



FEI
FÉDÉRATION EQUESTRE
INTERNATIONALE

VETERINARY REGULATIONS

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Effective 1st January 2002

In the past, the Veterinary Regulations have included extracts of relevant discipline rules as annexes e.g. Annexe XV onwards. However, please note that disciplines may change their rules at different times, which means that these annexes may not always be the current ones. Since the rules are also available on the FEI Website (www.horsesport.org), extracts from discipline rules will no longer be annexed to the Veterinary Regulations, with the exception of the Pony Measurement ones and relevant articles from the General Regulations.

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CODE OF CONDUCT

1. In all equestrian sports the horse must be considered paramount.
2. The well being of the horse shall be above the demands of breeders, trainers, riders, owners, dealers, organisers, sponsors or officials.
3. All handling and veterinary treatment must ensure the health and welfare of the horse.
4. The highest standards of nutrition, health, sanitation and safety shall be encouraged and maintained at all times.
5. Adequate provision must be made for ventilation, feeding, watering and maintaining a healthy environment during transportation.
6. Emphasis should be placed on increasing education in training and equestrian practices and on promoting scientific studies in equine health.
7. In the interests of the horse, the fitness and competence of the rider shall be regarded as essential.
8. All riding and training methods must take account of the horse as a living entity and must not include any technique considered by the FEI to be abusive.
9. National Federations should establish adequate controls in order that all persons and bodies under their jurisdiction respect the welfare of the horse.
10. The national and international Rules and Regulations in equestrian sport regarding the health and welfare of the horse must be adhered to not only during national and international events, but also in training. Competition Rules and Regulations shall be continually reviewed to ensure such welfare.

FOREWORD

This edition of the Veterinary Regulations (VRs) is effective from 1st January 2002 and supersedes all previous editions and other official documents. Please remember that these Regulations must be read in conjunction with the Statutes, General and Special Regulations and Rules.

The period of an event commences one hour before the beginning of the first Horse Inspection and terminates, so far as each discipline is concerned, half an hour after the announcement of the final results in that discipline, unless the schedule provides otherwise. In the Olympic Games the period of an event coincides with the Olympic Sojourn as established by the IOC. (Article 101, paragraph 5, FEI General Regulations).

CHAPTER I - GENERAL

Article 1000 - PRINCIPLES

1. The Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI) is responsible for the general conduct of international equestrian events, which includes the supervision and maintenance of health and welfare of all horses taking part.
2. The Veterinary Regulations deal specifically with the condition, fitness, welfare and medication of horses during international events. They apply to all events that are subject to the Statutes and General Regulations and must be strictly adhered to.
3. The Veterinary Regulations are unlikely to cover every eventuality that might occur during FEI Events. It is expected that the Veterinary Commission/Delegate, in consultation with the Ground Jury/Appeal Committee, will occasionally have to make decisions that, although outside these Regulations, are nevertheless in the spirit of the Veterinary and General Regulations of the FEI. Such decisions will have a binding effect during that event.
4. In cases of query or doubt concerning the interpretation or application of Articles from the Veterinary Regulations, National Federations or the Secretary General must obtain a ruling from the Judicial Committee.
5. Any specific interpretations of the Veterinary Regulations agreed by the Veterinary Committee and authorised by the Secretary General will be published in the Bulletin.
6. National Federations are encouraged to follow the principles of these Regulations for their national events.
7. Before a National Federation organises an international event (involving temporary importation of horses) it must first inform the appropriate National Veterinary Authority.
8. It is the responsibility of the National Federation to ensure that Organising Committees comply with these Regulations in regard to the welfare and veterinary control of all horses taking part in international events.
9. If a National Veterinary Authority refuses to admit horses from a country eligible to take part, the Organising Committee of the event and the National Federation involved must refer the case directly to the FEI. The Executive Board will take advice from its Veterinary Committee and, if insufficient grounds for refusal are found, it may cancel the event or, in the case of Championships, transfer them to another country.
10. Failure by Organising Committees or Officials to strictly comply with procedures mandated by the Veterinary Regulations and their Annexes will not provide a defence to any person liable under these or the General Regulations unless it can be proved that the non-compliance materially affects the legitimate rights of a person subject to these or the General Regulations.

Article 1001 - ALTERATIONS TO THE VETERINARY REGULATIONS

1. In accordance with the Statutes, Article 018, alterations to the Veterinary Regulations can normally be made only following the approval of a submission from the Bureau at a meeting of the General Assembly.

2. The Veterinary Regulations are amended at the first General Assembly after the Olympic Games. Only in exceptional circumstances may corrections, minor changes or the suspension of particular articles be approved at any other time. Notwithstanding, the Veterinary Regulations pertaining to control for prohibited substances or horse welfare may be modified at any time.

3. The Veterinary Committee may, from time to time, publish criteria that will have to be met in order to be included or maintained on the FEI list of Event Veterinarians. Event Veterinarians may also be taken off the list for non-compliance with the periodic reviews. Additionally, the Veterinary Committee may seek to remove a veterinarian from the FEI list of Event Veterinarians by submitting a complaint to the Secretary General for referral to the Judicial Committee. Such a complaint may be made at any time and does not have to be accompanied by a deposit. A complaint made by the Veterinary Committee shall constitute a prima facie case against the veterinarian involved.

CHAPTER II - VETERINARIANS

A veterinarian shall be deemed to be any person who has received a formal veterinary qualification in accordance with national practice.

Article 1002 - CONTACT VETERINARIANS

1. One Contact Veterinarian must be appointed by each National Federation in consultation with its National Veterinary Authority. The function of the Contact Veterinarian is to maintain effective communication with the FEI on veterinary matters.

Within each country the Contact Veterinarian must:

- be familiar with international equestrian sports and be an experienced and well respected equine veterinarian able to communicate effectively with the National Federation and professional colleagues;
- have access to information on equine infectious diseases that could affect international movement of competition horses. Liaison with the National Veterinary Authority will be essential;
- be fully aware of current regulations governing the temporary importation and re-entry of horses as well as medication and drug testing issues. He/she must be able to direct the FEI or other veterinarians to national resources that will assist in answering any questions that may arise;
- liaise with the FEI Veterinary Department and distribute information to Event Veterinarians within the country;
- keep the National Federation's list of Event Veterinarians current and up to date with enough veterinarians to cover all FEI events adequately. The Contact Veterinarian should arrange for a list of suitable candidates to be submitted by the National Federation to the FEI every two years. The Contact Veterinarian should provide timely information to Event Veterinarians about FEI Veterinary and other pertinent courses.

2. The FEI will maintain an up to date list of Contact Veterinarians. The list shall be revised on the receipt of names from National Federations and after approval by the FEI Veterinary Committee will be published in the Directory of the FEI.

3. Each National Federation must provide its Contact Veterinarians with all the necessary documents for their work (i.e. Statutes, General Regulations, Veterinary Regulations and Bulletin of the FEI).

Article 1003 - CATEGORIES OF VETERINARIANS DURING EVENTS

1. **Event Veterinarians** - Each National Federation may submit a list of Event Veterinarians to represent their federation. These appointments are subject to approval by the FEI and the number approved will depend on the number and importance of international events organised in their respective countries.

1.1. The FEI will maintain an up to date list of Event Veterinarians from which Veterinary Delegates, Presidents of Veterinary Commissions and Foreign Veterinary Delegates must be chosen. The list shall be brought up to date on receipt of names submitted by National Federations following approval by the FEI. These names and special qualifications will be published in the Directory of the FEI.

1.2. An Event Veterinarian must be able to understand and speak at least one of the two official languages of the FEI.

1.3. The National Federations must provide their Event Veterinarians with all the necessary documents for their work (i.e. Statutes, General Regulations, Veterinary Regulations, discipline rules and Bulletin of the FEI).

1.4. National Federations, in consultation with their Contact Veterinarian, must regularly review their list of Event Veterinarians.

2. **Veterinary Delegates** - Before acting as a Veterinary Delegate at an event, an Event Veterinarian must have qualified as an Associate Event Veterinarian. The qualifications are as follows:

2.1. in Europe, to have acted in collaboration with a Veterinary Delegate at an International Event during the current or preceding year;

2.2. outside Europe, to have acted in collaboration with a Veterinary Delegate at least three National Events under FEI rules;

2.3. to have participated in an FEI course for Event Veterinarians.

2.4. An Associate Event Veterinarian may be appointed as an Associate member of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate for Championships and major International Events.

3. **Veterinary Commissions/Delegates** – National Federations are responsible for ensuring that Organising Committees appoint a Veterinary Commission/Delegate for every international event organised in their country. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate is the official adviser on all veterinary matters to the Organising Committee, the Appeal Committee and the Ground Jury (see Arts. 1007, 1008 and 1009) at the event where officiating.

4. **Team Veterinarians** - are appointed by their National Federation and are responsible for the health and welfare of team horses and, if requested and in accordance with para. 5 below, of individual competitor's horses. Team Veterinarians are responsible for the completion and submission of medication forms and of passports to the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate (see Annex VII). Team Veterinarians are not eligible to be members of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate or to act as official Treating Veterinarians, nor may they officiate in any other capacity or compete themselves. Chefs d'Equipe must report the presence of Team Veterinarians to the

Veterinary Commission/Delegate before the said veterinarians assume their official functions in the care of team horses.

5. **Individual Competitor's Private Veterinarians** - Persons Responsible must report the presence of Individual Competitor's Private Veterinarians to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate before they can assume their function in the care of private competitors' horses. They are not eligible to be members of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate or to act as official Treating Veterinarians, nor may they officiate in any other capacity or compete themselves.

6. **Treating Veterinarians** - are official veterinarians appointed by the Organising Committee who are in attendance to provide emergency care at the event. The Treating Veterinarian must liaise closely with the Veterinary Commission/Delegate.

7. **Testing Veterinarians** - are specifically responsible for carrying out Medication Control under the MCP programme in Groups I and II, in certain geographical areas, indicated by the Bureau (see Art. 1014). They must always operate in close liaison with the Veterinary Commission/Delegate and the Ground Jury. Where no Testing Veterinarian is present the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate is responsible for medication control.

8. **Examining Veterinarians** - must have specific orthopaedic experience. Examining Veterinarians may be appointed by the Organising Committee, in consultation with the Veterinary Commission/Delegate to act in the Holding Box and provide the Inspection Panel with an expert opinion on the fitness of the horses to compete. This procedure is operative for doubtful horses during the Horse Inspection.

9. The standard age limit for all Veterinary Officials is 70 years.

10. **Veterinary Control Officer** - events that involve veterinary supervision over an extensive area (e.g. Cross Country Test in Eventing, Marathon in Driving, Endurance Rides) should appoint a Veterinary Control Officer. This veterinarian should liaise with the Event Coordinator for adequate veterinary emergency response during the competition. He should be, where possible, in telecommunication contact with the veterinarians on the course and should pass on information regarding an injured or exhausted horse to the Ground Jury member in control.

11. **Veterinary Coordinator** - at major FEI events (e.g. Olympic Games, WEG) that require an extended veterinary preparation a veterinary coordinator should be appointed by the Organising Committee, in consultation with the FEI Veterinary Committee, to organise the veterinary infrastructure around the event.

CHAPTER III - HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Article 1004 - RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

1. The National Federations (to which the competitors belong) are responsible for ensuring that all the statutory veterinary and customs export, import and passport requirements are complied with for all horses sent abroad.

2. National Federations holding an international event in their country must inform their National Veterinary Authority and their Customs Authority at least four weeks beforehand. They must request every facility to assist the movement of horses accompanied by FEI Passports, and the necessary veterinary certification at frontier crossing points into and out of their countries.

3. Information on infectious and contagious diseases can be obtained from a number of sources. These include:-

- the National Federation's Contact Veterinarian;
- the respective National Veterinary Authority;
- the Office International des Epizooties,
12, rue de Prony,
75017 Paris,
France,
Telephone (33 1) 44151888,
Fax (33 1) 42670987;
e-mail: oiie@oiie.int
website : www.oiie.int

- the European Commission,
Division Législation Vétérinaire et Zootechnique,
Rue Froissart, 101, 3/56
1049 Brussels, Belgium.
Telephone (32 2) 2950870
Fax (32 2) 295 3144
e-mail: Bernard.Van-goethem@cec.eu.int
website : www.europa.eu.int

- International Collating Centre
Animal Health Trust
Lanwades Park
Kentford
Newmarket
Suffolk CB8 7UU
England
Telephone (44) 1638 751000
Fax (44) 1638 555601
e-mail : info@aht.org.uk
website : www.aht.org.uk

4. Horses that are suspected of suffering from infectious or contagious diseases or have been in contact with other animals suffering from such diseases, and horses which are not free from infectious or contagious diseases or come from places or establishments which are not free from such diseases, must not be allowed by their National Federations to travel abroad or be permitted to take part in any international event.

Article 1005 - RESPONSIBILITIES OF ORGANISING COMMITTEES

In consultation with Veterinary Commissions/Delegates, Organising Committees are responsible for both veterinary facilities and stabling arrangements.

1. Veterinary Facilities - Adequate veterinary facilities and services must be provided, including the availability of a Treating Veterinarian and qualified farrier during the event (see Annex I).

2. Stabling - The arrangements for stabling must include the following:

2.1. The cleanliness, ventilation and hygiene of all stable areas. This includes supplying good quality water and fodder, dust-free bedding and the proper disposal of dung/bedding.

2.2. Whenever possible, stabling horses from the same country together. The provision of adequate isolation for horses, particularly those arriving from other countries. In regard to Equine Influenza, if an event also includes national classes in which non-vaccinated horses participate, the vaccinated horses must be separately stabled from the non-vaccinated ones.

2.3. Quiet collection boxes for testing purposes and administration facilities for the Testing Official.

2.4. All horses participating in the event must normally be stabled in restricted areas that can be effectively controlled as required by the relevant Rules and Regulations. Inadequate stable security does not diminish the Person Responsible's accountability for his horse nor the results of medication control tests.

2.5. Strict stable security is of paramount importance. However, there are a number of exceptions that are listed in the discipline rules. Stable security should consist of the following measures:

2.5.1. An effective 24-hour security system to check entry and exit of all horses and personnel to the stable area.

2.5.2. Limited admission to the area during an event. The only personnel authorised by the Organising Committee to enter the stable area are:-

Technical Delegate;

Members of the Ground Jury and Appeal Committee;

Stewards;

Veterinary Commission/Delegate;

Treating Veterinarians;

Medication Control Officials;

Team Veterinarians and Individual Competitors' Private Veterinarians.

Official farrier, Team farriers and individual competitors' private farriers;

Persons Responsible for horses;

Not more than two owners per horse;

Chefs d'Equipe;

Trainers;

Grooms;

Horse Transport Agents;

Physical therapists (ref: 1009.10)

Presidents and Secretary Generals of National Federations may also visit the stable area with the approval of the President of the Organising Committee.

2.5.3 If horses are not stabled on the ground of the event, they must be subject to random visits by any of the above-mentioned officials.

2.5.4 under no circumstances are horses allowed to be schooled in the stables or to leave the stable area, the competition area, designated training areas or the area supervised by stewards for any purpose, unless authorised by a recognised official of the event or a veterinarian acting in the interest of the health and welfare of the horse. If this veterinarian is a Team or Individual Competitor's Private Veterinarian, an official agreement must be obtained from the Veterinary Commission/Delegate before the horse is allowed to leave the site.

2.5.5 A horse under supervision for additional tests or investigation under these Regulations must not leave the Event venue until specifically permitted to do so by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate. The Person Responsible must advise the Veterinary Commission/Delegate of the precise whereabouts of the horse during any such period of supervision.

Article 1006 - RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR HORSES

See General Regulations for the definition of Person Responsible.

1. According to the General Regulations (GR art. 142), the Person Responsible shall normally be the competitor who rides or drives the horse during an event.
2. The General Regulations place the responsibility for the selection of qualified competitors on the National Federations. For the purpose of the Veterinary Regulations, this is taken to include the fitness and capability of the horses selected to participate in the competitions for which they are entered.
3. The Person Responsible must be familiar with the relevant General Regulations, Veterinary Regulations and Discipline Regulations.
4. In case of a team event, the Person Responsible together with the Chef d'Equipe, are responsible for the condition, fitness, management and declaration or withdrawal of all horses under their care.
5. If Persons Responsible are prevented by illness or other causes from caring for their horses, they must notify immediately the secretary of the Organising Committee and the Veterinary Commission/Delegate.
6. Persons Responsible must ensure that a valid and correctly completed passport is available for each of their horses according to the General Regulations and Veterinary Regulations, including their Annexes, and in particular that correct vaccination of their horses has been performed according to current requirements of the FEI.
7. Written approval must be obtained from the Veterinary Commission/Delegate for any form of veterinary treatment or medication of a horse during an event, using the appropriate form for authorisation of treatment (medication form 1, 2, or 3: see Chapter VII and Annex VII). If a horse requires urgent treatment prior to the event, an authorisation of treatment can be given retrospectively, if the details of the case are reported to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate immediately upon arrival at the

competition venue. Following veterinary recommendation, permission for such horses to continue in the event may be given by the Ground Jury (see Chapter VII).

