



# VETERINARY REGULATIONS

## **10th edition, effective 1st June 2006**

Printed in Switzerland  
Copyright © 2006 Fédération Equestre Internationale  
Reproduction strictly reserved

**Fédération Equestre Internationale**  
Avenue Mon-Repos 24  
1005 Lausanne  
Switzerland

**t** +41 21 310 47 47  
**f** +41 21 310 47 60  
**e** [info@horsesport.org](mailto:info@horsesport.org)  
**www.horsesport.org**

# Table of contents

Foreword .....	4
Code of Conduct .....	5
Official Start & Duration of an FEI Event.....	6

## **CHAPTER I GENERAL**

Principles.....	1000	7
Alterations to the Veterinary Regulations.....	1001	8

## **CHAPTER II VETERINARIANS**

Contact Veterinarians .....	1002	9
Categories of Veterinarians during Events .....	1003	10

## **CHAPTER III HEALTH AND HYGIENE**

Responsibilities of National Federations .....	1004	12
Responsibilities of Organising Committees .....	1005	13
Responsibilities of Persons Responsible for horses .....	1006	15

## **CHAPTER IV VETERINARY CONTROL AT INTERNATIONAL EVENTS**

Veterinary Delegates at International and National Event .	1007	17
Veterinary Commissions at Official International Events, Cup Finals, Championships and Games .....	1008	17
Responsibilities of Veterinary Commissions/Delegates.....	1009	18
Horse Passports .....	1010	21
Veterinary Examinations, Horse Inspections and Passport Control.....	1011	22
Special Arrangements for Eventing, Driving and Endurance Events.....	1012	34

## **CHAPTER V ANTI-DOPING AND MEDICATION CONTROL**

Foreword .....		36
Responsibility and Notice to Persons Responsible .....	1013	36

## **CHAPTER VI SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND ANALYSIS GUIDELINES FOR DOPING AND MEDICATION CONTROL**

Introduction .....	1014	37
Identification of Horses .....	1015	37
Selection of Horses .....	1016	37
Timing of Sample Collection .....	1017	39

Protocol for Sampling .....	1018	39
Urine and Blood Collection .....	1019	40
Treatment of Samples .....	1020	40
Approved Laboratories .....	1021	41
Guidelines for Analysis under the Equine Anti-Doping and Medication Control Rules .....	1022	41
Costs of Analysis .....	1023	42
Desensitised and Hypersensitised Limbs .....	1024	42
Elective Testing .....	1025	43

## **CHAPTER VII TREATMENT OF HORSES WHILE UNDER FEI REGULATIONS**

Treatment with a prohibited Substance .....	1026	44
Alternative treatment of Horses at FEI Events .....	1027	45
Declaration of Treatment with Altrenogest (Regumate) ....	1028	45
Authorisation for the use of Medication not on the List of Prohibited Substances (I.E. Rehydration Fluids, Oxygen, Antibiotics) .....	1029	45

## **ANNEXES**

<b>Annex I</b> Medication Advisory Group .....		47
<b>Annex II</b> Sub-Committee on Equine Welfare.....		48
<b>Annex III</b> Equine Prohibited List .....		49
<b>Annex IV</b> Instruction for Collecting Samples.....		56
<b>Annex V</b> Effective Testing .....		57
<b>Annex VI</b> Guide to the use and authorisation of Veterinary Treatment during an FEI Event .....		60
<b>Annex VII</b> Equine Influenza Vaccination.....		68
<b>Annex VIII</b> Herbal or Natural Medicinal Products .....		69
<b>Annex IX</b> Food Contaminants .....		70
<b>Annex X</b> Stable Security/Stewarding at International Events...		71
<b>Annex XI</b> Bandage Control during FEI Events.....		73
<b>Annex XII</b> Standard Method of Examination for Nerve Sensation		75
<b>Annex XIII</b> Horse Data Forms for CCIs and CICs .....		76
<b>Annex XIV</b> Horse Passports .....		78
<b>Annex XV</b> National Passports/Identification Documents approved by the FEI.....		82
<b>Annex XVI</b> Responsibilities of Organising Committees.....		84
<b>Annex XVII</b> Extracts from General Regulations .....		87
<b>Annex XVIII</b> Extracts from Rules for Pony Riders and Children		95

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

CV	Contact Veterinarian
EADMCRs	Equine Anti-Doping Medication Control Rules
EPL	Equine Prohibited List
EV	Event Veterinarian
GR	General Regulations
MAG	Medication Advisory Group
MCP	Medication Control Programme
NF	National Federation
SLODs	Screening Limits of Detection
TV	Testing Veterinarians
VC	Veterinary Committee
VR	Veterinary Regulations
WSC	Welfare Sub-Committee
WT	Withdrawal Time

# Foreword

This edition of the Veterinary Regulations (VR) is effective from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2006 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 relevant discipline Rules.

In the past, the Veterinary Regulations have included extracts of relevant discipline rules as annexes. 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](http://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 (GR). However, the most recent version of the Veterinary Regulations and specific annexes of importance to Veterinary Delegates (e.g. VR Art 1011) are available on the web site: [http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei\\_04\\_02.html](http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei_04_02.html).

## **THE FEI CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE WELFARE OF THE HORSE**

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

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

## **OFFICIAL START & DURATION OF AN FEI EVENT**

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 (GR Art. 101.5).

For the Endurance discipline, horses which enter the Best Condition Award are deemed to be still in the competition until after the Best Condition prize giving ceremony.

## **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. The relevant National Veterinary Authority must also be consulted with regard to the return of horses after completion of the event, in particular regarding the provision of health certificates during non-office hours.
9. 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.

10. If the relevant 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.

11. 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 second General Assembly after the Olympic Games; however, they come into force on January 1<sup>st</sup> preceding that General Assembly. 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 for veterinarians 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. 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. All Event Veterinarians on the list must have participated in an FEI veterinary course.

