward will immediately report the irregularity to the Ground Jury or the Technical Delegate for confirmation. See D114.6.3.~~

[...]

ARTICLE D115 SADDLERY

[...]

3. Cross-Country test and Jumping test.

- 3.1 Compulsory: an English type Saddle and bridle. Hackamores or gags are allowed.
- 3.2 Permitted: Unrestricted running martingales with rein stops or Irish martingales are allowed. It is forbidden to attach the running martingale to the curb rein. Reins must be free of any loops or hand attachments and must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle. Exception: u-shaped bit converters may be used so that a bit designed for use with two reins may be controlled with a single rein. Running martingales may be used if a bit converter is used. There must be no other restrictions or attachments of any kind.
- 3.3 Forbidden: Any form of blinkers, side reins, running reins or balancing reins, tongue straps and/or tying down the tongue, any other restrictions, and any bit or other type of saddlery likely to wound or harm a horse is forbidden.
For Cross Country - any addition to the cheekpiece is forbidden (sheepskin or additional material)
For Jumping only – leather ~~Sheepskin or similar material~~ may be used on cheek pieces of the bridle providing the sheepskin does not exceed three centimetres in diameter measured from the horse's cheek.
- 3.4 In the interest of safety, the stirrup iron and stirrup leathers must hang free from the bar of the saddle and outside the flap. Any device which could restrict the smooth separation of the competitor's boot from the stirrup in the case of a fall is forbidden. K'Vall stirrups are not permitted.
- 3.5 Boots which encompass the entire hoof, including the sole and the frog, are not permitted in cross country or in the jumping test or warm up areas.
- 3.6 For Cross Country, a throat lash is compulsory.

[...]

ARTICLE D116 ~~ELIMINATION AND DISQUALIFICATION~~ RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

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

ARTICLE D201 INTRODUCTION

[...]

1.5 Membership /Sport Licence

Equestrian Canada sport licence with Eventing - membership required for an Equestrian Canada Bronze Competitions.
~~Eventing membership Day Tickets may be purchased.~~

ARTICLE D302 CLASSIFICATION

[...]

3. Disqualification and elimination

~~3.1. **Elimination** from one of the tests entails elimination from the overall competition of the Competitor and/or Horse. The Competitor and/or Horse may not continue in the competition.~~

~~3.2. **Disqualification** from one of the tests entails disqualification from the final classification. Disqualification means that a Competitor and the Horse(s) they are competing may not take further part in the competition.~~

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

[...]

ARTICLE D304 RULES GOVERNING THE DRESSAGE TEST

[...]

~~9. **Outside Intervention:** Any outside intervention by voice, signs etc. (except where the test may be commanded) is considered as assistance to a rider or to the Horse. A rider or Horse receiving such assistance must be eliminated. A Competitor receiving such assistance may be eliminated (See Art D304.6.1).~~

[...]

ARTICLE D306 DRESSAGE SCORING

[...]

6. Additional reasons for Elimination:

6.1 ELIMINATION IS LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF THE GROUND JURY/JUDGE IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:

~~6.1.1 Receiving unauthorized assistance (Article D304.9).~~

~~6.1.2 Performing the Test in incorrect ~~headgear, dress, equipment or saddlery~~ (Article D114.6).~~

~~6.1.3 Performing a test with illegal spurs (Article D114.4).~~

~~6.1.4 Performing a test with illegal whip (Article D114.3).~~

6.2 ELIMINATION MUST BE APPLIED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:

6.2.1 Marked lameness (Article D304.4).

6.2.2 Leaving the arena between the time of entry and the time of exit at A (Article D304.6).

6.2.3 Resistance (Article D304.7).

~~6.2.4 Competing with improper saddlery (Article D 115) or with illegal whip (Article D114.3) and/or spurs (Article D114.4).~~

~~6.2.5 Competitor not entering the competition arena within 90 seconds after the signal except where a valid reason has been provided to the Judge (valid reason may be losing a shoe, etc.) (Article D304.2).~~

~~6.2.4 Fall of Competitor and/or Horse (Art D306.3).~~

ARTICLE D308 RULES GOVERNING THE CROSS-COUNTRY TEST

1. Starting.

[...]