8. The Person Responsible is liable to the appropriate penalties under the Statutes and the General Regulations for any violation of these Regulations, in particular if a sample from the horse for which he/she is responsible shows, at the time of the event, the presence of a prohibited substance in the horse's tissues, body fluids or excreta.

9. Inadequate stable security or the absence thereof does not relieve the Person Responsible from his responsibility for the horses, nor for a positive result following testing procedures for Prohibited Substances.

CHAPTER IV - VETERINARY CONTROL AT INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Article 1007 - VETERINARY DELEGATES AT INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL EVENTS

1. The Organising Committee of International Events must appoint at least one veterinarian selected from the list of Event Veterinarians as the Veterinary Delegate responsible for implementing these Regulations (for exceptions see Eventing rules). This official must be appointed at least 16 weeks prior to the event. It is crucial that the Veterinary Delegate be knowledgeable and experienced in the discipline involved.

2. The Organising Committee of National Events which include FEI classes must appoint at least one veterinarian, preferably selected from the list of Event Veterinarians, as the Veterinary Delegate responsible for implementing these Regulations. It is crucial that the Veterinary Delegate be knowledgeable and experienced in the discipline involved.

3. In addition, the FEI may appoint a Foreign Veterinary Delegate from the list of Event Veterinarians. In this case the Veterinary Delegate together with the Foreign Veterinary Delegate shall constitute a Veterinary Commission.

4. The Veterinary Delegate or the Foreign Veterinary Delegate, if present, is required to send a report to the Secretary General within 15 days of the conclusion of the event. This report must be completed in one of the two official languages of the FEI.

Article 1008 - VETERINARY COMMISSIONS AT OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL EVENTS, CUP FINALS, CHAMPIONSHIPS AND GAMES

1. At Official International Events, Cup Finals, Championships and Games, at least three veterinarians shall form a Veterinary Commission (for exceptions see Rules for Vaulting and Reining Events). The Veterinary Commission must be appointed at least 16 weeks prior to the event. All members of the Commission must be selected from the list of Event Veterinarians (for exceptions see Rules for Endurance Events). Under special circumstances (e.g. World Equestrian Games) more than one Veterinary Commission may be appointed. It is crucial that all members be knowledgeable and experienced in the discipline they are appointed to serve.

1.1. The President of the Veterinary Commission shall be appointed by the National Federation/Organising Committee in consultation with the FEI. In the case of the Olympic Games the appointment must be approved by the Bureau.

1.2. One or more Foreign Veterinary Delegate(s) shall be appointed by either the National Federation/Organising Committee or the Bureau according to the General Regulations.

1.3. The Associate Member(s) shall be appointed by the National Federation/Organising Committee.

2. A veterinarian shall not normally be appointed to be President of a Veterinary Commission or as Foreign Veterinary Delegate until he/she has served at least twice as a member of a Veterinary Commission/Delegate.

3. Members of the Veterinary Commission should be in attendance at an event prior to the first horse inspection and preferably from the time the first horses arrive.

4. The Foreign Veterinary Delegate should ensure that the Veterinary Regulations and the General Regulations are applied equitably to all competitors. It is the duty of this official to act in a supervisory capacity i.e. not be involved in actual treatment of horses (see Art. 1009.8).

5. The Foreign Veterinary Delegate, as a member of the Veterinary Commission, is required to send a report to the Secretary General within 15 days of the conclusion of the event. This report must be completed in one of the two official languages of the FEI.

Article 1009 - RESPONSIBILITIES OF VETERINARY COMMISSIONS/DELEGATES

1. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate is directly responsible to the Organising Committee for the health and welfare of all horses at an event, including the application of medication control procedures (see Chapter VI).

2. All matters of a technical veterinary nature are to be decided upon by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate but must be reported to the Secretary of the Organising Committee. In all other matters the Veterinary Commission/Delegate shall report to the Ground Jury or the Appeal Committee.

3. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate shall report to the Appeal Committee any veterinary matter that has not been attended to by the Organising Committee in a satisfactory manner. During events where no Appeal Committee is appointed (see discipline rules) the Veterinary Commission/Delegate shall report to the Ground Jury.

4. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate is responsible for taking all necessary measures for the prevention and control of infectious, transmissible and contagious diseases.

5. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate must be satisfied that the Organising Committee has taken all the measures laid down in Art. 1005 and in Annex I before the arrival of the horses at an event.

6. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate shall check during the event that::

6.1. the horses are provided with sufficient dust-free bedding, good quality water and fodder;

6.2. there is a high standard of routine stable hygiene;

6.3. first-aid veterinary services are available and adequately manned and access to centres for specialist veterinary attention can be provided if required.

7. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate shall arrange a meeting before the start of the event and shall maintain contact with Team Veterinarians and with Individual Competitors' Private Veterinarians throughout the event.

8. To avoid any possible conflict of interest, a member of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate shall not act as a Team Veterinarian, an Individual Competitor's Private Veterinarian or a Treating Veterinarian at the same event. Nor may they compete at the event or be a member of the Appeal Committee, Ground Jury or Organising Committee.

9. If any veterinary treatment or medication is to be administered to a horse at any time during the event, the written approval of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate must be obtained, prior to treatment, using the appropriate medication (see art. 1027 and Annex VII). However, if it is urgently necessary to treat a horse with a Prohibited Substance, the Veterinary Commission/Delegate must be informed at once and the circumstances reported to the President of the Ground Jury. Any treatment so administered must be reported to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate using the Medication Form 1. On the written recommendation of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate and in accordance with the General Regulations and Veterinary Regulations, the Ground Jury will decide whether the horse may take further part in the event.

10. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate must be informed in advance by a Treating Veterinarian about the use of acupuncture or other forms of alternative therapy to horses during the period of the event. Acupuncture that involves the administration of a local anaesthetic or other injectable substances is expressly forbidden.

11. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate must be informed in advance by a Treating veterinarian about the use of substances, normally not considered as prohibited (e.g. rehydration fluids, antibiotics), by means of Medication Form 3 (see art. 1029 and Annex VII)

12. Any horse that recovers from illness or injury immediately prior to or during an event must be reported by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate to the President of the Ground Jury. On the written recommendation of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate and in accordance with the General Regulations and Veterinary Regulations, the Ground Jury will decide whether the horse may compete or continue to compete in the event and the matter will be reported in the official Veterinary Report.

13. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate, in association with the Testing Veterinarian, is responsible for advising the President of the Ground Jury on the selection of horses for sampling. (See also Art. 1016).

14. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate must advise the Ground Jury if there are any horse welfare or safety concerns about any aspect of the event that are unacceptable and will make appropriate recommendations.

15. Members of the Veterinary Commission/Delegates, Team, Treating, Individual Competitors' Private Veterinarians and Medication Control Programme Testing Teams are entitled to receive a pass from the National Federation or the Organising Committee giving them continual access to the stables and training areas, paddocks, collecting rings and arenas.

16. If a horse is so severely injured that, in the opinion of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate or the Treating Veterinarian on site, it ought to be humanely

destroyed, the Person Responsible or a representative must give approval. However, if neither is available, the Veterinary Commission/Delegate will proceed in order to prevent undue suffering to the horse. The method of euthanasia will be at the discretion of the veterinarian, preferably by the intravenous route.

The veterinarian concerned should always try to seek a second opinion. Prior to euthanasia, or afterwards if not feasible on humane grounds, samples must be collected for forensic analysis. **These samples must be followed up as if it concerned routine samples for medication control.**

17. If an international event is run concurrently with a Championship (or equivalent event requiring the presence of a Foreign Veterinary Delegate), the Foreign Veterinary Delegate is required to report on the Championship, and the Veterinary Delegate must report on the international event.

Article 1010 - HORSE PASSPORTS

(Also refer to Art. 139 of General Regulations as well as first issue of the FEI Bulletin annually)

1. Passports are intended to identify and therefore facilitate the passage of horses across national boundaries. They must, therefore, accompany the horse at all times and should be available on demand to Customs and Health Authorities.

2. Horses and ponies entered in international events must be in possession of a valid FEI Passport or a National Passport approved by the FEI in accordance with General and Veterinary Regulations including Annex II. If no such passport is required (e.g. see General Regulations, Art. 139), horses must be registered with their National Federation, be identifiable from an outline diagram and be in possession of a valid equine influenza vaccination certificate in accordance with the General Regulations.

3. The passport is a document of identification, health and provides information of ownership. The Organising Committee is responsible for collecting the passports at the Examination (Art. 1011) on arrival and for their safe keeping during the event. The Organising Committee is responsible for producing any passports required by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate, the Testing Veterinarian, the Ground Jury or the Appeal Committee during the event and ultimately for their return upon completion of the event to persons responsible. For practical reasons the Veterinary Commission/Delegate may retain the passports in their possession during the event, in which case the Veterinary Commission/Delegate takes over the responsibilities described above.

4. Any modification to entries in the passport must be clearly endorsed by an official of the relevant National Federation. Defaced passports or passports containing unofficial inserts or appendices are not acceptable and a duplicate passport must be issued by the National Federation.

Article 1011 - VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS, HORSE INSPECTIONS AND PASSPORT CONTROL

1 General Comments

1.1 All Veterinary Examinations, Horse Inspections and Passport Controls at FEI Events must be carried out in accordance with this Article and be adopted by the different disciplines.

1.2 Definitions:

1.2.1 The term '**Veterinary Examination**' is used to denote a clinical examination carried out by a qualified veterinarian to establish the general health status of a horse about to compete. Veterinary Examinations are also used to ensure safe international movement of competition horses.

1.2.2 The term '**Horse Inspection**' denotes the procedure used to verify whether a horse is fit enough to participate in an event or competition (i.e. 'fit to compete'). Horse Inspections are designed to promote equestrian sports, without compromising the welfare of the participating horses.

1.2.3 The term '**Passport Control**' is used to denote the process of establishing the identity of the horse and checking that the current vaccination requirements and all other relevant details have been properly entered in the passport.

1.2.4 The term '**Verification of Identity**' refers to the means of checking the identity markings of the horse against its diagram in the passport at a Veterinary Examination or Horse Inspection.

2 Veterinary Examinations

2.1 The (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate or a deputy must examine all horses entering the event stables, whether for competition, exhibition or any other reason.

2.2 The first Veterinary Examination ('Examination upon Arrival') should be carried out as soon as possible after arrival, but in any case before the horse enters the event stables.

2.3 The object of the Veterinary Examination is to:

2.3.1 Verify the identity of each horse from its passport.

2.3.2 Check that the vaccination status of the horse is in accordance with the current Veterinary Regulations.

2.3.3 Verify whether all other details are correctly recorded in the passport.

2.3.4 Check that the animal has not been in contact with other animals suffering from infectious or contagious disease (e.g. strangles) or has come from an establishment that is not free of such disease (see Art 1004.4)

2.3.5 To check that the Official Measurement Certificate for Ponies (see Annex XV.6) is in order at a FEI events for ponies.

2.3.6 Carry out a clinical examination to ensure that the horse is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease. This examination may include the palpation of limbs and body, monitoring heart and

respiratory rate, body temperature and any other pertinent clinical parameters necessary. The limbs may be palpated or lifted to examine a suspected abnormality. However, an examination for any lameness (i.e. flexion tests or a trot-up) is not part of this examination. A record of the clinical findings must be made which should follow the horse through successive examinations and inspections.

2.4 If the veterinarian's opinion is that the horse should not be allowed to be in contact with the other participants or should not take part in the event, the case must be referred to the Ground Jury and the Veterinary Commission/Delegate for a final decision.

2.5 Other Veterinary Examinations during competition may be required in Eventing, Driving and Endurance.

2.5.1 **The second Veterinary Examination in Eventing (after the cross-country) and in Driving (after Competition B or marathon) involves a brief clinical examination with monitoring of temperature, pulse and respiration. Details of the examination should be included on the horse data form.**

2.5.2 Obligatory examinations are carried out at the Vet Gates during an Endurance Ride. (see 9.1)

2.6 Following a Veterinary Examination:

2.6.1 Any horse, which is considered to be a health risk to other horses at the event, must be refused permission to enter the event stables. It may however, be stabled in separate isolation stables pending recovery or until alternative arrangements have been made.

2.6.2 Any horse, which is not considered to be fit to participate in the event, must be reported to the Ground Jury prior to the first Horse Inspection or, if not deemed fit for the Inspection, prior to being eliminated from the event.

2.6.3 Mares may not compete after their fourth month of pregnancy or with a foal at foot. If it is subsequently confirmed that a mare competed under either of these conditions, she will be disqualified from all events to which these conditions applied and the Person Responsible will be referred to the Secretary General for the attention of the Judicial Committee.

2.6.4 Horses may not compete with a tracheotomy (i.e. a surgical opening through the skin into the trachea) or after a neurectomy has been carried out.

2.6.5 **Tongue straps or guards for horses are not permitted in any FEI competitions.**

3. Horse Inspections

3.1 The aim of the standardised Horse Inspection protocol is to ensure the 'fitness to compete' of horses taking part in FEI competitions by providing the same objective protocol for all disciplines except Endurance Riding (see 9.1).

3.2 Horse Inspections are not intended to be of an equivalent standard to a veterinary examination for soundness or a pre-purchase evaluation.

3.3 The specific level of fitness required to pass Horse Inspections may vary between disciplines and even within some disciplines (e.g. 1st and 3rd Horse Inspections in Eventing).

3.4 The implementation of the 'fitness to compete' principle is essential to the fairness and objectivity of these inspections.

3.5 The decisions involved (i.e. accept/not accept or referred to the Holding Box) must be made by a panel of judges and veterinarians (i.e. the Inspection Panel).

4 Inspection Panel

4.1 The responsibility for accepting or not accepting horses to compete is shared between the Ground Jury and the Veterinary Commission/Delegate, but should be based on the professional opinion of the veterinarians.

4.2 The Inspection Panel should act as a committee, consisting of representatives from both the Ground Jury and Veterinary Commission/Delegate. When necessary, discipline rules will provide details of the specific composition of the Panel. The President of the Ground Jury (as Chairman of the Panel) shall have the casting vote should that be necessary.

4.3 The Inspection Panel should meet together with the Technical Delegate prior to the Horse Inspection to review the inspection protocol and any specific arrangements that may be required. In addition, the Inspection Panel must approve the surface on which the Horse Inspection is to take place.

5 Requirements for Horse Inspections

5.1 The Organising Committee must consider all the necessary requirements for the Horse Inspections, which are listed below. It must also liaise with the Technical Delegate/Veterinary Commission and will discuss the protocol for the inspections well in advance of the competition.

5.2 Surface - It is important that the inspection surface provides a fair evaluation of the horse's fitness to compete. The surface should always be firm, level and not slippery. This can be accomplished in three ways:

5.2.1 Freshly laid asphalt; if this surface is old and has become slippery it can be improved by adding a light cover of sand.

5.2.2 A competition arena surface that has been scraped to its firm base layer. The surface should be watered and rolled so that it is sufficiently compact to prevent it cutting up during the inspection.

5.2.3 A firm gravel or stone dust road that has been swept to remove all loose stones.

There should be approximately 50 metres of surface available to inspect the horses at walk and trot, but a shorter surface may be acceptable for indoor horse inspections. In some circumstances the Horse Inspection may, of necessity, be carried out on the competition surface, in which case the Organising Committee must discuss the conditions with the Inspection Panel and the Technical Delegate beforehand. In such a situation the surface must be firmly rolled to provide the appropriate conditions.

5.3 Organisation - The inspection area must be properly cordoned off from the public and effectively stewarded so that horses are ready for inspection at the scheduled time and quickly lead away afterwards.

5.4 Holding Box - A cordoned off area should be allocated close to the inspection area that can be used for a further examination of horses exhibiting doubtful fitness to compete. This area should be separate and if possible out of sight of the main inspection area. The surface of the Holding Box should be similar to the surface of the main inspection track. The procedure of examination in the Holding Box should be used for all inspections except the 2nd Horse Inspection in Eventing and Driving in the 10-Minute Halt.

5.5 Announcements to the public - A system of keeping any spectators or the public aware of the progress of the Inspection (i.e. horse being presented and its competition number) should be made by public address. The decision as to whether the horse has been accepted, not accepted or sent to the Holding Box should be given out immediately.

5.6 Safety of horses and handlers - Special care is necessary with strict stewarding practices at Inspections where there is going to be a high density of horses in the collecting area. The same applies if stallions are included in the Inspection, as they can create a significant safety risk to attendants and other horses.

6 Horse Inspection Protocol according to the Discipline rules

Timing for different disciplines – The first Horse Inspection should be held not more than 24 hours prior to the start of the first competition unless otherwise stated in the discipline rules. The timing of all inspections should be discussed at the first meeting of the Inspection Panel. Further inspections may be necessary in all disciplines to ensure the continued ‘fitness to compete’ of the horses during an event:

Eventing (CCI): 1st Horse Inspection before Dressage Test
2nd Horse Inspection during Endurance Test (after Phase C)
3rd Horse Inspection before Jumping Test

Eventing (CIC) see Annex XVI for details

Driving: 1st Horse Inspection before start of competition A
2nd Horse Inspection at the end of Section D (competition B)

Jumping: 1st Horse Inspection prior to first competition
2nd Horse Inspection as required by Jumping rules

Dressage: 1st Horse Inspection prior to first competition

Vaulting: 1st Horse Inspection prior to first competition

Reining: 1st Horse Inspection prior to first competition

Endurance 1st Horse Inspection prior to first competition
further inspections take place at the Vet Gates
1 final inspection after the finish of the ride

7 Procedure of the Horse Inspection

7.1 General Remarks

Please note that the protocol is different for Endurance and CICs in Eventing (see 9.1 and 9.2).