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 to assist the Veterinary Delegate (e.g. Holding Box Veterinarian). This veterinarian does not necessarily have to be listed as an FEI Event Veterinarian. The Associate Veterinarian should not act as a Treating Veterinarian except in Emergency situations.

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 VR 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 VI). 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 a veterinary capacity or compete themselves. Chefs d'Equipe must report the presence of their Team Veterinarians to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate before assuming their official functions in the care of horses at an event.

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. They cannot act as Veterinary Delegate/Team Veterinarian or compete themselves but can assist the Veterinary Delegate in certain circumstances.

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 (VR 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 (VR Art. 1011).

9. The standard age limit for all Veterinary Officials to end their officiating function 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 Services Manager** - at major FEI events (e.g. Olympic Games, WEG) that require an extended veterinary preparation a veterinary services manager should be appointed by the Organising Committee, in consultation with the FEI Veterinary Committee, to organise the veterinary infrastructure around the event. This appointment should be made at the least two years prior to the event, preferably even earlier in time.

## **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 the relevant 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: [oi@oi.int](mailto:oi@oi.int)  
website : [www.oi.int](http://www.oi.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](mailto:Bernard.Van-goethem@cec.eu.int)  
e-mail: [alf-eckbert.fuessel@cec.eu.int](mailto:alf-eckbert.fuessel@cec.eu.int)  
website : [www.europa.eu.int](http://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](mailto:info@aht.org.uk)  
website : [www.aht.org.uk](http://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 holdings 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 RESPONSIBILITES 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 (VR Annex XVI).
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. Prior to arrival of horses for an event, the stables must be cleaned, disinfected and provided with fresh 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. At night, a list should be kept to monitor accredited individuals' presence in the stables.

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 (see also FEI disciplines' Steward's Manual, [www.horsesport.org](http://www.horsesport.org));

Veterinary Commission/Delegate;

Treating Veterinarians;

Medication Control Officials;

Team Veterinarians and Accredited 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 (after introducing themselves to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate)

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. In Vaulting, the designated Person Responsible is normally the longeur.

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 ([http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei\\_04\\_02.html](http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei_04_02.html)).
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 VR Chapter VII and Annex VI). 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 (see GR Art. 146).
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 official languages of the FEI.

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

1. At Official International Events (CIOs), 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 for.

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 or as a Veterinary Delegate.

3. Members of the Veterinary Commission should be in attendance at the 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 Veterinary Department within 15 days of the conclusion of the event. This report must be completed in one of the official languages of the FEI.

#### **Article 1009 RESPONSIBILITIES OF VETERINARY COMMISSIONS/ DELEGATES**

1. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate is directly responsible to the Organising Committee and the FEI 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 available (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 VR Art. 1005 and in Annex XVI 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 feed;

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

6.3. the stable ventilation is adequate

6.4. 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 VR Art. 1026 and Annex VI). It is therefore essential that the Veterinary Delegate/Commission can be contacted at any time for consultation. 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 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 about the administration of altrenogest (Regumate) to a mare in competition by means of Medication Form 2. Only the manufacturer's recommended dose of altrenogest will be authorised (see VR Art. 1028). The use of altrenogest in stallions or geldings is strictly prohibited.

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

12. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate must be informed in advance by an Accredited 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 VI). All medications to be administered during the competition must be discussed with the Veterinary Commission/Delegate. This procedure will ensure that the appropriate Medication Forms are completed, will facilitate communications in general, and will help to avoid problems arising from inadvertent violation of the medication rules.

13. 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.

14. 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 VR Art. 1016). In the absence of a Testing Veterinarian or during events where no MCP Testing takes place, the Veterinary Delegate may be asked to carry out testing; therefore he/she must be familiar with the correct testing procedures.

15. 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. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate is encouraged to examine the cross country and marathon course for potential safety concerns

16. 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.

17. 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. Every effort to organise a post-mortem should be made by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate. A copy of the post-mortem report, should be forwarded to the FEI Veterinary Department when it is available. 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 in the same fashion as routine samples for medication control.

18. 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, Annex XIV and FEI website [http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei\\_04\\_07.html](http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei_04_07.html))**

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 XIV. If no such passport is required (e.g. see General Regulations, Art. 139 and the FEI Website: [http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei\\_04\\_07.html](http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei_04_07.html)), horses must be registered with their National Federation, be identifiable from an outline diagram and be correctly and verifiably vaccinated according to FEI equine influenza regulations.

The passport is a document of identification and health and provides information of current ownership and nationality. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate is responsible for collecting the passports at the Examination on arrival (VR Art. 1011) and the Organising Committee is responsible for their safe keeping during the event. For practical reasons the Veterinary Commission/Delegate may retain passports in their possession during the event, in which case the Veterinary Commission/Delegate takes over the responsibilities described below. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate or 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. The Organising Committee is responsible for the return of passports to the persons responsible at the completion of the event.

3. Any modification to entries in the passport (e.g. ownership changes, identity page corrections, vaccination corrections) 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.

4. Preferably at the Examination upon Arrival, or at least prior to the 1<sup>st</sup> Horse Inspection, the FEI Veterinary Official or his deputy is required to carry out a control of all passports, to verify the identity of the horse and to check whether the vaccination status and all other relevant details have been properly entered. Any irregularities in the completion of passports, including omissions in the vaccination status, must be noted in the relevant passport pages and be reported to the Appeal Committee or Ground Jury (if no Appeal Committee is present) for a decision prior to the 1<sup>st</sup> Horse Inspection.

5. Irregularities in the passports that require a follow up must be reported as well in the veterinary report, including the passport number and the problem encountered.

## **Article 1011 VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS, HORSE INSPECTIONS AND PASSPORT CONTROL**

### **1 General Comments**

1.1 All Veterinary Examinations and Horse Inspections at FEI Events must be carried out in accordance with this Article and be adopted by the each discipline.

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 that competition horses are not ill or injured as a result of international movement.

1.2.2 The term '**Horse Inspection**' denotes the procedure used to verify whether a horse is fit to participate in an event or competition (i.e. 'fit to compete').