1.3 LATE FOR START.

~~1.3.1 If for any reason a Competitor is not ready to start at his correct time (original or revised schedule), he may be allowed, at the discretion of the starter or at the instruction of the Technical Delegate and/or Ground Jury, to start when he is ready, subject to the following conditions:~~

~~a) A late Competitor will not be permitted to start if he is likely to interfere there is any risk of interfering with the subsequent Competitor~~

~~• If the Competitor is late due to a circumstance not under his control (e.g. lost shoe, rider fall) he may be allowed to restart if he can be slotted into the schedule safely and only if his division is still underway~~

~~• In the above situation, his start time will be recorded as the time he crosses the start line.~~

~~b) In these cases, his starting time will be recorded as if the Competitor had started at the correct time.~~

1.3.2 Under exceptional circumstances, the Ground Jury may permit a competitor to start at other than his posted start time provided their division is still underway. When this happens, the new, agreed upon start time will become the Competitor's official revised start time.

[...]

3. **Errors of Course.** All compulsory passages on Cross Country and all obstacles, including all elements and/or options, must be passed or jumped in order under penalty of elimination. All red or white flags must be respected wherever they occur on all courses, except as provided in Article D310.2.2, under penalty of elimination, at the discretion of the Ground Jury. Retaking an obstacle already jumped is forbidden, under penalty of elimination except as provided for in Article D310.2.1
- Larking** - (the unnecessary jumping of fences that do not form part of a Competitor's course) is prohibited under penalty of elimination ~~at the discretion of the Ground Jury. However the Ground Jury may permit a Competitor (once only) who has mistakenly jumped a fence from another course to continue as long as he/she subsequently jumps the correct fence before jumping the next obstacle.~~ It is permissible to jump a fence of a lower level, in the correct direction only if it offers a better line to the next obstacle and provided the Competitor receives pre- approval of the plan from the Technical Delegate/Ground Jury.

[...]

8. Unauthorized Assistance.

- 8.1 ~~Outside assistance is forbidden under penalty of elimination.~~ Any intervention by a third party, whether solicited or not, with the object of facilitating the task of the ~~rider-competitor~~ or of helping ~~the Horse~~his horse is considered ~~illegal~~ unauthorized assistance and the competitor is liable to be eliminated.
- 8.2 ~~In particular, the following are forbidden:~~
- ~~▪ Intentionally to join another Competitor and to continue the course in company with him.~~
 - ~~▪ To be followed, preceded or accompanied, on any part of the course, by any vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian or Horseman not in the competition.~~
 - ~~▪ To post friends at certain points to call directions or time information or make signals in passing.~~
 - ~~▪ To have someone at an obstacle to encourage the Horse by any means whatsoever.~~
 - ~~▪ To tamper with the obstacles or any part of the course including for instance flags, indicators, markers notices, ropes, trees, branches, wire or fences whether temporary or permanent.~~
- ~~8.3.2~~ Officials or spectators who draw attention of a Competitor to a deviation ~~from of~~ the course ~~are will be considered~~ giving unauthorized assistance which may result in the elimination of the Competitor. If it is an EC official who provides the unauthorized assistance, he/she is liable to be disciplined according to regulations.
- 8.3 In particular, the following will be considered unauthorized assistance:
- Intentionally to join another Competitor and to continue the course in company with him.
 - To be followed, preceded or accompanied, on any part of the course, by any vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian or Horseman not in the competition.
 - To post friends at certain points to call directions or time information or make signals in passing.
 - To have someone at an obstacle to encourage the Horse by any means whatsoever.
 - To tamper with the obstacles or any part of the course including for instance flags, indicators, markers notices, ropes, trees, branches, wire or fences whether temporary or permanent.
- 8.4 ~~Each case of unauthorized assistance will be decided by the Ground Jury.~~In cases of doubt, the Ground Jury decides finally and without appeal.
- 8.5 EXCEPTIONS.
- 8.5.1 Whip, headgear or spectacles may be handed to a Competitor without dismounting.
- ~~8.5.2 At the start of Cross Country, it is permitted to assist the Competitor and to attend to his Horse (groom, water, etc.).~~
- ~~8.5.3 A Competitor may receive clarification of jumping penalties from the Fence Judge e.g. after having knocked down a flag of a corner of obstacle.~~
- 8.5.2 A Competitor, after having knocked down a flag at an obstacle as a consequence of a run out, may ask the Fence Judge for the flag to be repositioned, but no time will be deducted.