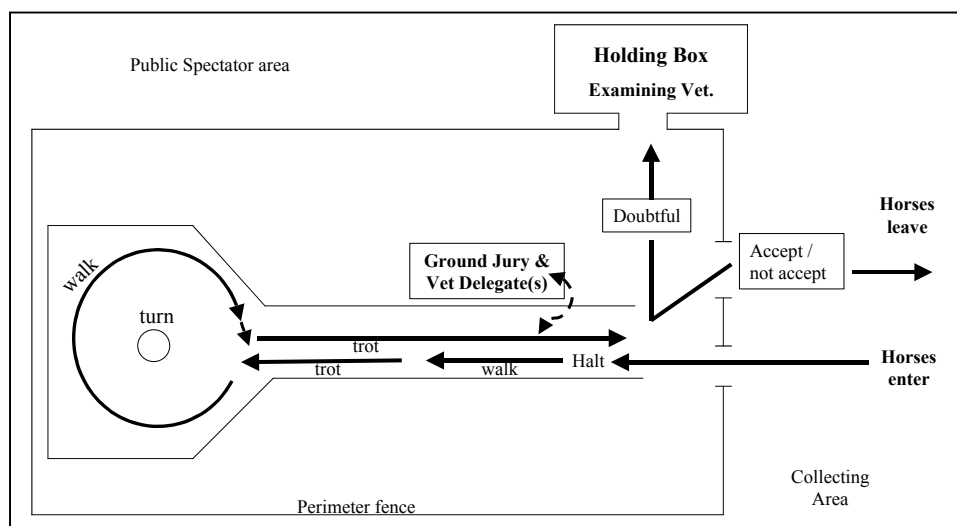
7.1.1 The Person Responsible should present the horse for inspection, unless prior permission to have a substitute lead the horse has been granted by the Inspection Panel.

7.1.2 The procedure for the inspection is outlined in Figure 1, which illustrates how the horse moves from the collecting area through the various facets of the inspection.

7.1.3 The veterinarian will walk round the horse to carry out a brief visual inspection of the horse. Palpation of a limb or other part of the body will only be carried out if deemed necessary. However, other clinical tests may not be performed at this time (i.e. active flexion tests or walk the horse in a circle).

7.1.4 After the visual inspection, the horse will be walked for a short distance and then trotted on a loose rein with the handler on the left side of the horse. The veterinarian watches the horse's gait from the centre of the inspection track.

7.1.5 The Inspection Panel then makes a decision, taking into account the opinion of the FEI Veterinary official, to accept, not accept or refer the horse to the Holding Box.



Procedure for Horse Inspections in FEI competitions

(The veterinarian(s) watch the horse's gait from the centre of the inspection track. The exact location of the Holding Box, entry and exit points for the horses and the public area may vary depending on the competition venue)

7.2 Use of the Holding Box

The Holding Box procedure should be used for horses that are considered 'doubtful' as to their fitness to compete.

7.2.1 If a horse is unacceptably lame or clearly unfit, the Inspection Panel should make the decision not to accept it at that point.

7.2.2 There must be only one Examining Veterinarian in charge of the Holding Box, whose responsibility is to examine all horses referred there.

7.2.3 The examination in the Holding Box should be carried out in consultation with the team veterinarian or the competitors' private veterinarian. If in the opinion of the examining veterinarian the horse is found consistently lame or unfit to compete, this should be pointed out to the Person Responsible as they may wish to withdraw the horse rather than have it presented to the Panel again. However, the Examining Veterinarian must avoid making a decision for the Inspection Panel and should therefore not explain the details of the report to be presented to the Inspection Panel. The Examining Veterinarian should inform the Person Responsible that it is the Inspection Panel that makes the final decision.

7.2.4 The horse will be examined physically and by palpation if any region of the body is suspected as being abnormal or injured. Hoof testers may be used to evaluate pain in the feet and passive flexion of the distal limb joints may be carried out. The horse will then be walked and trotted in hand. Walking and trotting in a circle is permissible, but not tests involving active flexion. The examination continues until the Examining Veterinarian is satisfied that sufficient clinical information has been collected to enable a report to be made for the Inspection Panel.

7.3 Re-inspection

7.3.1 After the horse has been examined in the Holding Box and the Examining Veterinarian has reported the findings to the Panel, the horse will be re-inspected either immediately after the last horse or at a suitable break during the Horse Inspection. (see para 8.1 for Jumping)

7.3.2 A re-inspection may also be permitted the morning after the Horse Inspection if circumstances exist which might prejudice the horse's chances of being accepted (e.g. the horse arrives at the event only a short time before the Inspection). The re-inspection involves walking and trotting the horse once more so that a final decision as to whether the horse may be accepted or not can be made. If the horse is accepted it may be required to undergo medication control testing.

7.4 Appeal – The decision of the Inspection Panel is final and there is no appeal process.

8. Special Considerations

8.1 For the Jumping discipline, two special considerations may apply:

8.1.1 Re-inspection of horses referred to the Holding Box is permitted the day after the Horse Inspection. Prior to this the Ground Jury, Veterinary Delegate and Examining Veterinarian must confer about the horses listed for a re-inspection. The procedure for the re-inspection will consist of a brief clinical examination before walking and trotting the horse in front of the Inspection Panel. If a horse is accepted it may be required to undergo immediate medication control testing.

8.1.2 If a horse is clearly 'unfit to compete' and no member of the Ground Jury is able to be present, the Veterinary Delegate may recommend that the President of the Ground Jury eliminate the horse without re-inspection provided the horse has been examined in the Holding Box.

8.2 For the second Horse Inspection in Eventing and Driving, the procedure is an assessment of the horse's potential to continue to compete in the Endurance Test and therefore the procedure will be somewhat different.

8.2.1 Eventing – A brief clinical examination should be carried out by the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate as the horse enters the halt. The gait should be assessed and a record of pulse and respiration made. It is strongly encouraged that the rectal temperature of the horse be taken and all clinical details recorded on the horse data form. At about 6 minutes after arrival the horse should be re-examined and the gait assessed by the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate and Ground Jury member to ensure its fitness to compete on Phase D.

8.2.2 Driving – The above-described procedure applies except that the examination of the horses is usually carried out in harness and may not necessarily include all four animals in the team.

8.3 Driving – There is no longer a mandatory third Inspection for this discipline. **Instead a Final Observation before Competition C is carried out in harness under the supervision of the Ground Jury with a veterinarian in attendance for advice.**

8.4 Phase C Halt in Eventing – In CCI**, CCI*** and CCI**** events there may be a mandatory 10-Minute halt included at 1-3 km from the start of Phase C. A veterinarian is in attendance at the halt and is available for advice and assistance, but no official examination is carried out.

8.5 For Driving, where large numbers of horses must be inspected in a limited time frame, it is often necessary to provide two inspection panels. In this case, the protocol is to have a veterinarian at each line supported by at least one Ground Jury member. Each panel can accept a horse for entry to the competition, but in doubtful or unfit animals they may send it to the Holding Box. When a horse is brought out of the Holding Box, the two panels came together to hear the report of the Examining Veterinarian before the horse is trotted again and a final decision made.

8.6 Use of whips – Whips may not be permitted at Horse Inspections by some disciplines, but the use of a short whip for restraint of stallions or difficult horses may be allowed by the Inspection Panel upon request.

9 Veterinary Examinations and Horse Inspections in Endurance and CICs

9.1 Endurance Riding (Art. 830 Endurance Rules)

9.1.1 Examination upon Arrival/Horse Inspection

- i. The first Examination takes place upon arrival of the horses; the first Horse Inspection on the day preceding the competition. At CEIs, the Examination upon Arrival is sometimes combined with the first Horse Inspection. The Horse Inspection procedure includes auscultation of the heart and respiratory system and an evaluation of the General Condition. In addition, the gait of the horse is verified in walk and trot on a flat, firm surface.
- ii. All parameters checked must be recorded on the veterinary card for each horse.

9.1.2 Procedure in Vet Gates (during the ride)

- i. Further inspections take place during compulsory rest periods, after no longer than 30 minutes recovery following arrival at the Vet Gate.
- ii. The Ground Jury is responsible for the organisation of these inspections.
- iii. The inspection will determine the fitness of the horse to continue, with emphasis on the heart rate and respiratory system (by auscultation), against a set heart rate of 56-64 beats per minute according to the classification of the ride. Adverse weather conditions may necessitate a different set point for the heart rate. The inspection will also evaluate previous lacerations listed on the Vet Card or any new injuries.
- iv. General (metabolic) condition: Horses showing signs of excessive fatigue, heat load, colic, myopathies or dehydration must be eliminated.
- v. Gait (lameness): Horses showing an irregularity of gait as defined by the rules must be eliminated.
- vi. Elimination: Elimination of a horse should be done by the Ground Jury on advice of the Veterinary Commission (e.g. three members of the Veterinary Commission).

9.1.3 Final Inspection (after the finish)

The final inspection timing and method is to be included in the event schedule and communicated to all participants at the first briefing. This inspection will verify whether the horse is still fit to be ridden and must include similar parameters as in veterinary controls during the ride.

- 9.1.4 Veterinary control after the ride
- i. Treatment of horses within 2 hours following the finish, unless for minor conditions, means an automatic elimination of the horse.
 - ii. After rides of 140 km or more on one day or 100 km during two days all competing horses must remain in the stables at least 24 hours after finishing, unless prior departure is authorised by the Veterinary Commission.
- 9.2 Eventing: Inspection and Examination of Horses at CICs (Art 518.2 of Eventing Rules)
- 9.2.1 A meeting of the Veterinary Delegate appointed for the CIC and representative(s) of the Organising Committee should take place well before the event to go through the veterinary management for the CIC.
- 9.2.2 The Organising Committee must provide adequate veterinary facilities including a suitable box for clinical examination and first aid, and a sampling box for medication control purposes.
- 9.2.3 For CIC***, all horses must have a valid FEI passport or registration with an FEI approved National Identification document (including a diagram of the horse) with an accredited vaccination certificate for influenza. For CIC**/*, the FEI passport is not required if competing in their home country; these horses must be registered with their NF, be identifiable by diagram and have a valid vaccination certificate.
- 9.2.4 **Veterinary Examination and Horse Inspections: see Annex XVI.**
- 9.2.5 A Veterinary Examination must be carried out by one of the Treating Veterinarians after the Cross Country. If the horse is exhausted or **markedly** lame the Veterinary Delegate and a Ground Jury member should be called to consider elimination of the horse from the competition. The horse may be required to be trotted in hand at this examination.
- 9.2.6 Medication control testing should be carried out by an official Testing Veterinarian as part of the FEI's Medical Control Programme or by the Veterinary Delegate if the event is outside the MCP area (i.e. Groups I & II).
- 9.2.7 The Veterinary Delegate should liaise with any Treating Veterinarians to know their whereabouts and availability on the Cross Country course at all times. Radio contact is therefore essential.
- 9.2.8 The Veterinary Delegate should submit an amended short FEI Veterinary Report to FEI Veterinary Department within 15 days of the event.
- 9.2.9 If a CCI and CIC competition are held together at the same venue, a horse that is not accepted at a CCI Horse Inspection cannot start in the CIC competition.

Article 1012 - SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR EVENTING, DRIVING AND ENDURANCE EVENTS

1. The Organising Committee is responsible for providing the necessary facilities. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate is responsible for the organisation of the Veterinary Examinations and Horse Inspections required by the Rules for Eventing, Driving and Endurance.
2. At Eventing, Driving and Endurance Events the Veterinary Commission/Delegate must complete an official Horse Data Form or Veterinary Card at the Examination on arrival. It is recommended that this Horse Data Form be fully and accurately completed at all subsequent Inspections and Examinations (see Annex XI).
3. It is vital that an adequate veterinary first-aid service be provided at all parts of the course for the endurance test of Eventing, Endurance and the Driving Marathon. Transport facilities for injured or dead horses must be quickly available. Those responsible for this transport and the evacuation of casualties must know the most efficient way to reach each obstacle in their area and the correct way to handle injured horses.
4. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate should bring to the attention of the Technical Delegate, if present, any features which are considered to be dangerous on Phase D of the Eventing, Endurance or Driving Marathon courses. Special attention should be drawn to soft, slippery or rough surfaces, to the construction of obstacles and to any projecting nails, spikes, sharp corners, dangerous roots or branches.
5. Veterinary services must be available at all compulsory halts, and a veterinary first-aid station must be established at the finish of the Phase D of the Eventing, Endurance or the Driving Marathon course, properly equipped to handle any injuries or emergencies. All horses completing the course should have their physical state assessed immediately after finishing. This clinical examination also applies to all horses eliminated, retired or withdrawn from competition. The physical examination should include recording respiration, pulse and temperature as deemed advisable. The examination may need to be repeated every 10 minutes for up to 30 minutes until the horse has adequately recovered to return to the stable area (see Rules for Eventing).
6. A low-loading horse transporter or a horse ambulance must be available at the veterinary first-aid station to evacuate any casualties, and whenever possible, a tent should be provided so that injured horses can be treated or kept under observation. This is particularly important in extreme weather conditions.
7. For CICs (one-day Eventing competitions), a condensed veterinary report may be used (see Annex XVII). In view of the rapid development of CIC events, **separate rules for the veterinary supervision of these events are regularly published in the Bulletin (see Annex XVI).**

CHAPTER V - CONTROL OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

FOREWORD

The objective is to protect the integrity of equestrian sports through controlling the use of substances capable of giving a horse an advantage or disadvantage in an event, contrary to its natural abilities.

Article 1013 - PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

1. **Prohibited substances** - The finding of a prohibited substance means detecting the substance itself or a metabolite of the substance or an isomer of the substance or an isomer of a metabolite. The finding of any biological or scientific indicator of administration or other exposure to a substance is equivalent to detection of the substance itself.

2. **Threshold Substances** - Horses may compete with the presence of certain substances in their tissues, body fluids or excreta for which these Regulations have established threshold levels/ratios as laid down in Annex IV, provided the concentration of the substance is not greater than the threshold level/ratio indicated in this Annex. Thresholds can only be adopted for:

substances endogenous to the horses

substances arising from plants traditionally grazed or harvested as equine feed

substances in equine feed arising from contamination during cultivation, processing or treatment, storage or transportation

For any finding of a Prohibited Substance of possible endogenous nature, the FEI (on the advice of the Medication Sub-Committee) may examine the horse further or subject the horse to additional tests. If carried out at the request of the Person Responsible, such further tests will be at his/her expense.

3. It is a contravention of the Veterinary and the General Regulations if the analysis of a sample taken from a horse shows the presence in any one of its tissues, body fluids or excreta of a Prohibited Substance (see also General Regulations. Art 146). Sample means a sample from any part, or in contact with any part, of the horse.

4. The list of Prohibited Substances is submitted for annual approval to the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Bureau.

5. In view of the rapid development of new drugs and pharmacological agents and of the changes in the methods of preparing horses for competition, the Regulations regarding medication control may be amended at any time. The Veterinary Committee, at the recommendation of the Medication Sub Committee, may propose rule modifications to the Executive Board at any time (see Art. 1001.2).

6. Persons Responsible must be aware of the following:-

6.1 Labels on veterinary preparations, proprietary medicinal products, tonics, herbal remedies and manufactured compound feeds do not always list the constituents in full. They may therefore contain Prohibited Substances that would prevent their use in performance horses. (See Annex XIII)

6.2 Many substances can be absorbed through horses' skin and be detected by an analytical laboratory.

6.3 The Person Responsible is responsible for the supervision of his/her horse at all times, irrespective of stable security.

6.4 Persons Responsible must deposit all syringes, needles and Prohibited Substances into safekeeping with the Veterinary Commission/Delegate prior to the commencement of the event. Any person other than a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate found in possession of syringes, needles or any Prohibited Substances will be deemed to have contravened these Regulations and is liable to be penalised. The horse for which this latter person is responsible or in the proximity of where the incident occurred will be submitted to Medication Control in accordance with Art. 1017.

6.5 Any member of the Veterinary Commission, or the Veterinary Delegate, is authorised to confiscate syringes, needles or any Prohibited Substances found in the possession of any person other than a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate. Such action must be reported immediately to the Appeal Committee.

7. It must be emphasised that although the Person Responsible is responsible for the supervision of his/her horse an important factor for the control of Prohibited Substances is the strictest practical stable security. However, reduced stable security or the absence thereof does not relieve the Person Responsible from any liability under these or the General Regulations.

CHAPTER VI - SAMPLING PROCEDURE FOR PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Article 1014 - INTRODUCTION

The Sampling Procedure and instructions for collecting samples, as contained in the sampling kit, have been carefully drawn up so that all concerned appreciate their roles and understand the procedures involved. All aspects must be strictly followed.

Medication Control Programme (MCP)

In certain geographical areas determined by the Bureau (i.e. Groups I and II), medication control is effected by a team of testing veterinarians and technicians. Analyses are carried out in the Central MCP Laboratory (reviewed in each Olympic year). The programme is administered by the FEI Veterinary Department.