1.2.3 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 comes into contact with other horses in 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 (VR Art 1004.4)
  - 2.3.5 To check that the Official Measurement Certificate for Ponies (see Annex XVIII) 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 brief clinical examination with monitoring of temperature, pulse and respiration aimed at the recovery of the horse. 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. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate should discuss the case with the Ground Jury which is responsible for making the decision, if necessary, to eliminate the horse before the First Horse Inspection.

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 reference to 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.

2.6.6 Shock wave therapy (i.e. Extra-Corporal Shockwave, ESWT) and Cryo-therapy are not permitted during competition and for a period of five days prior to the first Horse Inspection. The application of ice is acceptable.

### **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 among disciplines and even within the same discipline (e.g. 1<sup>st</sup> and final Horse Inspections in Eventing).

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

3.5 The decisions at a Horse Inspection (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 needed.

4.3 The Inspection Panel members 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. Well in advance of the competition, the Organising Committee must also liaise with the Technical Delegate/Veterinary Commission and should discuss with them the protocol for the inspections.

5.2 Surface - It is important that the inspection surface provides a fair evaluation of the horse's fitness to compete. The surface should be constructed so that it does not change appreciably as the Inspection proceeds. 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 well in advance. 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. The collecting area should be at a safe distance from the Inspection site, and care must be taken to avoid allowing horses to mingle at unsafe distances.

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 Holding Box should have an area where the surface is 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 inspection in the 10 Minutes Box Halt in Driving or the 2<sup>nd</sup> Horse Inspection in Eventing.

5.5 Announcements to the public - Announcements of the progress of the Horse Inspection (i.e. horse being presented and its competition number) should be made via a public address system. The decision as to whether the horse has been accepted, not accepted or sent to the Holding Box should be announced 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 any horse during an event:

Eventing (CCI):	1 <sup>st</sup> Horse Inspection before Dressage Test
(with steeple chase)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Horse Inspection during Cross Country Test (after Phase C)
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Horse Inspection before Jumping Test

Eventing (CCI):	1 <sup>st</sup> Horse Inspection before Dressage Test
(without steeple chase)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Horse Inspection before Jumping Test

Eventing (CIC)	see paragraph 9.2
----------------	-------------------

Driving:	1 <sup>st</sup> Horse Inspection before start of competition A 2 <sup>nd</sup> Horse Inspection at the end of Section D (competition B)
Jumping:	1 <sup>st</sup> Horse Inspection prior to first competition 2 <sup>nd</sup> Horse Inspection as required by Jumping rules
Dressage:	1 <sup>st</sup> Horse Inspection prior to first competition
Vaulting:	1 <sup>st</sup> Horse Inspection prior to first competition
Reining:	1 <sup>st</sup> Horse Inspection prior to first competition
Endurance	1 <sup>st</sup> 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.

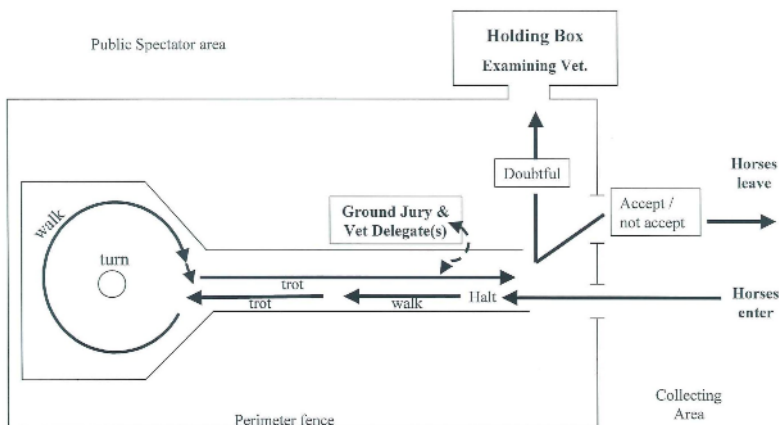
7.1.3 The veterinarian will walk round the horse to carry out a brief visual inspection of the horse. Palpation of a limb or other part of the body will only be carried out if deemed necessary. However, other clinical tests may not be performed at this time (i.e. flexion tests or walk the horse in a 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 handler trots the horse to the end of the track where he slows the horse to a walk to turn around clockwise). The handler then continues to trot the horse on a loose rein back to the start. The veterinarian watches the horse's gait from the centre of the inspection track.

7.1.5 After determining the opinions of all members of the Inspection panel, the Panel then makes a decision, to accept, not accept or refer the horse to the Holding Box. In the event of a split

decision, the President of the Ground Jury has the casting vote. When the horse's "fitness to continue" is questionable, it is appropriate to send it to the Holding Box.

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



## Procedure for Horse Inspections in FEI competitions

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

7.2.2 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 he 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. The Examining Veterinarian should inform the Person Responsible that it is the Inspection Panel that makes the final decision.

7.2.3 A physical examination will be performed. Any area that is thought to be injured or painful will be palpated. Hoof testers may be used to evaluate pain in the feet and passive flexion of the distal limb joints may be carried out. Passive flexion of the distal limb joints may be carried out to assess the range of movement of a joint. Active flexion tests are not permitted. The horse will then be walked and trotted in hand. Walking and trotting in a circle is permissible. 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). It is important to allow sufficient time between the examination in the Holding Box and the re-inspection. The results of the re-inspection should be announced immediately.

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. (also see 8.1.1). Re-inspection the morning after the Horse Inspection is not customarily performed in the Eventing Discipline.

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 and Dressage disciplines, 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. Re-inspection should be carried out in the Horse Inspection area. 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. In this instance the Veterinary Delegate should contact the President of the Ground Jury upon his arrival at the venue.

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 a qualified Veterinarian under supervision by the 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 CCIs with steeple chase there may be a mandatory halt up to 10 minutes in length 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 unless requested by a rider.