[...]

ARTICLE D309 CROSS-COUNTRY COURSES

[...]

2. **Two or More Levels on Same Course.** In cases where courses for two or more levels of competition are marked at the same time, only those markings that form part of the course for the competition of the rider in question are considered officially marked. Refer also to Article D113.1 Dangerous Riding and Article D308.3 Larking regarding the for definitions of and penalties, for Larking)

[...]

ARTICLE D310 CROSS-COUNTRY OBSTACLES

[...]

3. Nature of obstacles.

- 3.1 The obstacles must be fixed, imposing in shape and appearance. When natural obstacles are used they should, if necessary, be reinforced so that they remain in the same state throughout the test. All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the possibility of a Competitor being able to pass mounted under an obstacle. Portable obstacles must be secured to the ground in a way that the fence cannot move. The fence must be constructed so that a Horse clearing the fixed and solid part is unlikely to be injured by the brush or hedge. Bullfinches, i.e. thin brushes or hedges through which a Horse can be expected to jump are permitted provided they can be maintained in consistent condition throughout the test.
- 3.2 The cross-country obstacles at which a Horse, in falling, is likely to be trapped and to injure itself, must be built in such a way that part of the obstacle can be quickly dismantled and can be quickly rebuilt exactly as before. Such a construction must in no way detract from the solidity of the obstacle. Obstacles constructed of timbers or rails, or those obstacles whose height or width is increased by the use of a rail or a timber should have that or those rails secured by rope.
- 3.3 **Frangible/deformable obstacles**
- ~~3.3.1 Obstacles above the Training at the EV105 level and above for which approved frangible technology is appropriate shall be constructed using approved Frangible technology or retrofitted using this technology. Installation shall be made by persons who are trained and qualified in Frangible Pin Technology~~
- ~~*Appropriate obstacles are obstacles constructed of timbers or rails or those obstacles whose height or width are increased by the use of a rail or timber. (ie verticals, gates, open oxers, open corners that are not planked)~~
- ~~3.3.2 All rail fences for which frangible technology can be employed must use that technology (e.g. Frangible Pins, MIM Clips or any other load relieving device). These fences include, but are not limited to: verticals, gates, open corners, and all open oxers in all cases. At a minimum, these devices must be able to be activated by forces having both vertical and horizontal components. Exception: the front rail at the point of an open corner, which may use a traditional forward pin. At all competition, devices used to comply with the above requirement must be FEI approved.~~
- 3.4 Obstacles with false groundlines are not permitted
- 3.5 In all water crossings the bottom should be firm and consistent.
- 3.6 **Sloping and Round Leading Edges**
- Spread fences including corners must not have an upright or vertical leading edge. The top of the front of the fence must be rounded or sloped. All other fences including gates, and fences using square and/or sawn materials must not have any sharp or square edges. Brush fences are excluded provided there is at least 20cms of brush above the solid part of the fence.

[...]

5. Dimensions.

- 5.1 The dimensions of obstacles must be within the limits shown in Annex 7 for the relevant level of competition.
- 5.2 The fixed and solid part of an obstacle must not exceed the specified height or spread at any of the points at which a Competitor might reasonably attempt to negotiate the obstacle. The overall height of a brush fence must never exceed the dimension set in the table in Annex 7.
- 5.3 At obstacles involving water crossings (ford, lake, wide river), the depth of the water, from the entrance to a fair distance and from a fair distance to the exit, may not be more than 30 cm. Recommended depth is 10-15 cm. The length of a water crossing must be at least 6m between entry and exit except where an exit step(s) or fence is jumped directly out of the water, in which case the minimum length must be 9 meters.
- 5.4 At obstacles with spread only (dry or water-filled ditch) a guardrail or hedge in front that facilitates jumping is permitted. It may not exceed 50 cm in height and must be included in the measurement of the spread.
- 5.5 All obstacles should be up to height for the level of competition.
- 5.6 The number and depth of drops on the landing side of obstacles must not exceed the specifications defined in Annex 7.