At International Events not covered by the MCP the Veterinary Commission/Delegate will operate in accordance with Art. 1016.4. and 5. and Art. 1018.1. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate will also undertake sampling for events subject to the MCP if the MCP Testing Teams are not present. Such additional sampling and subsequent analysis will be at the expense of the Organising Committee. To provide for this eventuality, each National Federation should stock at least six sampling kits (Annex III).

Article 1015 - IDENTIFICATION OF HORSES

The identity of the horse must be positively established from its passport before or after the sample is collected or, in events where the horse is not required to have a passport (see General Regulations), against its identification document.

In certain circumstances, at the sole discretion of the FEI veterinary official, a biological sample may be collected for DNA identification.

Article 1016 - SELECTION OF HORSES

1. While in principle the following articles relate to all international events modifications have been made for events subject to the Medication Control Programme (MCP). Sampling when conducted by MCP Testing Veterinarians at these events is governed by special guidelines.

2. The Testing Veterinarian will operate in close liaison with the President of the Ground Jury and the Veterinary Commission/Delegate at the event. The Testing Veterinarian will, wherever possible, respect any specific request for horses to be sampled made by the President of the Ground Jury. The President of the Ground Jury will, however, fully consider the proposals of the Testing Veterinarian before deciding on the strategy for sampling at the event.

3. Three possible methods for selection of horses can be distinguished: obligatory testing (i.e. medal winners in major events), random testing, (i.e. selection agreed by the President of the Ground Jury, Veterinary Commission/Delegate and Testing Official) and spot testing (i.e. if a specific reason necessitates testing of a horse). Selection of horses can be made at any time during any event. Horses can be tested several times during one event.

4. Regular sampling is carried out in CCI*** and CCI****, CSIs (Category A), CIOs, World Cup Qualifiers and Cup Finals, Championships and Games, whereas at other CIs sampling is recommended. In CICs****/***, the number of horses tested is at the discretion of the Testing Veterinarian/Veterinary Delegate; however, a minimum number of three is recommended.

5. At CCI*** and CCI****, CSIs (Category A), CIOs, World Cup Qualifiers and Cup Finals, Championships and Games it is recommended that a minimum of 5% of all horses (with a minimum of 3) must be sampled (see also Art. 1016.6.).

6. It is recommended that the same provisions should apply at other CIs. Where sampling is undertaken, the sampling procedure and the instructions for collecting samples must be strictly followed. However, it is recognised that in certain countries national medication control systems already exist. Where doubt exists as to their acceptability, the Head of the Veterinary Department should be consulted.

7. For obligatory testing at World Cup Finals, World and Senior Continental Championships and Olympic Games, (See 1016.3) sufficient horses must normally be sampled to ensure that the following samples are available for analysis:

7.1. in all Final Competitions for Individuals, the first three placed horses;

7.2. in Final Jumping and Dressage Competitions for Teams, one horse from among all the horses in each of the first three placed teams;

7.3. in Eventing and Driving Events and in Endurance Events, one horse from among all the horses in each of the first three placed teams at the end of the whole event.

7.4. in addition, the Executive Board may decide to sample horses out of competition.

Article 1017 - TIMING OF SAMPLE COLLECTION

1. Horses may be selected for testing at any time whilst under FEI rules. The time of collecting samples shall be at the discretion of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate and the MCP Testing Veterinarian if present. At completion of the event, notification to the rider that his horse is selected for sampling must be done within 30 minutes

following announcement of the final results. A horse may be sampled on more than one occasion during the same event.

2. A horse which dies at any time during an event must have samples collected at the earliest opportunity for forensic analysis. It is strongly recommended that a full post mortem examination be carried out. The cause of death and, if relevant, the method of euthanasia should be included in the report to the FEI.

Article 1018 - PROTOCOL FOR SAMPLING

1. Once a horse has been selected for sampling, a member of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate or deputy, or the MCP Testing Veterinarian or deputy, must first inform the Person Responsible. The Person Responsible (or his/her representative) is responsible for the supervision of the horse. From the moment of notification, an authorised assistant or technician must accompany the horse at all times until the sample is collected.

2. A refusal or wilful obstruction by any person to submit a horse for sampling or to sign the Acknowledgment Form or sampling form/card is a violation of these rules and must be reported immediately to the Appeal Committee. If the Appeal Committee decides that there are no grounds for such a refusal or obstruction and the Person Responsible persists, the horse must be disqualified from the entire event. The matter must be reported by the President of the Appeal Committee to the Secretary General for referral to the Judicial Committee. If a horse selected for sampling is substituted by another horse prior to the prize-giving ceremony, (i.e. the selected horse has returned to the stable area) the Person Responsible must alert the Veterinary Commission/Delegate prior to the ceremony.

3. All sampling must be supervised by a member of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate or the MCP Testing Veterinarian. The Organising Committee must ensure that one or more persons, familiar with the procedure of urine and blood collection, are available to assist with the medication control procedures.

4. The veterinarian supervising the sampling and the Person Responsible (or representative) must sign the Medication Control Form/Card (as applicable). The testing veterinarian is responsible for ensuring that no contamination of the sample occurs. In signing the medication control form the Person Responsible (or representative) either accepts the validity of the material used for the sampling and has no objection to the sampling system, or rejects it and must state the reason, in writing, for non-acceptance.

The refusal of the Person Responsible (or representative) to sign the Medication Control Form/Card (as applicable) shall be treated as a refusal to submit a horse for sampling under para. 2 above.

5. It is the obligation of the Person Responsible (or representative) to witness that a correct record of sampling is entered in the horse's passport by the Testing Veterinarian.

Article 1019 - URINE AND BLOOD COLLECTION

The presence of a Prohibited Substance in a horse may be demonstrated in samples taken from its tissues, body fluids (mainly blood) or excreta (mainly urine). Urine and blood samples will normally be collected from all horses selected for sampling. Urine is a superior body fluid for forensic testing and efforts should always be made to collect this fluid from every selected horse. Instructions for collecting samples are contained in the sampling kits.

The Veterinary Commission/Delegate may authorise the collection of other materials (such as hair samples, bandages or samples of rehydration fluids). Such samples must be collected in accordance with the instructions in force at the time or in the absence of such instructions in a manner determined by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate or Testing Veterinarian.

Article 1020 - TREATMENT OF SAMPLES

1. All samples awaiting transport to the laboratory should be kept in a locked refrigerator and should be dispatched to the laboratory within 24 hours of the conclusion of the event.
2. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate, or the MCP Testing Veterinarian if present, is responsible for ensuring the dispatch of samples to the laboratory and for informing the laboratory accordingly.
3. For certain events (e.g. Olympic Games, World Equestrian Games), the arrangements for medication control are agreed upon between the FEI, the veterinary co-ordinator and the appointed laboratory.

Article 1021 - APPROVED LABORATORIES

1. Analytical laboratories selected to carry out forensic screening on behalf of Organising Committees of FEI Events must be listed as an FEI Laboratory and will be published via the FEI Bulletin. Every four years the FEI will appoint a central laboratory for the MCP programme.
2. The FEI recognises a number of official Reference Laboratories based on geographical location. These laboratories will be subject to annual Quality Control testing programmes, to be scheduled in consultation with the Medication Sub Committee. One of these Reference Laboratories will be appointed as the MCP Central Laboratory.
3. National Federations may nominate one or more laboratories for consideration as FEI Associate Laboratories. FEI approval will be granted if the nominated laboratory successfully meets the standards laid down by the Medication Sub Committee and passes an annual Quality Control test, scheduled by the Medication Sub Committee in conjunction with the MCP Central Laboratory.
4. The costs of participating in the annual Quality Control programmes for the FEI Reference and Associate laboratories will be met by the laboratories.

Article 1022 - PROCEDURE FOR ANALYSIS

1. Analysis of the sample is performed:
 - on urine if urine has been collected.
 - Urine from one of the two bottles, referred to as Sample A, is analysed. The remaining bottle of urine, referred to as Sample B, is stored unopened to be used in the event that a confirmatory analysis is required.
 - On blood, collected in the absence of urine, or in combination with a urine sample.
 - Blood from the syringes contained in the sampling kit, referred to as Sample A, is analysed. The remaining syringe(s), referred to as Sample B, are stored unopened to be used in the event that a confirmatory analysis is required.
2. The analysis of Sample A must be completed as soon as practical following receipt by the laboratory.

3. If the result of the analysis of Sample A is negative, Sample B must be immediately destroyed by the laboratory.
4. If the result of analysis of Sample A is positive and a confirmatory analysis of Sample B is required, this must be requested in writing by the Person Responsible or his National Federation, within 10 days of the date of the FEI's notification of the results of the Sample A analysis.
5. **The confirmatory analysis (B-analysis) must be performed by one of the official FEI Reference Laboratories if the A-analysis was carried out by the Central Laboratory or an Associate Laboratory, or by the Central Laboratory if the A-analysis was carried out by a Reference or Associate Laboratory**, and must be started within 21 days of the date of the written request by the Legal Department requesting the confirmatory analysis provided that such request was timely submitted .

The B-sample will be despatched to and analysed by the relevant laboratory as soon as practical following receipt.

6. The laboratory analysing the sample will report its findings as soon as practical, by confidential report, to the Head of the FEI Veterinary Department.
7. If the test result of the B-sample is different from the test result of the A-sample the FEI Veterinary Department must be informed immediately by confidential report. All copies of the sample A and B analytical data must be submitted, via the Veterinary Department, to the Medication Sub Committee and Judicial Committee.
8. Following the enforcement of the final decision by the Judicial Committee or, if appropriate, by the Court of Arbitration for Sport in case of an appeal, any remaining samples pertaining to the case should be destroyed by the laboratory.

Article 1023 - REPORTING THE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

1. If the result of the analysis of Sample A is positive, this must be reported immediately in writing by fax and confirmed by confidential letter to the FEI Veterinary Department. Positive test results are to be reported exclusively to the FEI Veterinary Department and not to the National Federation or other interested bodies (i.e. Person Responsible, Organising Committee).
2. The Medication Sub-Committee will also be advised of the result and provided with full details of the analysis, including all relevant documentation from instrumental analysis. **When concerning the analysis of the A-sample**, such reports must, however be totally anonymous (i.e. no reference to the name of the horse, Person Responsible or event).
3. The analytical report is assessed by the Medication Sub-Committee and any other expert deemed necessary. After this process the Chairman of the Medication Sub-Committee will recommend a course of action to the Veterinary Department. The Veterinary Department will forward the file to the Legal Department that will submit the case to the Judicial Committee.
4. If the Medication Sub-Committee recommends not to proceed, then the Head of the Legal Department must inform the Judicial Committee, which can decide to proceed notwithstanding.
5. If the Judicial Committee decides to proceed with the case, the Legal Department will report the case to the National Federation and the Person Responsible concerned via his/her National Federation.

6. If the analysis of Sample B confirms the test result of the A-sample, or if the National Federation or Person Responsible declines to have Sample B analysed, the case must proceed.

7. If the analysis of Sample B does not confirm the test result of the A-sample or if the analysis of this sample cannot be validly performed, then the case must be dropped and no further action may be taken.

Article 1024 - COSTS OF ANALYSIS

1. The cost of the analysis of Sample A will be borne by the Organising Committee or, if sampling was conducted by the Testing Veterinarian appointed in accordance with the Medication Control Programme, by the FEI.

2. The cost of analysis of Sample B, if confirming the A result, must be borne by the Person Responsible at the time the sample is taken, or by the National Federation concerned.

3. If analysis of Sample B does not confirm the A result, the cost of the analysis of Sample B will be borne by the FEI.

Article 1025 - DESENSITISED LIMBS

1. Horses are not eligible to compete at any time when any limb or part of a limb has been temporarily or permanently desensitised by any means.

2. Any horse found to have a limb or part of a limb desensitised by any means will be considered to have competed in violation of these Regulations and will be penalised accordingly, and the Person Responsible will be referred to the Secretary General for reference to the Judicial Committee.

3. In verifying a possible desensitisation, the Veterinary Delegate is entitled to closely examine the limb.

Article 1026 - HYPERSENSITISED LIMBS

Hypersensitisation of limbs is considered an abuse of horses (General Regulations Art. 143) and will be considered a violation of these regulations. Periodic or random bandage checks will be carried out at events to evaluate the presence of any abnormal skin sensitivity of the limbs, or the use of materials that may cause abnormal sensitivity. (See Annex XV). The degree of skin sensitivity will be judged on clinical grounds by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate. Examination for increased skin sensitivity may also involve the swabbing of a limb to collect samples, or the collection of bandages or other material to be analysed by an approved laboratory for the presence of Prohibited Substances using appropriate methods. The horse involved may be subjected to thermographic examination. This consists of an examination of the distal limbs using an infrared imaging camera that is capable of recording any abnormal heat patterns that may be present. Thermography does not replace the other verification methods listed in this article.

Any horse found to have a limb or part of a limb hypersensitised by any means must be immediately reported to the Ground Jury and to the Secretary General for referral to the Judicial Committee. The case shall be dealt with under General Regulations Art. 143 and the horse disqualified.

CHAPTER VII – TREATMENT OF HORSES WHILE UNDER FEI REGULATIONS

Article 1027 TREATMENT WITH A PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE

1. When treatment with a prohibited substance is required, the Treating Veterinarian must consult with the Veterinary Commission/Delegate, prior to treatment, on the condition of the horse, its fitness to compete and the preferred treatment. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate will consider whether the horse is still fit to compete and whether it may have a possible unfair advantage as a result of treatment. Consultation of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate must be carried out on a case-by-case basis. The welfare of the horse must have first priority. If in agreement, medication form 1 (see Annex VII) must be completed and countersigned by the President of the Ground Jury. A copy of the form must be added to the veterinary report that is sent to the FEI upon completion of the event. If possible, a copy of the form must be available during the event for presentation to a steward, if requested. The form must also be completed if the horse is already withdrawn from competition but still resides at the competition venue. In this case, counter-signing by the President of the Ground Jury is not required.

2. If a horse must be treated with a prohibited substance prior to arrival at the event (e.g. during transport), the Veterinary Commission/Delegate must be consulted by the Person Responsible as soon as possible upon arrival at the venue. On such occasions, a signed statement describing the reason for treatment, the substance, dose and the exact time of administration must be provided by the person who administered the treatment. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate will carefully consider the lag time between treatment and competition and any possible unfair advantage that the horse may have as a result of treatment. If satisfied that the horse will not have an unfair advantage as a result of the treatment the Veterinary Delegate is entitled to complete medication form 1 retrospectively. Countersigning by the President of the Ground Jury is required.

Article 1028 – ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT OF HORSES AT FEI EVENTS

1. The use of alternative treatment for horses at an event is permitted provided it is carried out by suitably qualified personnel.

2. Acupuncture or other alternative treatments using Prohibited Substances are not permitted

3. Shock Wave therapy is not permitted during competition and for a period of five days prior to the first Horse Inspection (i.e Extracorporeal Shockwave, ECSW).

4. It should be noted that the providers of alternative therapy must obtain written approval from the Veterinary Commission/Delegate prior to entering the stables.

Article 1029 - DECLARATION OF TREATMENT WITH ALTRENOGEST (REGUMATE)

1. For mares with oestrus-related behavioural problems, treatment with altrenogest (Regumate) is permitted. Treatment with this substance is only permitted under the following conditions:

1.1 Only permitted for mares;

1.2 According to the manufacturers' recommendations for dosage and length of treatment;

1.3 After the completion of Medication Form 2 by a veterinarian. The permission will be reviewed by the FEI on an annual basis.

Article 1030 – AUTHORISATION FOR THE USE OF MEDICATION NOT ON THE LIST OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES (I.E. REHYDRATION FLUIDS, OXYGEN, ANTIBIOTICS)

The administration of medication not on the list of Prohibited Substances (e.g. rehydration fluids, oxygen, antibiotics, antiparasitic) by injection, naso gastric tube or nebulisation requires prior written authorisation by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate using Medication form 3 (see Annex VII) Nebulisation may only be used for administration of saline. The use of all other inhalation-therapy via a mask is prohibited. When requested to authorise the administration of rehydration fluids/electrolytes, the Veterinary Delegate will make an assessment of the climatic conditions and in all cases the fitness of the horse concerned prior to authorisation. In the case of oxygen, administration shall be by the use of an intubation tube only inserted into a single nostril. Medication Form 3 does not require countersigning by the President of the Ground Jury.

ANNEX I

RESPONSIBILITIES OF ORGANISING COMMITTEES

The Organising Committee, in consultation with the Veterinary Commission/Delegate, is responsible for the proper provision of stabling, veterinary facilities and arrangements for Medication Control.

1. Stable Area:

1.1 Provision of suitable stables with adequate lighting and ventilation. Loose boxes of at least 9 m² (i.e. where possible 3m x 3m) must be provided. It is recommended that 20% of the loose boxes must be at least 12 m² (i.e. where possible 4m x 3m) and be used to accommodate the largest horses. All boxes should be cleaned and disinfected before arrival and after departure of the horses.

1.2. Provision of at least two loose boxes for sick/injured horses.

1.3. Provision of dust-free straw, wood shavings and/or paper as bedding and good quality water and fodder.

1.4. Provision of adequate isolation facilities situated well away from other stables but within a secure location.

1.5. Provision of an office (e.g. caravan) for the use of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate with access to adequate secretarial facilities.