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 doubtful or unfit horses may be sent 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 Eventing**

### 9.1 Endurance Riding (Endurance Rules, Art. 830)

#### 9.1.1 Examination upon Arrival/Horse Inspection

- i. The first Examination takes place upon arrival of the horses; the first Horse Inspection is on the day preceding the competition. At CEIs, the Examination upon Arrival is sometimes combined with the first Horse Inspection.
- ii. The Horse Inspection procedure includes auscultation of the heart and respiratory system and an evaluation of the General Condition of the horse. In addition, the gait of the horse is verified in trot on a flat, firm surface.
- iii. 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 20-30 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 (evaluated by auscultation). Heart rates are compared to 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 for lameness should be carried out by the Ground Jury on advice of the Veterinary

Commission (e.g. three members of the Veterinary Commission). For metabolic reasons, elimination can be decided upon by the Veterinary Official; however, consultation with the Ground Jury is strongly advised.

#### 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 assessment of similar parameters as are used in the 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 over one day or 100 km over two days all competing horses must remain in the stables at least 24 hours after finishing, unless early departure is authorised by the Veterinary Commission.

### 9.2 Eventing: Inspections and Examinations of Horses at CICs (Eventing Rules, Art 518.2)

#### 9.2.1 Veterinary examinations and Horse Inspections for CICs held on one day.

- a. At a CIC in which the whole event is held on one day, there will be 1 Veterinary Examination, 1 Passport Control and a Horse Inspection in an adapted format.
- b. 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:
- c. 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.
- d. 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.

- e. 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.
- f. 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.
- g. A Final Observation should be made 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.
- h. 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.
- i. 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.
- j. 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).
- k. An amended short FEI Veterinary Report should be submitted by the Veterinary Delegate to FEI Veterinary Department within 15 days of the event.

#### 9.2.2 Further requirements for CICs held over two or three days

These requirements are in addition to, or where relevant replacing, those listed under 9.2.1

- a. 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.
- b. For a 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 a second inspection should be held before Showjumping if this test is held the day after the Cross Country. Alternatively, the CCI protocol (VR Art. 1011.6) can be used.
- c. 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 or vice versa.
- d. If the CIC is being held as a Championship, the CCI without steeplechase protocol must be used (VR Art. 1011.6) with 2 Veterinary examinations, 1 passport control, 1 limited veterinary evaluation at the warm up before the cross country and 2 formal Horse Inspections.

9.2.3 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.

9.2.4 The Veterinary Delegate should contact the Organising Committee in advance of the event to plan for Treating Veterinarians' availability during the cross-country. He must liaise with any Treating Veterinarians to know their whereabouts and availability on the Cross Country course at all times. Effective communication is therefore essential; radio contact is strongly recommended.

## **Article 1012 SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR EVENTING, DRIVING AND ENDURANCE EVENTS**

1. A meeting of the Veterinary Delegate appointed for the event and representative(s) of the Organising Committee should take place well before the event to go through the veterinary management of horses on an extended course. 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 and ensure that the veterinary emergency response, if required, is adequate..

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.

3. All horses must be registered with the FEI. A summary of passport requirements per discipline can be found in the first FEI Bulletin of each year.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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).

8. A low-loading or ramped horse transporters or a horse ambulance must be available to evacuate any injured, exhausted or recumbent horses 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.

## **CHAPTER V ANTI - DOPING AND MEDICATION CONTROL**

### **FOREWORD**

The FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Medication Control Rules apply to these Regulations. The provisions of these Regulations relating to Anti-Doping and Medication Control are subject to the principles and definitions therein, including the Equine Prohibited List which is incorporated herein as Annex III.

### **Article 1013 RESPONSIBILITY AND NOTICE TO PERSONS RESPONSIBLE**

Persons Responsible are made aware of the following:

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. (VR Annex VIII)
2. Many substances can be absorbed through horses' skin and be detected by an analytical laboratory.
3. The Person Responsible is responsible for the supervision of his/her horse at all times.
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 Substance(s) will be deemed to have contravened these Regulations and is liable to be penalised. Any horse for which this latter person is responsible or which is present in the vicinity of where the incident occurred will be submitted to Medication Control in accordance with VR Art. 1017.
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.
6. It must be emphasised that although the Person Responsible is responsible for the supervision of his/her horse at all times an important factor in the control of Prohibited Substances is the strictest practical stable security. Reduced or absence of stable security does not relieve the Person Responsible from any duty of care.

## **CHAPTER VI SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND ANALYSIS GUIDELINES FOR DOPING AND MEDICATION CONTROL**

### **Article 1014 INTRODUCTION**

The FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Medication Control Rules apply to sampling under these Regulations. 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 (currently Groups I and II), medication control is effected by a team of FEI-appointed testing veterinarians and technicians. Analyses are carried out in the Central MCP Laboratory or other laboratory listed as per VR Art. 1021. The programme is administered by the FEI Veterinary Department.

For medication control at International Events not covered by the MCP the Veterinary Commission/Delegate will operate in accordance with VR Art. 1016.4 and 5 and Art. 1018.1. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate will also undertake sampling for events within the MCP area 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 (VR Annex IV), available from the Central Laboratory.

### **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 GR), 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 by MCP Testing Veterinarians at these events is governed by a special testing manual, copies of which are available from the Veterinary Department.

2. The Testing Veterinarian must operate in close liaison with the Foreign Judge of the Ground Jury, or in the absence thereof, the President or other Ground Jury Member designated by the President (the "Judge") and the Veterinary Commission/Delegate at the event. The Testing Veterinarian must,

wherever possible, respect any specific request for horses to be sampled made by the Judge. The Judge 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 Judge, Veterinary Commission/Delegate and Testing Veterinarian) 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 CCI3\* and CCI4\*, CSIs (3\*, 4\*, 5\*), CIOs, World Cup Qualifiers and Cup Finals, Championships and Games, whereas at other CIs sampling is recommended. Where testing takes place, the number of horses tested is at the discretion of the Testing Veterinarian/Veterinary Delegate. A minimum of three is recommended.

5. At CCI3\* and CCI4\*, CSIs (3\*, 4\*, 5\*), 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 VR 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 for FEI purposes, the Head of the Veterinary Department should be consulted.