6. Measurement.

- 6.1 The height of an obstacle is measured from the point on the ground where the average Horse would take off and where the average Horse would jump.
- 6.2 The spread of an open obstacle (eg: Oxer or Ditch) is measured from the outside of the rails or other material making up the obstacle on the line where the Horse would jump. The spread of a closed obstacle with a solid top (e.g. Tables) is measured from the highest point to the highest point on the line where the Horse would jump.
- ~~6.2 Obstacles of the Cross-Country Test: the maximum height of the fixed and solid part of a hedge or brush fence must not exceed the dimensions specified in the table in Annex 7. The overall height of a hedge or brush fence must never exceed the dimension set in the table in Annex 7. The fence must be constructed so that a Horse clearing the fixed and solid part is unlikely to be injured by the brush or hedge. Bullfinches, i.e. thin brushes or hedges through which a Horse can be expected to jump are permitted provided they can be maintained in consistent condition throughout the test.~~
- 6.3 When the height of an obstacle cannot be clearly defined (natural hedge or brush fence), the height is measured to the fixed and solid part of the obstacle through which a Horse cannot pass with impunity.

- 6.4 The drop on the landing side of an obstacle is measured from the highest part of the obstacle to the spot where the average Horse would land (~~See Annex 4~~).

ARTICLE D311 CROSS-COUNTRY SCORING

[...]

3. **Additional reasons for Compulsory elimination.**

~~The following faults are penalized by elimination, in addition to the elimination listed in Articles D311.1.1, D311.1.2. (See also regulations for Disqualification D116). Elimination must be applied in the following cases:~~

- Competitor Error of course not rectified
 - Omission of obstacle or compulsory passage
 - Jumping and Obstacle in the wrong direction
 - Retaking an obstacle already jumped
 - Jumping an obstacle in the wrong order or passing through a compulsory passage in the wrong order
 - ~~Alteration of obstacles~~
 - Failure to pass start and finish flags mounted
 - Competitor in difficulty (D 308.6)
 - Competing with improper saddlery (Article D115) or with illegal whip (Article D114.3) and/or spurs (Article D114.4).
4. **Elimination is left to the discretion of the Ground Jury in the following cases:**
- Jumping, or attempting to jump, an obstacle with incorrect headgear or without headgear or with an unfastened retention harness (Article D114.1.3).
 - Willful obstruction of an overtaking Competitor or failure to follow the instructions of the officials while being overtaken
 - Failure to stop when signaled
 - Unauthorized assistance
 - ~~Performing the test with incorrect saddlery, dress, equipment or with illegal whip or spurs (Article D114).~~
 - ~~Deliberately starting before being given signal to start (Article D308.1.4)~~
 - ~~Causing danger to another Competitor while overtaking that Competitor~~
 - Dangerous Riding
 - Abuse of Horse

ARTICLE D312 CROSS-COUNTRY DEFINITIONS OF FAULTS

[...]

2. **~~Run-out~~Run Out – Missing a Flag**

- 2.1 **Clear (0 penalties)** A Horse is considered to have cleared the fence when head, neck, and both shoulders of the Horse pass between the extremities of the element or obstacle as flagged.

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

[...]

ARTICLE D317 JUMPING SCORING

[...]

2. **Time faults.** Completing the course in less than the time allowed is not rewarded, but exceeding the time allowed is penalized by 0.4 penalty for each second or part of a second in excess of the time allowed, up to the time limit, which is twice the time allowed. Exceeding the time limit incurs elimination. ~~Note: At Equestrian Canada competitions in the EV105 division and below, exceeding the time allowed is penalized by one quarter of a penalty point for each second or part of a second in excess of the time allowed up to the time limit. Exceeding the time limit incurs elimination.~~

[...]