1.6. Ensuring adequate fire precautions and plans for all such emergencies.

1.7. Ensuring that the stables are clean and free of possible vectors of equine disease.

1.8. Horses not vaccinated against Equine Influenza in accordance with Annex VI (e.g. horses competing in national competitions at international events or as outlined in General Regulations Art. 139.2) must not be stabled in close proximity to those which are so vaccinated.

2. Veterinary Arrangements (i.e. on a 24 hour basis)

2.1. Availability of at least one Treating Veterinarian who must not be a member of the Veterinary Commission, nor a Veterinary Delegate and who must be experienced in equine practice.

2.2. Availability of an experienced farrier.

2.3. Provision of an effective method of communication: telephone, as well as pager or radio, for all Treating Veterinarians on duty.

2.4. Ready access to an equine clinic, including x-ray and surgical facilities.

3. Provision for veterinary assistance for sick/injured horses which should include:-

3.1. at least one Treating Veterinarian on duty by the arena during competition, fully equipped to deal with all emergencies including euthanasia. Additional veterinarians, similarly equipped, are required for endurance day at Eventing, Endurance and marathon day at Driving events;

3.2. first-aid stations;

3.3. screens for erecting around injured horses (i.e. to shield from the public); a low-loading transporter or horse ambulance for removing a seriously injured or dead

horse from the course or the arena, and sufficient personnel familiar with the necessary procedures.

4. Arrangements for Medication Control:- At those International Events which are not covered by the Medication Control Programme, or at those where sampling is required when the MCP Testing Veterinarians are not present for any reason, the Veterinary Commission/Delegate will operate as follows in accordance with Art. 1016 and Art. 1018:

4.1. Appointing and giving instructions to an FEI Reference or Associate Laboratory for those Events in countries not covered by the Medication Control Programme.

4.2. Ordering sufficient sampling kits (see also Annex III).

4.3. Organising for the standard sampling procedure according to provisions of Chapter VI and Annex III of these Regulations.

4.4. Provision of at least two safe, well ventilated and quiet loose boxes within the stable complex. The loose boxes must be at least 12 m² and contain clean bedding. It must be possible for the personnel responsible for sampling, officials and witnesses to observe the horse from outside the loose box without disturbing the animal.

4.5. Providing a secure service area adjacent to the boxes and equipped with the following:

- sink and adequate working area with water supply,
- shelving for storage of the sampling kits,
- two urine collectors,
- disinfectants,
- towels,
- lockable refrigerator,
- fire extinguisher,
- buckets,
- pitch forks,
- rubbish bin,
- table and two chairs,
- coat hooks.

Where it is not possible to provide such an area and facilities for the purpose of handling samples, every effort should be made to provide alternative facilities conforming as near as possible with the requirements (e.g. a medium-sized caravan will serve the purpose in most cases).

ANNEX II

HORSE PASSPORTS

I. COMPLETION OF PASSPORTS

1. A passport, which must be extended every four years, in accordance with section VII of this Annex, must remain with the horse throughout its life and must accompany it at all times.
2. The first three letters or two numbers (three if the numbers commence 100, 101, etc.) on the FEI Passport identify the National Federation which issued the passport. In principle numbers applied up to and including 1992, letters applied subsequently, e.g. 17=GER, 40=FRA etc., therefore prior to and including 1992 a German registered horse carried the number 17 12345 and a French registered horse 40 12345. Subsequent to this date the registrations would read GER 12345 and FRA 12345 respectively.
3. National Federations are responsible for the accuracy of all information entered in the passport when issued.
4. The horse must be present when the description and the marking of the diagram in the passport is completed. Only veterinarians approved by the National Federation are authorised to complete this page and the description must be in accordance with the FEI booklet on Identification of Horses.
5. Owners are required to enter their names and addresses and the name(s) of the horse and to sign the passport where specified. (Please refer to Article 140 of the General Regulations). National Federations should also be aware of European Commission or other national or international legislation.
6. National Federations must inform owners that they are responsible for any special entries required to be made, such as recording the full equine influenza vaccination history of the horse in accordance with the ruling currently in force. This must be administered and the entry in the passport dated, stamped and signed by the veterinarian who vaccinated the horse.
7. The passport with all the entries duly completed by the owner and approved veterinarian must be returned to the National Federation to be checked, authenticated by the signature of an official of the National Federation, have the National Federation's official stamp applied to the owner's page and at the top right-hand corner of the description and diagram page, and be recorded.
8. National Federations are obliged to make two photocopies of the description diagram and ownership pages, retain one and send the second copy to the FEI for registration and record purposes. For Recognition Cards a copy of the cover page (showing the FEI number as well as the national passport number) must be included.
9. Owners:
 - 9.1. resident abroad and whose horses are kept in their country of residence must apply to the National Federation of their country of residence for passports, in accordance with the procedure laid down in this section. The National Federation of the owner's country of residence must inform the owner's home National Federation of such action.
 - 9.2. living in their own country whose horses are kept in a foreign country must apply to the National Federation of the country where the horses are kept for the issue of a passport or the validation of a national passport with cover.

10. The passport should be held by the Person Responsible or the person accompanying the horse, but it must be returned to the National Federation for endorsement in the following cases:

10.1. change of ownership. The new owner is responsible for informing and sending the passport to the National Federation for registration.

10.2. for the registration of leasing agreements or changes in leasing agreements.

10.3. changes of name of the horse or the addition of a second (e.g. commercial as a pre or a suffix) name.

10.4. the endorsement of any changes in the description and diagram page.

10.5. death of the horse.

11. A passport in which all available space has been used up must be returned by the owner to the National Federation who will issue a **duplicate** passport. The vaccination history in the old passport must be checked and, if correct, a statement must be entered on the vaccination page of the **duplicate** passport as follows: "The vaccination history of this horse is correct to date. Last vaccination on ... (enter date)." To be stamped, dated and signed by the veterinarian approved by the National Federation who is completing the description and diagram page. **This statement may also be used in the first passport issued to older horses that already have an extensive vaccination history. In these cases, the document that lists the complete vaccination history must accompany the passport.**

II. NATIONAL PASSPORTS

1. National Federations or National Equestrian Authorities that issue their own passports may apply to the FEI to have their passports approved for use instead of the FEI Passport. The names of countries for which National Passports have been approved (see Annex X) will be published in the FEI Bulletin.
2. The completion of approved National Passports must be in accordance with the procedure as laid down in section I. (see FEI booklet Identification of Horses, 4th edition)
3. Following approval, National Passports become International with the addition of an FEI plastic cover and recognition card. Only with such a cover and valid recognition card may a horse compete internationally.
4. At least the sex and colour of the horse must be completed in one of the official FEI languages.

III. CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP AND NATIONALITY

When a horse is sold to an owner of another nationality, the new owner must send the passport to his National Federation for registration and recording as required in section I. The new National Federation is responsible for informing the FEI, and the original National Federation, of the change of ownership and nationality.

IV. CHANGE OF NAME

1. When the name of a horse is changed, the owner must send the passport to their National Federation for recording. The National Federation is responsible for informing the FEI and the original National Federation of the horse of the change of name.
2. The Original Name of the horse entered in its passport is the name under which it is first registered with its National Federation. If the horse's name has been changed before it receives an FEI or FEI Approved Passport, the Original Name must be entered first and must be retained as the Original Name throughout the life of the horse. The name in the passport must be followed by the FEI abbreviation (see FEI Directory) of the country of birth (e.g. Marian [SUI] for Switzerland).
3. After a change of name (either the ordinary or the commercial name, or both) the horse must always be referred to in the terms: New Name, ex Original Name; and the change must be recorded in the passport in the following manner:-

Cover the Original Name and Number of the horse on the first page and on the Identification page with the label illustrated below:

Le nom de ce cheval a été officiellement changé The name of this horse has been officially changed.....	Cachet et Signature d'un Fonctionnaire de la FN
Nouveau nom du cheval New name of horse.....	
Ex.	Stamp and Signature of Official of NF Date
Nom original du cheval Original name of horse.....	
No. du passeport du cheval Passport no. of horse.....	

The Original Name and the FEI Passport number of the horse must be copied into the spaces provided.

V. ISSUE OF DUPLICATE PASSPORT

1. If a passport is lost or irreparably damaged, or if some or all pages are fully completed, a passport marked duplicate may be issued by the National Federation following the procedure in section I (see FEI booklet Identification of Horses 4th edition). The period of validity of the duplicate passport will be for the remaining period of validity of the original passport. The horse retains the same passport number that must be entered by the National Federation in the duplicate passport.

To provide for this eventuality National Federations may order un-numbered duplicate passports from the FEI.

2. If the original passport is found, both passports must be returned to the appropriate National Federation. The original passport will be re-registered and returned to the owner. The duplicate passport is to be destroyed and the FEI duly informed.

3. If a duplicate passport is issued for a horse whose name has been changed, the label shown in par. IV must be appended to the first page of the passport and, if possible, on the identification page.

VI. INFORMATION TO BE SENT TO THE FEI

1. As soon as a completed passport and/or duplicate passport is registered and recorded by the National Federation, the National Federation must send the following information to the FEI on the form provided:

- 1.1. the name (or names) of the horse and the number of its passport;
- 1.2. the sex, colour and year of birth of the horse;
- 1.3. the name and nationality of the owner(s) (if joint ownership, see General Regulations);
- 1.4. a photocopy of the description/ diagram and ownership page

1.5. for recognition cards, a photocopy of the cover page showing the FEI number as well as the national passport number.

2. National Federations must inform the FEI:

2.1. of any change of nationality of the horse;

2.2. of any leasing agreement between people of different nationalities, for registration by the FEI;

2.3. of any change of name of the horse or the addition of a second (commercial) name;

2.4. of any changes in the description and diagram page,(e.g. castration);

VII. EXTENSION OF HORSE PASSPORTS

1. Horse/pony passports are valid for four years after which period they require an extension stamp affixed to the front page. Extension stamps must indicate the passport number and the expiry date of the stamp and are valid for four years.

2. National Federations must order extension stamps from the FEI.

3. National Federations administer the extension procedure in accordance with the administration system within their country.

4. It is strongly recommended that National Federations make every effort to ensure that Persons Responsible obtain extension stamps from their National Federations in due time before their horses compete.

5. The checking of extension stamps is part of Passport Control conducted by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate at all international events.

6. If a passport does not contain the relevant extension stamp the Veterinary Commission/Delegate will instruct the Person Responsible to purchase an extension stamp within the succeeding 30 days. This fact will be recorded in the passport and also in the Veterinary Report. The horse will be allowed to compete during this period without penalty. However, under no circumstances will it be permitted to do so following the expiration of the 30 days unless the passport has been correctly extended in the interim.

ANNEX III

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTING SAMPLES

Equipment

Equipment used for collecting samples must be able to stand up to rigorous scrutiny and potential legal cross examination, particularly in relation to the sealing and labelling of samples in tamper proof containers.

Sampling kits intended to be used by National Federations must receive the approval of the FEI in advance.

Medication Control Programme Sampling

Under the FEI's Medication Control Programme (MCP), Testing Veterinarians will use the official sampling kits assembled by the FEI Central laboratory, currently the [Laboratoire des Courses Hippiques \(LCH\)](#), France (address below).

Sampling other than the Medication Control Programme

These sampling kits are available to any National Federations wishing to purchase them.

Full instructions for the use of the above kits are contained therein. Each kit contains all the necessary equipment for taking urine and blood samples from one horse. However, the special urine collectors must be obtained independently and can be purchased from:

LABORATOIRE DES COURSES HIPPIQUES (LCH)

15 rue de Paradis

91370 Verrières Le Buisson

FRANCE

Telephone: (33) 1 69 75 28 28

Fax : (33) 1 69 75 28 29

E-mail. yvesbonnaire@libertysurf.fr

Orders for kits must be received at least two months in advance of the date required.

Information on other sampling kits may be obtained from the FEI.

ANNEX IV

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Horses taking part in a competition must be healthy and compete on their inherent merits. The use of a Prohibited Substance might influence a horse's performance or mask an underlying health problem and could falsely affect the outcome of a competition. The list of Prohibited Substances has been compiled to include all categories of pharmacological action.

The following are prohibited substances:

Substances capable at any time of acting on one or more of the following mammalian body systems:

the nervous system.

the cardiovascular system.

the respiratory system.

the digestive system other than certain specified substances

for the oral treatment of gastric ulceration. See Note 1

the urinary system.

the reproductive system. See Note 2.

the musculoskeletal system.

the skin (e.g. hypersensitising agents).

the blood system.

the immune system, other than those in licensed vaccines against infectious agents.

the endocrine system.

Antipyretics, analgesics and anti-inflammatory substances.

Cytotoxic substances.

Endocrine secretions and their synthetic counterparts

Masking agents.

A finding of a prohibited substance means a finding of the substance itself or a metabolite of the substance or an isomer of the substance or an isomer of a metabolite. The finding of any scientific indicator of administration or other exposure to a prohibited substance is also equivalent to the finding of the substance.

With the objective of helping riders, trainers and their veterinary advisers, the FEI may include in its rules examples of prohibited substances.

Note 1: Oral treatment by the histamine H2-receptor antagonists Ranitidine, Cimetidine and the proton pump inhibitor Omeprazole is permitted and will not necessitate the use of a medication form.

Note 2: Treatment of mares for oestrus-related behavioural problems is permitted with the substance altrenogest (Regumate) under the following conditions:

- 1. It is only permitted for mares with an oestrus-related behavioural problem.**
- 2. The dose and duration of treatment must be in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.**
- 3. A Medication Form 2 must be completed by a veterinarian and submitted to the Veterinary Delegate/Commission before the start of the event.**

Notes 1 and 2 will be reviewed annually by the FEI.

Thresholds

Thresholds can only be adopted for:

Substances endogenous to the horse

Substances arising from plants traditionally grazed or harvested as equine feed

Substances in equine feed arising from contamination during cultivation, processing or treatment, storage or transportation.

Thresholds shall be recommended by the Medication Sub Committee, after consultation with official analysts and veterinarians, and approved annually by the General Assembly.

Substances below the following thresholds are not actionable:

Available Carbon dioxide 37 millimoles per litre in plasma

Dimethyl sulphoxide 15 micrograms per millilitre in urine or
1 microgram per millilitre in plasma

Estranediol in male Horses (other than Geldings) the mass of free and conjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol to the mass of free and conjugated 5(10)-estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol in urine from male horses at a ratio of 1

Hydrocortisone	1 microgram per millilitre in urine
Salicylic acid	625 µg per millilitre in urine or 5.4 µg per millilitre in plasma
Testosterone	0.02 micrograms free and conjugated Testosterone per millilitre in urine from geldings, or 0.055 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal).
Theobromine	2 micrograms per millilitre in urine

For any finding of a prohibited substance of endogenous nature, the FEI may decide either itself or at the rider's or trainer's request to examine the horse further.

ANNEX V
STANDARD METHOD OF EXAMINATION FOR NERVE SENSATION

The Annex for a Standard Method of Examination for Nerve Sensation will be published as soon as a satisfactory technique becomes available and has been accepted by the General Assembly.

ANNEX VI
EQUINE INFLUENZA VACCINATION (CURRENTLY REVIEWED)

The FEI requires all horses competing in FEI competition to provide evidence of sufficient vaccination against equine influenza. This involves regular six monthly booster vaccinations following a primary vaccination course, as from January 2005.

All horses and ponies for which an FEI Passport or a National Passport approved by the FEI has been issued must have the vaccination section completed and endorsed by a veterinarian, stating that it has received two injections for primary vaccination against equine influenza, given between 1 and 3 months apart. In addition, a booster vaccination must be administered within each succeeding 6 months (± 14 days) following the second vaccination of the primary course. None of these injections must have been given within the preceding 7 days including the day of the competition or of entry into the competition stables.

The above are the minimum requirements for influenza vaccination. The primary course and subsequent booster vaccinations should be given according to the manufacturer's instructions that will fall within the stipulation of the FEI ruling.

ANNEXE VII

MEDICATION FORM 1 - AUTHORISATION OF EMERGENCY TREATMENT

MEDICATION FORM 2 - TREATMENT WITH ALTRENOGEST

MEDICATION FORM 3 - AUTHORISATION FOR THE USE OF MEDICATION NOT LISTED AS PROHIBITED UNDER FEI REGULATIONS

GUIDE TO THE USE & AUTHORISATION OF VETERINARY TREATMENT DURING AN FEI EVENT

Medication of horses under FEI rules is strictly controlled and will only be authorised if the appropriate medication forms have been completed and signed. The FEI Veterinary Committee has produced the following guidance for veterinarians, Persons Responsible and officials. It is not possible to provide specific examples for all eventualities and therefore final judgement will rest on the opinion of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate, bearing in mind that the welfare of the horse must be considered paramount at all times.

Form 1 – Authorisation for **Emergency Treatment** (i.e. involving medication with Prohibited Substances)

Form 2 – Declaration for administration of **altrenogest** (e.g. Regumate) to mares competing in FEI competitions

Form 3 – Authorisation for the use of **Medication not on the Prohibited Substances** list (i.e. rehydration fluids and antibiotics).