7. For obligatory testing at World Cup Finals, World and Senior Continental Championships, Olympic Games and World Equestrian Games 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. Horses may be sampled out of competition at the direction of the FEI Veterinary Department.

## **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. On completion of the competition, notification to the Person Responsible that his horse has been selected for sampling must be given 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 may appoint a representative to witness the testing procedure; 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 has been collected.

2. Refusal or wilful obstruction by any person to submit a horse for sampling or to sign the sampling form/card is a violation of the Equine Anti-Doping and Medication Control 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 in not co-operating with the sampling procedure, 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 to ensure that the correct horse is sampled.

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 technicians (including but not limited to stewards), 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 his/her 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 his/her 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.

5. The refusal of the Person Responsible (or his/her 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.

6. It is the responsibility of the Person Responsible (or his/her 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 Central Laboratory's sampling kits and in the testing manual (see FEI website).

The Veterinary Commission/Delegate may authorise the collection of other materials (such as hair samples, bandages, skin swabs, saliva, samples of rehydration fluids or samples of any suspicious substance or substances that may reasonably be thought to be associated with the horse). 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.

For any finding of a Prohibited Substance, the FEI may examine the horse further or subject the horse to additional tests. If further investigations are carried out at the request of the Person Responsible, such further tests will be at his/her expense.

#### **Article 1020 TREATMENT OF SAMPLES**

1. All samples awaiting transport to the laboratory must be kept in a secured 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 Services Manager 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 FEI laboratories and details will be published on the FEI website. At least every four years, the FEI will appoint a Central Laboratory for the MCP programme.

2. The FEI recognises a number of official laboratories based on geographical location. These laboratories will be subject to regular quality control testing. One of these laboratories will be appointed as the MCP Central Laboratory.

All Championships, Games and World Cup Finals shall be analysed by the Central Laboratory or a reference laboratory designated for this purpose.

3. National Federations may nominate one or more laboratories for consideration as FEI laboratories. FEI approval may be granted if the nominated laboratory successfully meets the FEI standard for laboratories as established by the FEI from time to time.

4. The costs of participating in quality control programmes for the FEI will be met by the laboratories.

#### **Article 1022 GUIDELINES FOR ANALYSIS UNDER THE EQUINE ANTI-DOPING AND MEDICATION CONTROL RULES**

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 frozen and 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, is/are stored refrigerated and 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 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 working days of the date of the FEI's notification of the results of the Sample A analysis.

5. The laboratory will report the results of the B sample analysis expeditiously and confidentially to the Head of the FEI Veterinary Department.

6. Following the enforcement of a final decision by the Judicial Committee or, in the event of appeal, 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 after a period of six months.

#### **Article 1023 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 it confirms 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 Sample A analysis result, the cost of the analysis of Sample B will be borne by the FEI.

#### **Article 1024 DESENSITISED AND HYPERSENSITISED 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 or hypersensitised by any means.

2. In verifying a possible desensitisation, the FEI Veterinary Delegate is entitled to examine the limb closely. This includes the use of imaging equipment such as thermographic assessment.

3. 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 (Annex XI of the Veterinary Regulations applies). The degree of skin sensitivity will be judged on clinical grounds by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate.

4. 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 (see Annex XI of the Veterinary Regulations).

5. The Person Responsible for any horse found to have a limb or part of a limb desensitised or hypersensitised by any means will be referred to the Ground Jury for investigation.

## **Article 1025 ELECTIVE TESTING**

1. Persons Responsible or their representatives may elect to have a horse tested by the FEI Central Laboratory as a preventative or informative measure.
2. Any elective testing is subject to the terms and conditions included at Annex V to these Veterinary Regulations.
3. Elective testing is only available for the substances listed in Annex V.
4. Anyone undertaking elective testing must submit Medication Form 4 included in Annex VI with the sample(s) to be analysed.

## **CHAPTER VII TREATMENT OF HORSES WHILE UNDER FEI REGULATIONS**

When horses require treatment during or close to an FEI event, the medication administered may have consequences for subsequent testing of the horse while under FEI regulations. To this effect the FEI has a system in place which is comparable to the Therapeutic Use Exceptions (TUEs) that are used in human sports. To authorize treatment of the horse during an FEI event and permit ongoing participation in the competition, a Medication Form must be used (see Articles 1026 -1028). Medication Forms may also be submitted for horses treated close to an FEI event (e.g. during transport) and can be retro-actively authorized by the FEI Veterinary Official upon arrival at the competition venue.

For welfare reasons, the Veterinary Official must always verify, prior to signing the Medication Form, whether the horse is fit to compete and consider whether the fairness of competition may be compromised by the medication requested or previously administered..

### **Article 1026 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 examine the horse and consider whether it 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 absolute priority.

If in agreement, Medication Form 1 (VR Annex VI) 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 has already been withdrawn from competition but is still 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 active substance given, 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 and that the horse is fit to compete, the Veterinary Delegate is entitled to complete Medication Form 1 retrospectively. Countersigning by the President of the Ground Jury is required.

#### **Article 1027 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 (i.e. Extracorporeal Shockwave, ESWT) and cryo-therapy are not permitted during competition and for a period of five days prior to the first Horse Inspection. The application of ice is acceptable.
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 1028 DECLARATION OF TREATMENT WITH ALTRENOGEST (REGUMATE)**

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

1. Authorisation of Regumate treatment 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 for completion and signing before the start of the event.

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

#### **Article 1029 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, antiparasitics) by injection, naso gastric tube or nebulisation requires prior written authorisation by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate using Medication form 3 (VR Annex VI)

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 Commission/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**

## **MEDICATION ADVISORY GROUP**

### **Terms of Reference**

The Medication Advisory Group (MAG) is composed of regulators, treating veterinarians, analysts, pharmacologists, riders' representatives and others to advise the FEI on the risk management of medication and doping control.