ANNEX 2. A: PERMITTED BITS FOR THE DRESSAGE TEST

[...]

1.3 **Permitted Snaffles (see diagrams)**

- a) May have one or two joints
- b) May be double-jointed with rounded or rotating mouthpiece allowing for better fit and comfort.

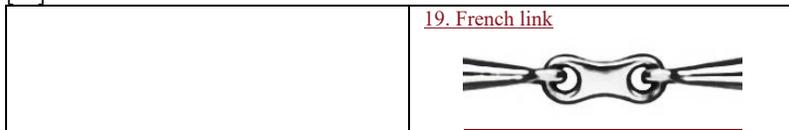
- c) May have a slightly curved port, allowing more room for the tongue. The maximum height is 30mm from the lower part of the side of the tongue to the highest point of the deviation.
- d) Wavy bits are allowed
- e) A coupling is permitted as the centre link and must be solid with no moveable parts other than a roller.
- f) The centre link must be smooth and rounded
- g) The diameter of the mouthpiece must be a minimum of 12mm for Horses and 10mm for Ponies at the rings or cheeks.
- h) The centre link may be a flat link that lies in the same plane as the rest of the bit (i.e. French link)

1.4 Illegal Bits

- a) Snaffles with a control plate that does not lie in the same plane as the rest of the bit (i.e Dr Bristol: if put incorrectly the edge of the plate causes excess pressure on tongue).
- b) Any single or double jointed cable bits (may cause pinching of the tongue or cheeks)
- c) Bits which place mechanical restraint on tongue (large immovable centre link causes excessive pressure on tongue).

1.5 Permitted Mouthpieces

[...]



[...]

ANNEX 2. B: PERMITTED NOSEBANDS BRIDLES FOR THE DRESSAGE TEST

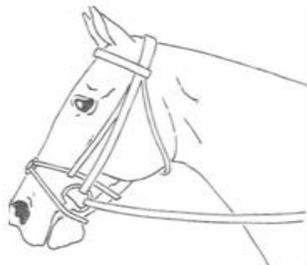
The images below are examples only, and similar bridles which produce the same effect on the horse are also allowed if they adhere to the written rules.

All nosebands must be correctly fitted and cannot be so tight to cause unnecessary discomfort to the Horse.

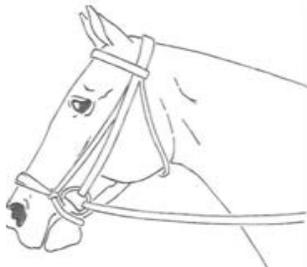
1) Cavesson



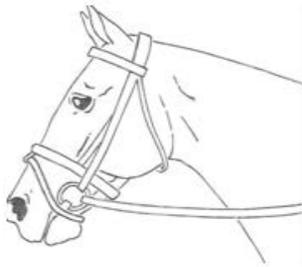
2) Crossed noseband

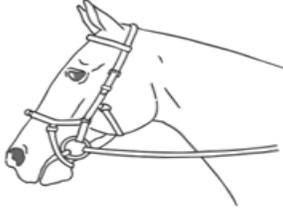


3) Dropped noseband

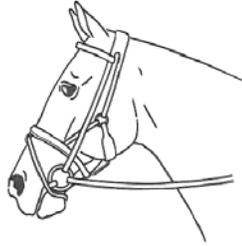


4) Flash noseband





5) Micklem Bridle

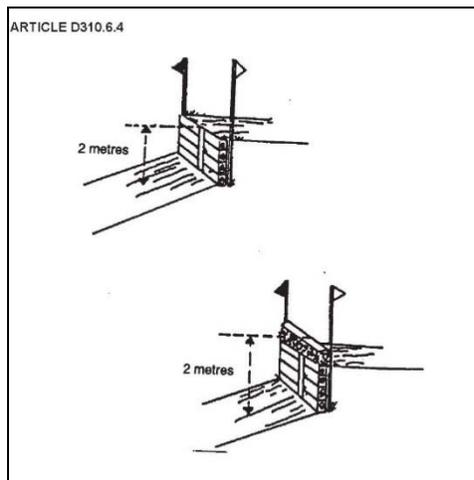


6) Stotztem (combined noseband –
no throat lash)