After completing and signing these forms the Veterinary Commission/Delegate should give the provider of treatment (i.e. team or treating veterinarian, physiotherapist etc.) a copy of the medication form which can then be shown to FEI Stewards if necessary. These forms are only valid for the one event the horse is competing in.

NB: It is usual for a Ground Jury to select for testing horses that have received medication.

Medication Form 1. Authorisation for Emergency Treatment involving medication with Prohibited Substances

1. Type of medication that can be authorised

The use of a Prohibited Substance can only be authorised for treatment during an event in exceptional circumstances (General Regulations Art 146.3 and Veterinary Regulations Arts. 1006.7 & 8, and 1009.9). For example, this might include the use of a local anaesthetic to suture a small laceration. However, intra-articular injections, the administration of agents with multi-systemic effects, the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or conditions requiring repeated treatments **will not be authorised**. If such medication is required on clinical grounds the horse must first be withdrawn from the competition so that the necessary treatment can be given.

2. Consultation with veterinary officials

The Veterinary Commission/Delegate must always be consulted if medication is required for a horse competing under FEI Rules. The decision as to whether the condition is minor and whether the medication requested will unfairly affect the horse's performance will be decided on a case-by-case basis. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate will be required to use clinical judgement in assessing the condition, the proposed treatment and the fitness of the horse to continue in the competition. A second opinion should be sought if necessary. After proper consideration the form must be completed, signed by the Veterinary

Commission/Delegate and counter-signed by the President of the Ground Jury. Unless there are exceptional circumstances (see below) the form must always be signed **before** any medication is given to the horse.

3. Authorisation after withdrawal from competition

Form 1 must always be completed when a prohibited substance is to be given to a horse at an FEI event, even if it has been officially withdrawn. As long as the horse remains at the event site it falls within the FEI regulations. However, although it is not necessary to obtain the signature of the Ground Jury President once the horse has been withdrawn from the competition, a member of the Veterinary Commission or the Veterinary Delegate must always sign the form.

4. Authorisation before the start of competition

Form 1 may also be used for retrospective authorisation of medication given **before** the start of the event providing such medication will not affect the horse's performance by the time it is due to compete. In principle horses should not be treated with a Prohibited Substance before competition if the substance or its metabolites are likely to be detectable once the horse is under FEI rules. However, there may be some circumstances (e.g. during transport, mild spasmodic colic) when medication is deemed appropriate on veterinary grounds. On such occasions the treating veterinarian must provide a signed statement describing the substance administered, the dose, route of administration and the reason for treatment. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate will need to consider carefully whether the time lag between treatment and competition could give the horse an unfair advantage and must advise the Ground Jury accordingly.

Medication Form 2. Declaration for administration of altrenogest (e.g. Regumate) to mares competing in FEI competitions

The use of altrenogest (Regumate) is currently permitted by the FEI for mares with an oestrus-related behavioural problem. The following conditions apply:

1. It is only permitted for mares with an oestrus-related behavioural problem.
2. The dose and duration of treatment must be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
3. A Medication Form 2 must be completed by a veterinarian and submitted to the Veterinary Delegate/Commission before the start of the event.

The rule to permit the use of altrenogest will be annually reviewed by the FEI.

Medication Form 3. Authorisation for the use of Medication not on the list of Prohibited Substances (i.e. rehydration fluids and antibiotics).

For permission to administer these substances by injection, naso-gastric tube or nebulisation (i.e. **with saline only**) it is necessary to complete Medication Form 3. This form requires the authorisation of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate who, in the case of electrolytes/fluids, will be requested to make an assessment of the climatic conditions and in all cases the fitness of the horse concerned prior to

authorisation. The form does not need to be countersigned by the President of the Ground Jury.

It is important to note that:

1. Authorisation for administration of these substances is not a right and always requires the prior approval of the veterinary official.
2. Requests for small volumes of rehydration fluids (e.g. 1-5 litres), which have no clinical justification, are unlikely to be approved.
3. Samples of the rehydration/recovery medication may be taken for control for prohibited substances.
4. Treatment of horses suffering from gastric ulceration by the oral administration of ranitidine or omeprazole is currently permitted under FEI rules.
5. Permission for rehydration fluid administration should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis



DECLARATION FOR ADMINISTRATION OF ALTRENOGEST (e.g. REGUMATE) TO MARES COMPETING IN FEI COMPETITIONS

Indicate discipline: Jumping, Dressage, Eventing, Driving, Vaulting, Endurance, Reining

Event: **Date:**

I declare that I will use/am using altrenogest for:

Mare's name: **Passport no.:**

Person Responsible: **Nationality:**

Competition no.: **Stable no.:**

Reason for administering altrenogest

.....
.....
.....

Person Responsible / Team / Treating Veterinarian

I certify that altrenogest has been administered in accordance with the three conditions specified below:

Name (Print):..... **Signature:**.....

Date:.....

Veterinary Delegate / Commission

Name (Print):..... **Signature:**.....

Date:.....

At the General Assembly in April 2004, the FEI approved¹ the use of altrenogest (e.g. Regumate) for oestrus suppression in normally cycling mares competing in FEI competitions. The following conditions apply:

1. Altrenogest is only permitted in mares;
2. The manufacturer's recommended dose of altrenogest and duration of treatment for oestrus suppression must be followed;
3. Medication Form 2 must be completed, signed and approved by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate.

N.B. The manufacturer's contra-indications and warnings etc. must be noted and understood before using altrenogest.

Horses will be tested for the presence of altrenogest.

¹ This authority is subject to annual review by the Medication Sub-Committee and Veterinary Committee of the FEI.



AUTHORISATION FOR THE USE OF MEDICATION NOT LISTED AS PROHIBITED UNDER F.E.I. REGULATIONS

Indicate discipline: **Jumping, Dressage, Eventing, Driving, Vaulting, Endurance, Reining**
To be used for medication not on the list of Prohibited Substances (e.g. administration of rehydration fluids and antibiotics)

Event:

Date:

I declare that I will use the following medication for:

Horse's name:

Passport no.:

Person Responsible:

Nationality:

Competition no.:

Stable no.:

The horse is: competing withdrawn

post competition

1. Route of administration:

- Intravenous
- Intramuscular
- Subcutaneous
- Nasogastric tube
- Orally
- Nebulisation (only saline)
- Other

2. Reason for administration of medication (indicate where applicable):

Pre-Competition Dehydration:

Post-Competition Dehydration:

Other (please specify):

3. Substances administered:

.....

.....

.....

Dose and Frequency of Administration:

Date(s) and Time(s) of Administration:

Treating Veterinarian

Date:

Name (Print):

Signature:

Authorisation of Veterinary Delegate/Commission

Date:

Name (Print):

Signature:

ANNEXE VIII
MEDICATION SUB COMMITTEE
TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. The Medication Sub-Committee (MSC) advises on all matters relating to the use and abuse of medication of horses competing under FEI Rules. The Sub-Committee reports on a strictly confidential basis through the Veterinary and Legal Departments to the Veterinary Committee and the Judicial Committee.
2. The MSC shall be composed of a Chairman and two members but may co-opt other experts and/or seek additional advice on a confidential basis as required. The Sub-Committee shall include a veterinarian with knowledge of equine pharmacology and an analyst who is a member of the Association of Official Racing Chemists (AORC).
3. The Chairman and Members of the MSC shall be designated by the Bureau on the basis of their expertise and will serve for a four-year period, which may be renewed. Mindful of the need for continuity, the departure of members of the MSC should be phased wherever possible.
4. The MSC shall prepare the specifications and advise on the appointment of the FEI central MCP forensic laboratory and of other laboratories that may from time to time be appointed by FEI.
5. The Medication Sub Committee may request additional information on individual cases; these requests shall be channelled through the Veterinary Department. In appropriate circumstances, the MSC may suggest that a horse should be placed in isolation for detailed investigation; such investigations shall be conducted under the direct supervision of the MSC but all costs will be met by the Person Responsible.
6. The MSC may request areas of research that should be undertaken by FEI in the interests of medication control. Such requests will normally be first considered jointly with the Veterinary Committee.
7. The MSC shall meet at least once a year each with the Veterinary Committee, the Judicial Committee and the Medication Control Programme Testing Veterinarians. In addition, the Sub-Committee shall meet regularly with representatives of the FEI forensic laboratory/ies to review results, findings and future policy.
8. The annual budget of the MSC shall be agreed with the Secretary General. All requests for unbudgeted funds shall be directed to the Secretary General through the Head of the Veterinary Department following discussions as necessary with the Chairman of the Veterinary and Judicial Committees.

ANNEX IX

CONFIRMATORY ANALYSIS

An official FEI Reference Laboratory, or the Central MCP Laboratory, must carry out the confirmatory analysis on sample B, if requested by the Person Responsible or his National Federation. Samples A and B will be analysed by different Reference Laboratories. The B sample will be despatched from the laboratory that performed the A-analysis to the Reference Laboratory for the confirmatory analysis. The confirmatory analysis will verify whether sample B does or does not contain the particular substance(s and/or metabolite(s) as reported from the A-analysis. This will normally involve the following procedure:

1. Ensuring that sample B has been correctly sealed and identified in accordance with the Veterinary Regulations and the instructions contained in the sampling kits.
2. Performing a complete analysis of the B-sample.
3. The reference laboratory will be forwarded a copy of the analytical data relating to the A-analysis.
4. The Reference Laboratory will report the result of the confirmatory analysis to the FEI Veterinary Department as soon as possible.
5. The costs of the confirmatory analysis will be borne by the Person Responsible or his National Federation, if the results of the B-analysis confirm the A-result. If the B-analysis does not confirm the A-result, the case will not be proceeded any further and the FEI will absorb the costs of the confirmatory analysis.

ANNEX X

NATIONAL PASSPORTS/IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS APPROVED BY FEI

COUNTRY/NF	BULLETIN PUBLICATION
GREAT BRITAIN, Weatherbys	6 1980
IRELAND, Irish Horse Register	6 1980/11 1982
SWITZERLAND (updated 1987), Fédération Suisse des Sports Equestres	6 1980
France, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Service des Haras	6 1980
SPAIN, Federacion Hipica Espanola	5 1982
BRAZIL, C.B.H. Confederação Brasileira de Hipismo	7 1983
POLAND, Polish Equestrian Federation	5 1984
HUNGARY, Hungarian Equestrian Federation	4 1985
ARGENTINA, Federacion Ecuestre Argentina	9 1985
Portugal, Ministério da Agricultura	2 1986
KOREA, Korean Equestrian Federation	2 1986
VENEZUELA, Federacion Venezolana de Deportes Ecuestres	3 1987
UKRAINE, Ukrainian Equestrian Federation	5 1993
BELGIUM, Société Royale le Cheval de Sport Belge	3 1994
GREAT BRITAIN, British Horse Database	3 1994
ITALY, Federazione Italiana Sport Equestri	5 1995
LITHUANIA, Lithuanian Equestrian Association	3 1996
UAE, Emirates Arabian Horse Society	5 1997
NETHERLANDS, N.H.S. Nederlandse Hippische Sportbond	6/7 1998
AUSTRIA, Bundesfachverband für Reiten und Fahren in Österreich	8/1999
GERMANY, Deutsche Reiterliche Vereinigung e.V.	2/2000
THAILAND, T.E.F. Thailand Equestrian Federation	6/7 2001
EGYPT, E.E.F. Egyptian Equestrian Federation	10/2001
GREECE, E.O.I. Hellenic Equestrian Federation	02/2002
LUXEMBURG, Fédération Luxembourgeoise des Sports Equestres	03/2002
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, CEA Chinese Equestrian Association	04/2002
BOLIVIA, Federacion Boliviana de Deportes Ecuestres	05/2002
ECUADOR, Federacion Ecuatoriana de Deportes Ecuestres	05/2002
CHILE, Federacion Ecuestre de Chile	05/2002
PERU, Federacion Peruana de Deportes Ecuestres	05/2002
PARAGUAY, Federacion de Deportes Ecuestres del Paraguay	05/2002
URUGUAY, Federacion Uruguaya de Deportes Ecuestres	05/2002
BELGIUM, Studbook du Cheval de Sang Belge	02/2003
BELGUIM, Equipas, Fédération Royale Belge des Sports Equestres	02/2003

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, USA Equestrian
CZECH REPUBLIC, Czech Equestrian Federation

04/2003

01/2004

ANNEX XI
HORSE DATA FORM

DATE <small>(dd/mm/yy)</small>		EVENT	
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1. GENERAL/FIRST VETERINARY EXAMINATION

PASSPORT N°	NAME HORSE	NF	NAME RIDER	ID-NUMBER
WEIGHT		COMMENTS		

2. FIRST HORSE INSPECTION

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PASS	HOLD	FAIL
WEIGHT		COMMENTS			

3. SECOND HORSE INSPECTION

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	TIME IN	TIME OUT	PASS	FAIL
	PULSE	RESPIR. RATE	TEMPERATURE	COMMENTS		
1						
2						
3						

4. SECOND VETERINARY EXAMINATION

COMMENTS	
----------	--

5. THIRD HORSE INSPECTION

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PASS	HOLD	FAIL
WEIGHT		COMMENTS			

6. MEDICATION CONTROL INFORMATION

DATE	TIME	URINE	BLOOD
		YES	YES
		NO	NO

ANNEX XII

STABLE SECURITY/STEWARDING AT INTERNATIONAL EVENTS MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF VETERINARY REGULATIONS ART. 1005.2.5

1. ACCESS TO STABLE AREA

For a high level of stable security, the stables must be completely enclosed within a suitably restrictive perimeter (stable area) which will act both as a deterrent to the admission of unauthorised persons and to the exit of horses. The area must be sufficiently large to allow horses to be evacuated from the stables in an emergency but still remain within the confines of the perimeter. However, in some disciplines (see discipline rules), lower levels of stable security are permitted.

Whenever possible the stable area must include only stables; lorries, caravans, etc., should not be permitted within the area unless specifically needed as accommodation for horses and/or grooms.

Access to stables must be limited to those persons indicated in Veterinary Regulations Art. 1005.2.5.2. It is essential that the official issuing authorised access be a responsible person of seniority within the Organising Committee.

2. CONTROL OF ACCESS

A control system must operate at all entrance gates so that there is an efficient and reliable method of identifying those who enter and leave the stable area at any time.

Extra vigilance must be used in establishing the identity of persons and reasons for entering the stables during the night.

3. STEWARDING OF STABLE AREA

At least one stable steward, directly responsible to the Chief Steward, must be present or readily available in the vicinity of the stable area 24 hours a day during the entire duration of the event. He may be assisted by deputies as required. The steward/deputies must regularly patrol the stable area, without establishing any predetermined pattern, to discourage any form of illegal practices or abuses to horses. Any misdemeanours must be reported immediately to the stable steward who must, in turn, report to the Chief Steward.

The duty of the stewards is therefore to safeguard the welfare of the horses and to prevent any form of illegal practices.

4. GROOMS

It is appreciated that grooms wish to remain with their horses during the night. Only grooms duly registered with the Organising Committee are permitted to do so.

The Person Responsible must ensure that his/her grooms, or any other authorised persons with access to his/her horses, are familiar with the security and stewarding procedures operating at the event attended.

5. MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT EVENT GROUNDS

Movement of horses between the stables, practice, grazing and main arena must be strictly controlled. An example for a layout for Jumping and Dressage disciplines is attached. It is appreciated that flexibility will be required depending on the requirements of other disciplines.

6. STEWARDING OF PRACTICE ARENA

The Chief Steward must ensure that all practice arenas are adequately stewarded all the time that they are officially open. He must also ensure that these arenas are subject to random control when they are officially closed.