1. The MAG advises on all matters relating to medication and laboratory harmonisation. The MAG reports on a confidential basis to the FEI.
2. The MAG shall comprise Veterinarians, Legal Advisors, Analysts, Team Veterinarians and Riders. Other experts may be co-opted if required.
3. The MAG shall advise on the continuing review of the list of first choice medication for competition horses (The Medicine Box), on Screening Limits of Detection (SLODs) and on Detection Times for these substances.
4. The MAG shall advise on the appointment of the FEI listed laboratories that may from time to time be appointed by FEI. To this effect, an FEI Standard for Laboratories will be regulated.
5. The MAG may indicate areas of research that should be undertaken by FEI in the interests of medication issues. Such requests will normally be first considered jointly with the Veterinary Committee.
6. The MAG shall meet as needed with the Veterinary Committee, the Judicial Committee and the MCP Testing Veterinarians or their designees. In addition, the MAG shall meet regularly with representatives of the FEI forensic laboratories to review results, findings and future policy.
7. The annual budget of the MAG 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.

## **ANNEX II**

### **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 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 International League for the Protection of Horses (ILPH). Experts may be co-opted if required.

## **ANNEX III**

### **EQUINE PROHIBITED LIST**

#### **SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION**

##### **PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES (DOPING)**

Agents, cocktails or mixtures of substances that may affect the performance of a horse; masking agents; substances with no generally accepted medical use in competition horses; substances which are usually products prescribed for use in humans or other species; agents used to hypersensitise or desensitise the limbs or body parts, including but not limited to:

- two or more anti-inflammatory drugs (steroidal and/or non-steroidal) or other combinations of anti-inflammatory substances with similar or distinct pharmacological actions;
- antipsychotic, anti-epileptic and antihypertensive substances including reserpine, gabapentin, fluphenazine, and guanabenz;
- antidepressants such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), and tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs);
- tranquilizers, sedatives (including sedating antihistaminics) commonly used in humans and/or non-equine species, including benzodiazepines, barbiturates and azaperone ;
- narcotics and opioid analgesics; endorphins;
- amphetamines and other central nervous system (CNS) stimulants including cocaine and related psychotic drugs;
- beta-blockers including propranolol, atenolol, and timolol;
- diuretics and other masking agents;
- anabolic steroids (including testosterone in mares and geldings) and growth promoters;
- peptides and genetically recombinant substances such as erythropoietin, insulin growth factor and growth hormone;
- hormonal products (natural or synthesized) including adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and cortisol (above the threshold);

- substances designed and marketed primarily for human use or use in other species and for which alternative and generally accepted products are available for use in horses;
- hypersensitizing or sensitizing agents (organic or inorganic or other substances likely to have been applied to body parts or to tack to influence performance);
- oxygen carriers;

and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

## **PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES (MEDICATION CLASS A)**

Agents which could influence performance by relieving pain, sedating, stimulating or producing/modifying other physiological or behavioural effects, including:

- local anaesthetics;
- sympathomimetic cardiac stimulants;
- central and respiratory stimulants;
- clenbuterol and other bronchodilators and products used for the treatment of recurrent airway disease (RAD);
- a single non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug  $\pm$  metabolite(s);
- a single corticosteroid;
- sedatives or tranquillisers indicated for equine use including antihistamines; thiamine; valerian and other herbal products other than those listed as Prohibited Substances (Doping);
- muscle relaxants including methocarbamol and propantheline;
- anti-coagulants including heparin or warfarin;

and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

## **PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES (MEDICATION CLASS B)**

Substances that either have limited performance enhancing potential or to which horses may have been accidentally exposed, including certain dietary contaminants. These are listed below:

- isoxsuprine;
- dimethylsulphoxide (DMSO) when above the threshold;
- mucolytics and cough suppressants: bromhexine and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s);
- hyoscine (n-butyl-scopolamine); Atropine and other anticholinergic substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s);
- methylxanthines: caffeine and theophylline; theobromine when above the threshold;
- plant or animal derivatives: bufotenine, hordenine, tyrosine, gamma-oryzanol and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s);
- terpenes and inorganic contaminants (other than those detected on skin or tack swabs);
- evacuants: magnesium sulphate and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

## THRESHOLD SUBSTANCES

Horses may compete with the presence of certain substances in their tissues, body fluids or excreta for which threshold levels/ratios are listed below, provided the concentration of the substance is not greater than the threshold level/ratio indicated. Thresholds only apply to:

- substances endogenous to the horse;
- substances arising from plants traditionally grazed or harvested as equine feed; or
- substances in equine feed arising from contamination during normal cultivation, processing or treatment, storage or transportation.

The following constitutes an exclusive list of substances for which a threshold has been established. For each substance, a concentration level beneath that indicated is not an EADMC Rule violation:

<b>Available carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	36 millimoles per litre in plasma
<b>Boldenone (other than geldings)</b>	free and conjugated boldenone 0.015 micrograms per ml in urine from male horses
<b>Dimethyl sulphoxide</b>	15 micrograms per ml in urine or 1 microgram per ml in plasma
<b>Estradiol in male Horses (other than Geldings)</b>	Free and conjugated 5 $\alpha$ -estrane- 3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$ -diol 0.045 micrograms per ml in urine
<b>Hydrocortisone</b>	1 microgram per ml in urine
<b>Salicylic acid</b>	625 micrograms per ml in urine or 5.4 micrograms per ml in plasma

<b>Testosterone</b>	0.02 micrograms free and conjugated Testosterone per ml in urine from geldings,  or  0.055 micrograms free and conjugated testosterone per ml in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal).
<b>Theobromine</b>	2 micrograms per ml in urine

## **A note on analytical detection levels and irrelevant concentrations of certain substances**

Screening Limits of Detection (SLODs) are established on the basis of risk management to control the sensitivity of the screening method for a specified substance in a horse's urine or blood sample to ensure the integrity of the sport. Where SLODs have been established they are universally applied by FEI laboratories. Substances for which Detection Times have been or are being established can be found on the FEI website.