2, 3, 4, ~~and 5~~ and 6 are not permitted when a double bridle is used
~~6 when used as a double bridle, the lower strap of the nose band is not allowed~~

ANNEX 4: CROSS COUNTRY – MEASUREMENT OF DROP FENCES

For information and diagrams on the measurement of cross-country fences, refer to FEI Cross Country Guide for Officials - [Illustration of measurements.](https://inside.fei.org/fei/disc/eventing/rules)
inside.fei.org/fei/disc/eventing/rules



ANNEX 8: WARNING RED CARD/EVENTING RECORDED WARNING SYSTEM

PROCESS FOR AWARDING AND REPORTING WARNING RED CARD AND EVENTING RECORDED WARNINGS

1. **Warning Red Card** or **Eventing Recorded Warning** will be awarded for offences ~~may be given for dangerous riding or abuse of Horse~~ as described in Article D112 Abuse of Horse or Article D113 Dangerous Riding.
2. The Warning Red Card or Eventing Recorded Warning will be given by:
 - Technical Delegate – at Horse Trials and Combined Tests
 - Ground Jury President – at National Three Day Events
 - Technical Delegate or Judge (if TD not present) at Eventing Tests
3. The Warning Red Card/Eventing Recorded Warning delivery and reporting will be the responsibility of the competition's Technical Delegate.
4. The Warning Red Card/Eventing Recorded Warning will include the following:
 - date and time;
 - event – place;

SECTION D: EVENTING AMENDMENT SUMMARY EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 2021

- name of Competitor and EC sport licence, membership numbers and current mailing and electronic address
 - name of Horse and EC Horse Recording/Passport number (if applicable);
 - description of ~~abuse or action~~offence
 - signature of official, date;
 - name, address telephone number and signature of witness(es),(if applicable) date.
5. The Warning Red Card or Eventing Recorded Warning may be delivered by hand to the Competitor at the competition. In these cases, a copy of the Warning Red Card or Eventing Recorded Warning with supporting documents must be sent to the Equestrian Canada Eventing Department.
Before issuing a Warning Red Card or Eventing Recorded Warning, the Ground Jury and/or Technical Delegate has the duty to hear the Competitor, if available.
 6. If the Warning Red Card or Eventing Recorded Warning is not delivered to the Competitor at the competition, it must immediately be forwarded with all supporting documents including witness statements and veterinary reports if applicable, to the Equestrian Canada Eventing Department by the Technical Delegate.
 7. Monitoring of the Warning Red Cards/ Eventing Recorded Warnings will be the responsibility of the EC Eventing Committee. Depending on the severity of the offence, further actions may be taken.
 8. Should ~~an~~ the same individual receive a subsequent Warning Red Card within ~~365 days~~one (1) year (12 months) of a ~~previously issued~~the delivery of the first Warning Red Card for any offence, that individual shall be subject to a hearing to consider the conduct that lead to each Warning Red Card being issued pursuant to EC General Regulations Chapter 12, General Dispute Resolution and Protests at EC-Sanctioned Competitions~~Dispute Resolution Policy for Disputes Arising at EC sanctioned competitions.~~
 9. ~~Should the same individual receive three (3) or more Eventing Recorded Warnings at the same or any other EC Eventing competitions within two (2) years (24 months) of the delivery of the first Eventing Recorded Warning, for any offence, the individual shall be subject to Additional Warning Red Cards issued within the same 365 day period will result in a hearing to consider the conduct that lead to the Warning Red Card being issued pursuant to EC General Regulations Chapter 12, General Dispute Resolution and Protests at EC-Sanctioned Competitions~~Chapter 12, above.