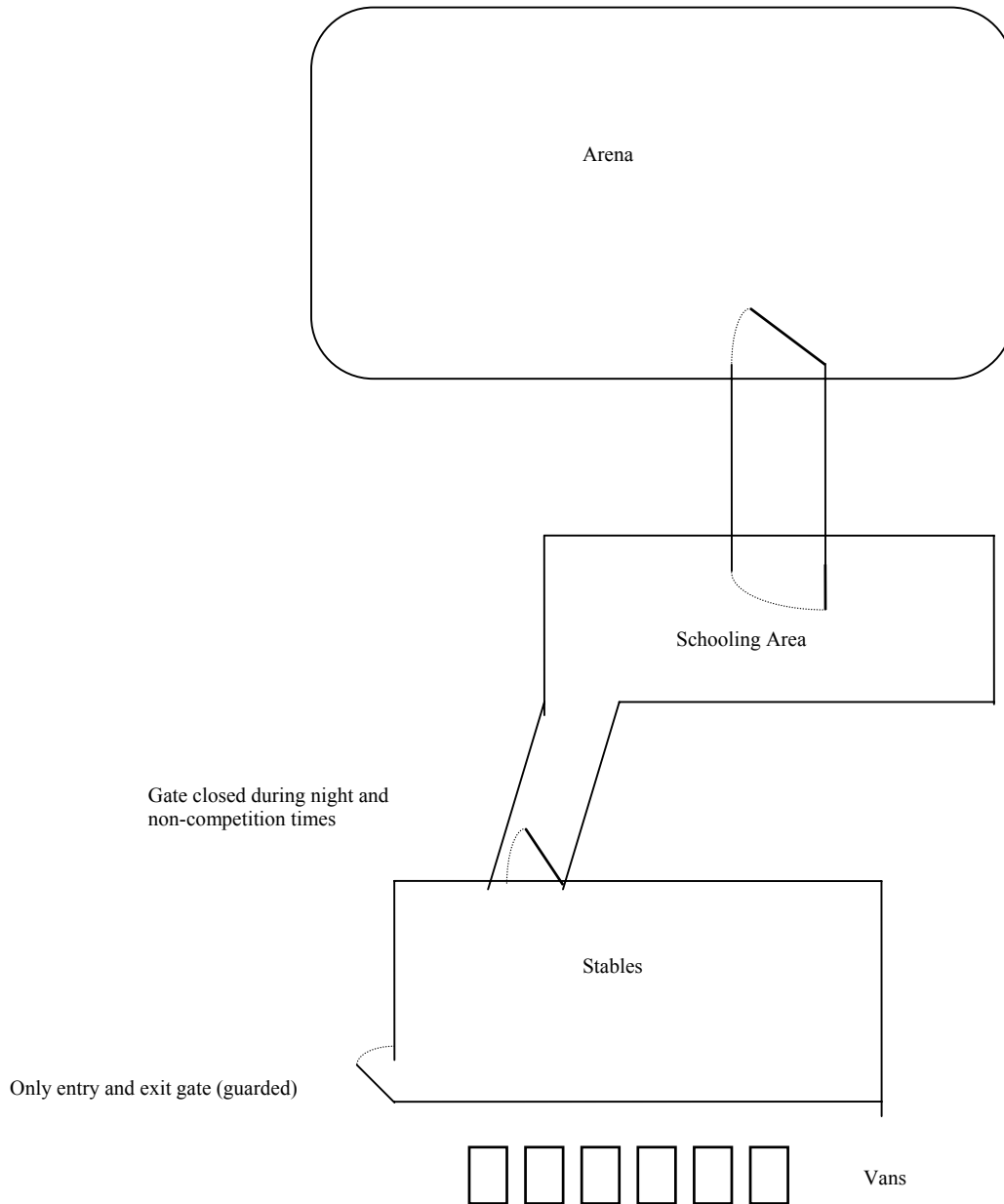
7. GRAZING AREA

It is recommended that a grazing area be provided at all outdoor events, and that this be subject to random control. If available, horses must only be grazed or walked in hand within this area.

The Foreign Judge/TD at events will be specifically asked to check that the relevant requirements are met as reasonably as can be expected, depending on the discipline, and to indicate clearly any shortfalls, following which consideration may be given to altering the category of the event in future.

STABLE SECURITY/STEWARDING AT INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

EXAMPLE LAYOUT FOR JUMPING AND DRESSAGE EVENTS



ANNEX XIII

FOOD CONTAMINANTS

Warning to all riders and horse owners

The FEI would like to focus your attention on feeding and stable management, insofar as these items relate to medication control of your horses during competition.

Caffeine/Theobromine: The FEI frequently registers detection of caffeine/theobromine. In the majority of these horses it appears that the substance was ingested via manufactured food. Several food producers were approached during the legal follow-up of these cases and in some instances the contamination could be traced back to certain batches of food. However, even if you are unaware that your horse has been ingesting prohibited substances, in accordance with our rules, you are the Person Responsible. In addition, if your horse has been disqualified due to a positive analysis, it is of little help if afterwards you can prove that food contamination was the cause. Therefore, we strongly advise you to check with your food manufacturer or supplier whether the food that you use is routinely controlled for the presence of prohibited substances. If you stable competition horses adjacent to horses receiving uncontrolled food, you may be taking a risk that you would prefer to avoid. Moreover, it is recommended that you keep small samples of the different batches of food that you use. By storing the food samples in clean bags or jars and identifying date and batch number with a marker, it is always possible to go back and verify if your horse proves positive.

In any case, prevention is the best approach and it is up to you to take the necessary precautions ensuring that food contamination cannot cause a positive test result.

Isoxsuprine: The FEI regularly detects cases of Isoxsuprine. This substance, also known under the brand names of Duviculine, Vascuprin and Navilox, dilates the small peripheral arteries and has a 'blood-thinning' effect. It is often used in the treatment of navicular disease and laminitis. However, it is a prohibited substance under the FEI Regulations and must therefore not be present at the time of competition. The problem with this medicine is that it is often mixed with the food and sticks very easily to stable walls, material and food bins. For your information, after prolonged use in horses it is detectable in the urine for an extended period. This means that, if one of your horses is on Isoxsuprine treatment, it should be separated from other horses, especially if you also stable competition horses. Suggestions: Feed the horse under treatment last and make sure that it has its own food bucket. Check that the person giving this drug to the horse cannot spread the substance to other boxes (i.e. footwear, coveralls, buckets, hands etc.), thereby causing untreated horses to test positive.

Once again, if your horse tests positive, you are responsible. This is also the case if the substance was accidentally ingested by your horse. The above situations can easily be prevented, if you effectively organise your stable management and stay in close communication with your veterinarian and food supplier.

ANNEX XIV

HERBAL OR NATURAL MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

Riders, trainers, grooms and veterinarians are cautioned against the use of herbal medications, tonics, oral pastes and products of any kind, the ingredients and quantitative analysis of which are not known in detail. Many of these products can contain one or more prohibited substances.

Persons administering a herbal or so-called natural product to a horse or pony to affect its performance, having been informed that the plant origin of its ingredients do not violate the FEI regulations, may have been misinformed.

The use of any herbal or natural product to affect the performance of a horse or pony in a calming (tranquillising) manner or an energising (stimulant) manner is expressly forbidden by the FEI regulations. The use of a calming product during competition may also have important safety consequences.

The FEI does not test or approve herbal or natural products as not violating its rules and regulations. Therefore a claim that the product does not violate the FEI rules or is undetectable by drug testing is the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.

The use of a herbal or natural product may result in a positive test result, contrary to the claim by the manufacturer or marketing agent. Many prohibited substances (e.g. salicylates, digitalis) have their origin in plants.

As the analytical techniques in the testing laboratory become more refined, the fact that these products have not been detected by testing in the past does not hold any guarantee.

ANNEX XV

BANDAGE CONTROL DURING FEI EVENTS

The control of boots, bandages or tack material for the presence of foreign bodies and/or application of irritating or prohibited substances may be carried out by Stewards during a class or an exercise/schooling period. The above inspections should be carried out with the approval of the President of the Ground Jury and after consultation with the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate/Veterinary Commission. Generally, horses should only be stopped for this procedure when they are exiting the arena or the practice ring.

Although it is not mandatory for the Veterinary Delegate to be present during these bandage controls, he must be informed of any scheduled bandage check or limb inspection in order to be immediately available for consultation should this become necessary. If unannounced bandage checks seem to be warranted, it is crucial that the Veterinary Delegate be informed, in order that he may make himself immediately available. For bandage checks during the finals of major events (i.e. Championships, Games, World Cups, etc.) a member of the Veterinary Commission must attend the bandage checking procedure.

If the stewards carry out the above inspection, at least two stewards must be present; of which one must be a Chief Steward. The horse should stand on a clean surface (e.g. a rubber mat which should be kept clean). The steward should normally remove any or all boots, bandages or item of saddlery the horse is wearing, to enable a close inspection. The Stewards may inspect the limbs of the horse; however, detailed palpation of the legs to assess irritation, skin damage or hypersensitivity in the region of the coronary band must be performed by the FEI Veterinary Commission/Delegate.

If the inspection results in the finding of suspicious material or a possible case of hyper sensitisation, the President of the Ground Jury must be informed immediately. The horse and all inspected items must be kept under strict surveillance until arrival of the Veterinary Delegate, who will inspect the horse and advise further. The FEI Veterinary Delegate must verify the identity of the horse against the outline diagram and include the name of the horse and the FEI Passport number in his report.

It is recommended that material for forensic screening (bandages, tape, applied substances, etc.) be kept in a secured plastic bag and be sent, with official barcode labels for identification, to the designated laboratory. The above means that, where possible, a medication control sampling kit should be used for inserting bandage/tape material into the sampling bottles or bags. It is essential that the material be put in a closed bag or sampling bottle as soon as possible, since the substances which had been used could be volatile. It is strongly advised to make photos or a video recording showing the limbs involved, and to have all written reported material signed by witness(es).

ANNEX XVI
RULES FOR EVENTING
Veterinary management of CICs

Introduction

The FEI Veterinary Committee has received an increasing number of queries from Veterinary Delegates acting as officials at CICs over the last couple of years. Their concerns involve their specific role at these events and the means they have to ensure compliance with the Veterinary Regulations. This is particularly in relation to the international movement of horses, fitness to compete and medication control.

The following protocols are to be implemented with immediate effect.

For CICs* (Three Star level only)**

1. A meeting of the Veterinary Delegate and representative of the Organising Committee should take place well before the event to go through the veterinary protocol for the CIC.
2. An Associate Veterinary Delegate should be appointed to assist the Veterinary Delegate throughout the event. Both veterinarians must be in attendance for the entire competition.
3. Veterinary facilities including a box/office for clinical examination and first aid, a sampling box for medication control should be provided by the Organising Committee.
4. All horses must have a valid FEI passport or, if not required (see Bulletin 01/2001), a National Identification document (including a diagram of the horse) with vaccination certificate as required for inspection at the event.

5.1. Veterinary examinations and Horse Inspections CCI (Three Day Event)

- 5.1.1 CCI with a Steeplechase - there is no change to the present format of 2 Veterinary Examinations, 1 Passport Control and 3 Horse Inspections.
- 5.1.2 CCI without a Steeplechase - there will be 2 Veterinary Examinations, 1 Passport Control, 1 limited veterinary evaluation at the warm up before the Cross Country and 2 Horse Inspections.

5.2. Veterinary examinations and Horse Inspections CIC (One Day Event)

- 5.2.1 CIC which is run over 2 or more days: - there will be 2 Veterinary Examinations, 1 Passport Control and a minimum of 1 Horse Inspection before the Dressage Test and/or before Jumping if this test is held the day after the Cross Country. Alternatively, the CCI protocol (see 5.1.2 above) can be used.
- 5.2.2 CIC in which the whole event is held on 1 day – there will be 1 Veterinary Examination, 1 Passport Control and a modified Horse Inspection.

It is recognised that any format will be difficult for Organisers to arrange within the short time frame of the event. It is not considered practical to hold a formal Horse Inspection as outlined in the Veterinary Regulations Art 1011. The following minimum criteria apply:

- a. A Veterinary Examination together with Passport Control will be carried out throughout the day; all horses must have completed this prior to any jumping

effort taking place. This can be done on a horse-by-horse basis with riders bringing these horses to the Veterinary Delegate for the examination.

The Veterinary Delegate must do a general check for contagious disease during this examination. If there is sufficient evidence that the horse should not take part in the competition, the Ground Jury must be consulted and together with the Vet Delegate, may exclude the horse from the competition.

- b. At any time of the competition and specifically during the Dressage test at CICs the Ground Jury has the duty to eliminate any horse, which in its opinion is lame or unfit to continue. The Ground Jury can ask for the horse to be presented to the Veterinary Delegate after the test for final decision.
 - c. A Final Observation prior to the last Jumping test (i.e. Jumping or the Cross-Country) to carry out a soundness evaluation by trotting the horse in hand or by the veterinarian observing the horse being ridden in the warm up area. If there is any doubt about the horse's soundness a member of the Ground Jury will make a final decision as to whether it can continue in the competition.
6. The site of the Examination/Inspection needs to be decided on well before the event. It should conform to the requirements in the Veterinary Regulations (Art.1011.5.2) as closely as possible (i.e. a hard level track of \pm 50 metres). The location will need to be close to the Dressage judging so that a member of the Ground Jury could be called for a speedy decision on the fitness of a horse to compete.
7. Medication control testing should be carried out by an official Testing Veterinarian as part of the FEI's Medical Control Programme or by the Veterinary Delegate if the event is outside the MCP area (i.e. Groups I & II).
8. The Veterinary Delegate should liaise with any Treating Veterinarians to know their whereabouts and availability on the Cross Country course at all times. Radio contact is therefore essential.
9. A Veterinary Examination should always be carried out by one of the Treating Veterinarians after the Cross Country. If the horse is exhausted or unacceptably lame the Veterinary Delegate and a Ground Jury member should be called to consider elimination of the horse from the competition. The horse may be required to be trotted in hand at this examination.
- 10 An amended short FEI Veterinary Report should be submitted by the Veterinary Delegate to FEI Veterinary Department within 15 days of the event.

For CICs* and CICs (Two & One Star level)**

- 1.A Veterinary Delegate should be appointed and a meeting with a representative of the Organising Committee should take place well before the event.
- 2.All horses must have a valid FEI passport or, if not required (see Bulletin 01/2001), a National Identification document (including a diagram of the horse) with vaccination certificate as required for inspection at the event.
- 3.A Veterinary Examination with Passport Control must take place: see Annex XVI.5.
- 4.A Veterinary Examination after the cross-country is recommended, but not mandatory at these levels of CICs.

5. An amended short FEI Veterinary Report should be submitted by the Veterinary Delegate to the FEI Veterinary Department within 15 days of the event.

ANNEX XVII
VETERINARY REPORT (ONLY FOR CICS)

FEDERATION
EQUESTRE
INTERNATIONALE

VETERINARY REPORT, ONLY FOR CICS

Please complete in BLOCK CAPITALS

FEI Event Code Number:

Date:

Event:

Name (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate:

This report must be completed by you and received by the FEI within 15 days of the conclusion of the event. The veterinarian completing this report must be in possession of and familiar with the current editions of the FEI Statutes, General Regulations, Veterinary Regulations and the FEI Bulletin.

All necessary follow-up from this report will be taken. Only if you need written acknowledgment of the FEI receiving this report, please place a cross in this box.

1. OFFICIAL DRUG TESTING LABORATORY (VRs Art. 1022 + Annex X)

Name:

Address:

2. STABLES

YES (%) NO (%)

Number of horses stabled at the event [] []

Permanent boxes [] []

Temporary boxes [] []

Size of boxes

In the case of stabling, were the stables cleaned prior to arrival of the horses? [] []

Medication Control: Were special sampling boxes available? [] []

3. VETERINARY ARRANGEMENTS

Number of treating veterinarians in attendance:

Was an adequate treatment box available: [] []

Was a veterinary office available: [] []

Was an Associate Veterinarian appointed: [] []

4. EMERGENCY SERVICES

Were there adequate provisions for veterinary emergency service? YES NO

Were suitable vehicles available for evacuating injured horses? YES NO

Number of veterinarians on the cross-country course

5. HEALTH AND FITNESS

YES NO

Were all horses inspected upon arrival or afterwards: YES NO

Were all horses free of contagious conditions: YES NO

Were all horses 'fit to compete' (Horse Inspections): YES NO

If not, please append the reasons (add pages if necessary)

6. Control of Passports/Identification Documents

Were all passports checked (if not, state number checked):

Total number of horses competing

No. of horses from host nation

No. of passport problems reported to Ground Jury/Appeal Committee

PASSPORT PROBLEMS: Photocopies of relevant pages noting the name of the horse on each copied page must be sent to the FEI. Clearly indicate when warnings or fines have been given.

7. MEDICATION CONTROL (do not fill in when an MCP Testing Veterinarian was present)

If the Veterinary official carried out testing, please ensure that the FEI approved laboratory is informed that the samples are from an FEI event and that any testing results must be solely reported to the FEI.

7.1 Method of selecting horses for sampling YES NO

Random YES NO

Specific YES NO

If specific, please state the reasons:

7.2 To your knowledge have any entered horses received medication (General Regulations Art. 146)

If yes, make sure that copies of all Medication Forms are attached to this report

7.3 If the event took place in Europe, were MCP Testing Veterinarians (TVs) present?

Please list below details of sample collection. It is crucial to enter the relevant seal numbers in the space reserved. (**U means Urine sample, B means Blood sample**)

The details of the testing for Prohibited Substances must be recorded in the horse's passport and on the Medication Control Forms. The Medication Control Forms must be fully completed and dispatched accordingly, as indicated, immediately following the completion of the event. **Any incorrectly completed forms could result in legal problems should a positive case result from medication control.**

Horse / Passport N°	Person Responsible	NF	Seal N°	
			sample A	sample B
			U	
			B	
			U	
			B	
			U	
			B	
			U	
			B	
			U	
			B	
			U	
			B	

8. BORDER CROSSINGS

Detail any problems encountered (seek information from the Organising Committee)

9. SUMMARY OF THE EVENT (also report any incidents or suggestions for improvement)

(Expand on separate sheet if necessary)

Name and address of the undersigned (Complete in BLOCK CAPITALS) /

Name:

Address:

.....

e-mail: Fax:

Date : Signature:

Return to the Secretary General within 15 days of the conclusion of the Event

FEDERATION EQUESTRE INTERNATIONALE
Avenue Mon-Repos 24
Case postale 157
CH-1000 LAUSANNE 5

ANNEX XVIII

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL REGULATIONS, 20TH EDITION

Article 139 - HORSE PASSPORTS

1. Every horse entered for any competition at CNs or CIMs (see Appendix D) in a foreign country, and all horses entered for other CIs, CIOs, Championships, Regional and Olympic Games, whether at home or in foreign countries, must have an official, valid FEI Passport, or a National Passport approved by the FEI accompanied by an FEI Recognition Card, as a means of identification and to establish ownership.