The Detection Time (DT) is the period of time during which a drug remains in a horse's system such that it can be detected by the laboratory. The detection time is influenced by numerous factors including the size of the horse, the route of administration, the drug formulation, the number of doses administered, individual horse factors (e.g. metabolism, disease, etc.) and the detection limit of the screening method used to detect the drug (unless a quantitative threshold has been adopted by the regulatory authorities). The Withdrawal Time (WT) for a drug is decided upon by the treating veterinarian and includes the detection time plus a safety margin, chosen with professional judgment and discretion of the treating veterinarian, to allow for individual differences between horses.

***This information is provided with the intent to inform Treating Veterinarians and Persons Responsible as fully as possible about current scientific research on certain Prohibited Substances that may be prescribed for treatment of a Horse from time to time. The existence or non-existence of a SLOD or Detection Time for a particular substance shall not affect the validity of an Adverse Analytical Finding or the determination of an anti-doping or medication control rule violation according to Article 2 of the EADMC Rules. A Horse, as a biological entity, does not necessarily follow the scientific modelling used to provide indicative information.***

## ANNEX IV

### 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). Precise instructions as to the correct use of the sampling kits and corresponding paperwork can be found in the Testing Manual, FEI website ([http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei\\_04\\_04.html](http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei_04_04.html))

#### **Sampling other than the Medication Control Programme**

The MCP 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

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 V**

## **ELECTIVE TESTING**

### **Important Conditions and Requirements**

1. Elective testing provides a system whereby a Treating Veterinarian or Team Veterinarian listed with the FEI may contract with the FEI's Central Reference Laboratory to test for up to four prohibited substances in the urine of a competition horse that is registered with the FEI.
2. Neither the FEI nor its agents (including but not limited to the Central or other Reference Laboratory) will accept any responsibility for the testing service and/or the results, and the Person Responsible and/or the Treating/Team Veterinarian shall hold the FEI and its agents harmless from all claims relating to the elective testing service.
3. The results of elective testing are for reference purposes only.
4. Elective testing is only available for the substances listed as Appendix 1 to these Conditions. A maximum of four substances only may be tested per horse and the cost will be €200 per substance.
5. To make use of this service, the completed application form (Medication Form 4), available on FEI website) must be sent with the sample(s) to the FEI's Central Laboratory (Laboratoires des Courses Hippiques, LCH, 15 rue de Paradis, 91379 Verrières le Buisson, France). A sample will only be analysed if it is submitted with a fully completed Medication Form 4 and signed by the Treating/Team veterinarian whose name and full contact details are clearly provided.
6. Before the urine samples are shipped, the Central Laboratory must be warned by e-mail ([yves.bonnaire@free.fr](mailto:yves.bonnaire@free.fr)) or fax (+33 1 69 75 28 29) and the requisite payment must have been made by bank transfer (see below). Samples will not be analysed until the charges have been remitted in full. Persons Responsible may wish to confirm with the laboratory by telephone (+33 1 69 75 2828) that the monies have been received before they ship any samples.
7. Because blood samples are easily degraded during transport, only urine samples are accepted and these should be sent in tightly sealed containers either refrigerated or frozen. As the samples have no forensic value, it is not necessary to collect and ship the urine using an official FEI test kit; nevertheless, for convenience, the Treating/Team Veterinarian may find it simplest to use the FEI's well established kits and inclusive packaging (commercially available from the Central Laboratory) or those of a National Federation. If in any doubt about the container to be used the Treating/Team Veterinarian

is strongly advised to contact the Central Reference Laboratory in advance of collection.

8. Upon receiving the samples in good condition and when all monies due have been received by the laboratory, a confirmatory fax or e-mail will be sent to the Treating/Team Veterinarian using the contact details provided on the form. The laboratory reserves the right to refuse the service for any sample and in such case a rejection notification will be sent instead, the funds will be refunded and the sample destroyed.
9. Providing everything is in order, the results of the test will be sent within three working days by fax or e-mail to the Treating/Team Veterinarian using the contact details provided on Medicaiton Form 4.
10. It should be emphasised that a negative result may be associated with improper handling of the sample during shipment, and that there is no guarantee that the result of elective testing will be replicated in the testing of samples taken subsequently from the same horse.
11. For further information, please contact the FEI's Veterinary Department.

#### Bank Remittance

No analysis will be commenced until full payment has been received by the laboratory. Payment (€200 per substance requested) must be remitted in full by electronic bank transfer to:

Bank name:	SOCIETE GENERALE
Bank code:	SOGEFRPP
IBAN:	FR76 300030301000037294713 27
Bank account holder:	LABORATOIRE DES COURSES HIPPIQUE Siège social - 10, blvd Malesherbes - 75008 PARIS FRANCE

*As reference the name and FEI passport number of the horse from which the sample is to be collected must be cited. If this information is not provided the sample cannot be analysed.*

## Appendix 1 - Elective Testing

The FEI Central Laboratory will undertake elective testing only for the following substances (or their metabolites)

acepromazine	metamizole (dipyrone)
altrenogest	methocarbamol
atipamezole	mepivacaine
atropine	methadone
betamethasone	methylprednisolone
boldenone	midazolam
bufexamac	nalbuphine
buprenorphine	naloxon
butorphanol	naproxen
caffeine	neostigmine
carbasalate	oxyphenbutazone
clanobutin	pentazocine
clenbuterol	pentobarbital
codeine	phenobarbital
cromolyn	phenylbutazone
cyproheptadine	phenytoin
dembrexine	prednisolone
detomidine	procaine
dexamethasone	promazine
diazepam	propofol
diclofenac	protamine
digoxin	romifidine
diphenhydramine	salbutamol (albuterol)l
dobutamine	salicylates (salicylic acid)
felbinac	scopolamine-n-butyl-bromide
flumethasone	scopolamine-n-butyl-
flunixin	bromide/metamizole (buscopan
furosemide	compositum)
guaifenesin	sucralfate
heparin	theobromine
hydrocortisone	theophylline
isoflurane	thiopental (Sodium salt)
isoxsuprine	triamcinolone-acetonide
ketamine	valerenic acid (valerian)
ketoprofen	vedaprofen
lidocaine	xylozine
meloxicam	

## ANNEX VI

### 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).
  
- Form 4** Application Form for **Elective Testing**

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 (GR Art 146.3 and VR 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, time and 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. Information on withdrawal times for a number of substances can be obtained from the Veterinary Department.