2. Horses taking part in CNs and CIMs (see Appendix D) in **the country where they are stabled** are not required to have such a passport as is mentioned in paragraph 1. All such horses must be properly registered and identifiable by diagram. Unless there is no national requirement for equine influenza vaccination in the host country and in the country of origin all horses must have a valid vaccination certificate.

3. All passports must include the full name, address and signature of the owner as registered by the NF. The description of the horse and the diagram must be accurately completed, and the passport must include a record of all vaccinations and medication control tests. Whenever the name of a horse with a passport is changed, or any pertinent changes are made to a passport, the NF must notify the FEI.

4. NFs are responsible for issuing passports for all horses required to have them and for ensuring that the passports are correctly completed, as specified in the Veterinary Regulations, prior to being authenticated by the stamp of the NF and the signature of an official of the NF. NFs must send a photocopy of the identification page to the FEI for registration. The Person Responsible for a horse at an event is responsible for the accuracy of the passport and for presenting it at the Passport Control, except for events with borrowed horses (Art. 116) when this is the responsibility of the host NF.

5. A horse may only have one passport. If an NF is satisfied that a passport has been lost, it may issue a new one clearly marked "duplicate" and bearing the same number as the original passport. The issue of a duplicate passport must be reported to the FEI (see VRs).

6. OCs must arrange for each horse to be positively identified at the Passport Control during the examination on arrival, in accordance with the Veterinary Regulations. Any case of misleading or inaccurate information in a passport, or if the horse cannot be positively identified, must be reported to President of the Appeal Committee, who must report the case to the Secretary General, giving the number of the passport and the name of the horse.

7. If any horse arrives at a CI, CIO, Championship, Regional Games or Olympic Games without a passport, or if its passport is inaccurate, it must not be allowed to compete unless the Appeal Committee gives its approval. Only in exceptional circumstances may a horse without a passport be allowed to compete.

Article 140 - NAMES OF HORSES

1. In principle, the first registered name of a horse entered in the passport shall be the original name under which it was originally registered by its NF, and this name must remain permanently in the passport.

2. The first registered name may not be the name of a commercial company or product. If this name is considered to be the name of a commercial company or product, a new first registered name must be entered and remain permanently in the passport.

3. A commercial prefix/suffix may be added to the name mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, and must be entered in the passport. However, at Regional and Olympic Games under the patronage of the IOC, such prefix/suffix cannot appear in a programme or be used in any other way.

4. If a new first name shall be used and entered in the passport and/or the commercial prefix/suffix be changed, the horse must carry the new name and/or the new prefix/suffix for the next 12 months as follows: new name and/or new prefix/suffix ex previous name/prefix/suffix (see VRs).

5. In order to allow names to be recorded on computers and electronic scoreboards, they must be limited to no more than 15 letters.

Article 141 - OWNERS AND LESSEES

1. NFs must keep a register of the owners and lessees of horses with official passports. Changes of owners and records of Leasing Agreements must be entered in the passport and authenticated by the stamp and signature of an official of the NF.

2. The nationality of a horse is that of its owner or of the lessee, where a lease is current, or of the country in which the company owning or leasing it is registered. A company may, however, own a horse in partnership with an individual, see paragraph 3.

3. When one or more horses belong to a partnership of owners of different nationalities, the owners must declare to the FEI, before making the first entry, the nationality under which the horse or horses will compete and that nationality must be entered in the passports. The horses must retain that nationality until the partnership is dissolved or the horses are sold. Any consequent change of nationality must be reported to the FEI.

4. Horses entered for the Olympic Games must be the property of owners of the same nationality as the competitor by 31st December of the year preceding the Games (SRs for the Equestrian Events at the Olympic Games).

5. Competitors may take part in all competitions except Olympic Games with horses belonging to owners of a different nationality. (see Art 142 - Person Responsible)

6. A horse may be leased for all purposes under the following conditions:

6.1. A copy of the leasing agreement must be given to the owner's NF and also to the NF of the lessee, if of a different nationality, and the owner's NF must transmit a copy to the FEI.

6.2. The leasing of a horse must be recorded by the owner's NF in the horse's passport under "Details of Ownership".

6.3. If a leasing agreement is cancelled during the period of the lease or is renewed, the relevant NFs and the FEI must receive written confirmation from the parties to the lease.

6.4. The lessee of a horse shall for all purposes, including the nationality of the horse, be treated as if he were the owner and shall have the same rights and duties.

Article 142 - PERSONS RESPONSIBLE

1. The Person Responsible for a horse has legal responsibility for that horse under the GRs and the VRs and, unless otherwise stated, is liable under the Legal System (Chapter IX).

2. For the purpose of the GRs and the VRs the Person Responsible shall normally be the competitor who rides or drives the horse during an event or in Vaulting the lunges, but the owner may, in addition to the Person Responsible, be regarded as the Person Responsible if he is present at the event or has made a relevant decision about the horse. If the competitor is under 18 years of age, the Person Responsible for his horse must be nominated by the NF or Chef d'Equipe and may be the owner, a parent of the competitor, the Chef d'Equipe, the team coach, the team veterinarian or some other responsible adult.

3. NFs are responsible for selecting and entering qualified horses. For the purposes of the GRs and VRs this is taken to include the fitness and capability of the horses to participate in the competitions for which they are entered (Art. 121 Entries).

4. The Chef d'Equipe, together with the Person Responsible or, in the absence of a Chef d'Equipe, the Person Responsible, are responsible for the condition, fitness and management and for declaring or scratching of each and every horse under their jurisdiction and must know the relevant Regulations and Rules.

5. The Person Responsible is responsible for any act performed in the stables, by himself or by any other person with access to the horse, and while riding, driving or exercising any horse under his jurisdiction.

6. If, for any reason, the Person Responsible is unable or is prevented from caring for the horses under his jurisdiction he must immediately notify the Secretary of the OC and the Veterinary Commission. Failure to comply with this paragraph must be reported to the Appeal Committee.

Article 143 - ABUSE OF HORSES

1. Abuse can be defined as acting in a way or omitting to prevent an action that has caused or is likely to cause pain or unnecessary discomfort to a horse, including without limitation any of the following:

- 1.1. To whip or beat a horse excessively.
- 1.2. To subject a horse to any kind of electric shock device.
- 1.3. To use spurs excessively or persistently, or to jab the horse in the mouth with the bit.
- 1.4. To compete using an obviously exhausted, lame or injured horse.
- 1.5. To "rap" a horse anywhere in or outside the grounds of the event.
- 1.6. To abnormally sensitise or desensitise any part of a horse.
- 1.7. To leave a horse without adequate food, drink and exercise.
- 1.8. Special Regulations may provide for further restrictions.

2. Officials, or any other persons, reporting a case of abuse should, if possible, secure one or more witnesses to the incident, or any other form of evidence, and either bring them to the Ground Jury, or obtain written statements from them, duly signed, together with their names and addresses.

Article 146 - MEDICATION CONTROL AND PROTECTION OF HORSES

1. The use of an expedient substance or method which is potentially harmful to the horse's health or enhancing to its performance is forbidden. The precise rules concerning Prohibited Substances and Medication Control are laid down in the VRs.

2. Any horse found to have a Prohibited Substance in any of its tissues, body fluids or excreta at an event as the result of a Medication Test, is automatically disqualified, together with the competitor with that horse, from all competitions at that event and the classification adjusted accordingly, unless the Ground Jury has authorised the horse to participate or continue in the event in accordance with paragraph 3 below or unless the Judicial Committee decides based on the evidence provided to terminate the proceedings of the case. If the disqualified horse and competitor are members of a team, the rest of the team is not disqualified.

2.1. In the case of repeated violations of Art. 146.2, Art. 174.7.2 will always be applied.

3. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate must give written approval on the appropriate form before any veterinary treatment or medication with a Prohibited Substance is administered to a horse during the entire course of an event. If during this period it is urgently necessary to treat a horse with a Prohibited Substance, the Veterinary Commission/Delegate must be informed at once and the circumstances reported to the President of the Ground Jury. Any treatment so administered must be indicated to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate by written certification. The Ground Jury must, on recommendation of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate, decide whether the horse may take part or continue in the event, having regard to the

welfare of the horse and to the possibility that the competitor may obtain an unfair advantage.

4. In cases of obvious illness or injury during an event the Ground Jury, after consulting the Veterinary Delegate or Commission, will decide whether the horse may continue in that or subsequent competitions.

5. The Executive Board may order the sampling of horses during an event or at any other time.

6. Any sample of urine and/or blood taken during a medication control and any equipment, device, product, substance, etc. confiscated as evidence at an event is considered to be the property of the FEI. Blood and urine samples must be destroyed once the FEI judicial procedure is final: the FEI may return other confiscated items to the PR once any outstanding judicial procedure is final.

ANNEX XIX

EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE YOUNG RIDERS, JUNIORS AND PONIES PARTICIPATION AND THE EVENTS AND CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR YOUNG RIDERS, JUNIORS AND PONIES

Article 3111 Passports and Certificates of Measurement

1. The General Regulations of the FEI apply (Art. 139).
2. The passport for ponies must include an FEI Official Measurement Certificate (see Appendix C) issued and authenticated by the NF being represented by the pony. The procedures and method for measurement are defined in Appendix C.
3. The certificate for ponies under eight years must be issued not earlier than 30 days prior to the first FEI event in which the pony competes in each calendar year. No further measurement of ponies of eight years and older is required except in the case of a pony representing a new NF or in the case of a pony requiring remeasurement in terms of sub-paragraph 5 below.
4. If a pony is not in possession of a fully and correctly completed Measurement Certificate at an event, the Ground Jury may order the pony to be remeasured by the Veterinary Commission. Failure to agree to the pony being remeasured will entail disqualification from the entire Event. The Veterinary Commission will then report the result of the remeasurement to the Ground Jury, which must then exclude the pony from competing if it is overheight (Art. 3103.1).
5. If the Ground Jury is not satisfied that the height of a pony is as stated on its Measurement Certificate it may request, through the FEI, that the NF being represented by the pony remeasure the pony at the expense of the NF. A note must be made on the identification pages (pages 14 to 27) of the passport stating that the pony is required to be remeasured prior to its being allowed to compete in further FEI events. Remeasurement must be made within one month after the date of receipt by the National Federation of the request from the FEI. At least two Measuring Veterinarians must remeasure the pony neither of whom may be the same Veterinarian who signed the Measurement Certificate in question. The remeasurement procedure must take place at a University Veterinary Clinic. At the time of remeasurement, the physical condition of the pony must, in the opinion of the Measuring Veterinarians, be such that the pony is fit to compete.

The pony may not compete in further FEI events without a fully and correctly completed Measurement Certificate being presented to the President of the Ground Jury on arrival at the first FEI event in which the pony next competes.

The NF represented by the pony is required to advise the FEI of the outcome of the remeasurement procedure and to provide the FEI with a copy of the newly issued Measurement Certificate. If the pony is remeasured overheight, it will be disqualified from the event from which it was referred. If the pony is found to measure within the height, the pony will henceforth be eligible to compete and no further remeasurements will be required except in the case of the pony representing a new NF. A note must be made in the passport of the pony stating that the pony has been remeasured in terms of this article.

6. If at the remeasurement proceedings, the pony is found to be over height, the owner of the pony may request a further remeasurement within a period of fourteen days from the date of the first remeasurement. This request must be submitted to the National Federation in writing with a copy to the FEI. The second remeasurement,

which shall take place at a University Veterinary Clinic, must be performed within fourteen days of receipt by the NF of the request and will be undertaken by at least two Veterinarians who are not the same Veterinarians as those who performed the initial remeasurement. The results of the second remeasurement will be final except in the case of the pony representing a new NF.

In the case of all four Measuring Veterinarians from the relevant NF being ineligible as a result of having already measured the pony, the NF may appoint (with the approval of the FEI) two further FEI recognised veterinarians to perform the second remeasurement procedure.

7. The Veterinary Regulations of the FEI apply to ponies and should be referred to for all veterinary matters including vaccinations, identification and medication control.

8. No FEI Measurement Certificate may be issued to a pony that has undergone a surgical operation on the withers. Any previous certificates issued to such ponies in the past must be cancelled.

9. Regarding Veterinary Examinations, Inspections, etc., please refer to Appendix D of this Rule-Book.

Appendix C

Annex I - Measurement Procedure

1. Measurement of ponies for FEI Events and Championships can only be conducted by a designated Measuring Veterinarian appointed by the NF and working under instruction of the NF. Each NF should have not more than four such Measuring Veterinarians appointed from the list of FEI Contact or Event Veterinarians who may also work as a panel if preferred. Their independence and freedom from conflict of interest must be assured in each case. Each NF must notify the FEI of the names of their Measuring Veterinarians, and keep the FEI informed of changes to the list.

2. The owner should ensure that a suitable smooth and level area at least 3 meters by 1 meter is available at the place of measurement.

3. It's the responsibility of the owner, and in his interest, to ensure that the pony is well handled, accustomed to the application of a measuring stick, and correctly prepared for measurement.

4. The pony may be measured either with or without shoes.

5. The pony must either have all four shoes removed and the feet correctly prepared and balanced as for shoeing, with the wall taken down level with the bearing edge of the sole, or be shod.

6. The owner should, as far as possible, ensure that the area where the measurement is to take place will be free from avoidable disturbances and distractions which may unsettle the pony.

7. The Measuring Veterinarian carrying out the measurement must identify the pony against its FEI passport (or its national passport which has been approved by the FEI).

8. The pony should be presented for measurement in a head collar, without a bit.

9. The pony should be handled quietly and allowed to relax before measurement is attempted.

10. The pony must be positioned for measurement with the front legs parallel and perpendicular; the toes of the front feet should be in line. Both hind-feet must be taking weight and as near perpendicular as possible; the toes of the hind feet should be not more than 15 cm out of line with each other.

11. The pony's head must be in its natural upright position.

12. The measurement must be taken at the highest point of the withers (i.e. immediately above the spinous process of the 5th thoracic vertebra) which should be identified by palpation if necessary and marked before any measurements are made.

13. The veterinarian carrying out the measurement has the responsibility that the stick he uses is an accurate one. The stick must be fitted with a spirit level and must be shod with metal. A laser device can also be used.

14. At the time of measurement, the physical condition of the pony must, in the opinion of the Measuring Veterinarian, be such that the pony is fit to compete. If the pony on presentation to the veterinarian shall in his/her opinion be unfit to be measured for any reason, or present evidence of improper preparation, or if the conditions for measurement are unacceptable, the owner shall be informed that the pony will be measured at a later date, when it is in a fit condition to be measured. The veterinarian's decision as to fitness and preparation for measurement shall be final.

15. The FEI Official Measurement Certificate (see below) must be completed by the veterinarian who carried out the measurement and forwarded without delay to the National Federation for authentication.

16. Following authentication by the National Federation the certificate must be returned to the owner and inserted in the passport where it remains until a further measurement is required (i.e. if the pony is under eight years of age, or the pony represents a new National Federation, or the pony is requested to be remeasured in terms of Article 3111.5) or for life if the pony is over the age of eight and no further measurements are required.

17. In the case of a pony referred by the FEI for remeasurement by its NF, a medication control test will be performed at the time of the remeasurement. The pony must be remeasured by at least two Measuring Veterinarians neither of whom may be the same Veterinarian who signed the Measurement Certificate in question.

Appendix C

**Annex II FEI Official Measurement Certificate - Pony
(Art. 3111.2)**

I, the undersigned:
(FEI Contact/Event Veterinarian)

certify that I have this day examined the pony

.....

and confirm :

1)That its identity conforms to FEI Passport N°:

2)That its height at the withers, having been measured on a smooth, level surface,
does not exceed:

148 cm (without shoes) or

149 cm (with shoes)

Signature and stamp of above-mentioned veterinarian:

.....

Date:

Signature of Secretary General and stamp of NF:

.....

Date :

ANNEX XX

SUB-COMMITTEE ON EQUINE WELFARE

Terms of Reference

Recognising that there is an increasing worldwide focus on animal welfare and wishing to emphasise the importance of welfare in equestrian competitive sport, the Welfare sub-Committee WSC) of the FEI and the International League for the Protection of Horses (ILPH) will seek to:

1. Provide a forum for discussion on matters of mutual concern within the broad competition of competition horse welfare;
2. Develop a dialogue for the exchange of ideas and to consider proposals for enhancing the welfare of horses in relation to FEI competitions;
3. Consider and, where appropriate, suggest modifications to the FEI Code of Conduct, and provide a mechanism for the periodic review of the Code, if so requested by the FEI;
4. Facilitate a more effective liaison with other animal welfare organisations with a legitimate interest in equestrian sport;
5. Help to ensure that any adverse, uninformed and unjustified criticisms of the FEI's approaches to equestrian sports are handled in a responsible manner;
6. Assist the FEI in its endeavour to promote the need for a humane approach to training, competition and horsemanship by the promotion and encouragement of suitable training programmes and educational courses.
7. The WSC will report to the Veterinary Committee and Ethics Committee of the FEI.
8. The WSC will consist of a Chairman and 4 members, 2 from the FEI and 2 from the ILPH. The chairmanship will rotate between the FEI and ILPH every two years.

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