#### **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. Authorisation of Regumate treatment 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.

#### **1. 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, cimetidine or omeprazole is currently permitted under FEI rules. Medication Form 1 does not need to be completed.
5. Permission for rehydration fluid administration should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis

### **Medication Form 4. Application Form for Elective Testing**

For the substances listed under VR Annex V, appendix 1, it is possible to have a horse tested after treatment, prior to a competition in which the horse is scheduled to participate. Medication Form 4 is to be used and the laboratory must be informed, through Form 4, of the exact substances that were administered.

# Medication Form 1

## AUTHORISATION OF EMERGENCY TREATMENT

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

### FOR COMPLETION BY TREATING VETERINARIAN

**Event:** ..... **Date:** .....

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

**Person Responsible:** ..... **Nationality:** .....

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

**Symptoms or condition requiring medication:** .....  
.....  
.....

**Medication (including dosage):** .....

**Active ingredient: (see label):** .....

**Route of administration:** topical  oral  subcutaneous   
intramuscular  intravenous  rectal

**Date and time of administration:** .....

**Name of Treating Veterinarian:** ..... **Signature:** .....

### FOR COMPLETION BY THE VETERINARY COMMISSION/DELEGATE

After examination of the above horse, I hereby authorise the treatment and consider that, to the best of my knowledge, the horse is:

FIT  UNFIT  for participation/continued participation at this event.

**Date and time of authorisation:** .....

**Name of authorising member of Veterinary Commission/Delegate:** ..... **Signature:** .....

**The horse is:** competing  withdrawn  post competition

### FOR COMPLETION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE GROUND JURY

In accordance with GRs Art. 146.3 & on the recommendation of the Veterinary Commission/ Delegate, the above horse having received emergency veterinary treatment as indicated above:

MAY participate/continue to participate  MUST be withdrawn

**Date and time of signature:** .....

**Name of President of the Ground Jury:** ..... **Signature:** .....

## Medication Form 2

### 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 approved<sup>1</sup> 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.**

<sup>1</sup> This authority is subject to annual review by the FEI.

# Medication Form 3

## AUTHORISATION FOR THE USE OF MEDICATION NOT LISTED AS PROHIBITED UNDER F.E.I. REGULATIONS ONE SUBSTANCE PER FORM

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

*This form applies to medication not listed as Prohibited  
(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.:**.....

**Competition Status (tick):**

pre-competition  competing  withdrawn  post-competition

**Indication for treatment (tick):**

Dehydration: after travel  after cross-country/marathon  other (*specify*)

Dermatitis  Laceration  Colic  Diarrhea  Eye: injury/disease

Respiratory disease  Other (*specify*):.....

**Route of administration (*select one*):**

Intravenous  Intramuscular  Subcutaneous  Nasogastric tube

Orally  Nebulisation (only saline)  Intraocular  Other

**Substances administered Trade Name:** .....

**Active ingredient:** ..... **Concentration:** .....

**Dose (mg/kg):** ..... **Volume:** .....

**Frequency (in 24 hr):** ..... **Dates/Times:** .....

**Treating Veterinarian**

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

**Date:**.....

**Signature:**.....

**Authorisation of Veterinary Delegate / Commission**

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

**Date:**.....

**Signature:**.....

# Medication Form 4

## MCP

### APPLICATION FORM FOR ELECTIVE TESTING

This form must be completed and sent together with the sample to LCH (Laboratoire des Courses Hippiques, 15, Rue de Paradis, 91379 Verrières le Buisson, France, Phone: + 33 1 69 75 28 28, Fax: + 33 1 69 75 28 29). *Please read carefully the accompanying Important Conditions and Requirements before completing this form.*

Horse's name: ..... Sex: .....  
FEI Passport no.: .....  
Person Responsible: ..... Nationality:.....

#### Event information:

Location of next event: ..... Date:.....

#### Medication information:

Prohibited substances to be tested for (limited to 4 per horse): .....  
.....

#### Contact Person (Treating or Team Veterinarian) in case of queries and for result reporting:

Name: ..... e-mail:.....  
Phone no.: ..... fax no.:.....

#### Sample Information (only urine samples may be sent):

Date of urine collection:..... Approx. time of collection:.....  
Date of sample dispatch:..... Expected date of sample arrival: .....  
Shipping details (courier service):.....

#### Name and address to which the report will be sent:

Name: ..... e-mail:.....  
Address:.....  
Phone no.: ..... fax no.:.....

Declaration by the Treating/Team Veterinarian: I agree to the conditions of the elective testing services of the FEI and its agents, declare that the sample submitted with this form entirely originates from the stated horse, and acknowledge that the elective testing result is unofficial and a negative finding does not absolve me of my responsibility of any positive finding, including the medication(s) tested herein, in all official samples.

Name:..... Signature:.....  
Date:.....

Disclaimer: The FEI and its agents do not accept any responsibility for the testing service and/or the results and the requester shall hold the FEI harmless from all claims relating thereto.

## **ANNEXE VII**

### **EQUINE INFLUENZA VACCINATION**

The FEI requires all horses competing in FEI competition to provide evidence of sufficient vaccination against equine influenza. Vaccination against equine influenza is an important deterrent to equine respiratory disease amongst FEI competition horses and is essential for health regulatory reasons. The vaccination protocol involves regular six monthly booster vaccinations following a primary vaccination course, as from January 2005. The primary course is essential to stimulate initial immunity and for an optimal effect of subsequent booster vaccinations.

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 21 and 92 days (i.e. 1-3 months) apart. For live vaccines, another schedule for the primary vaccination may apply. In addition, a booster vaccination must be administered within each succeeding 6 months ( $\pm$  21 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. If a horse is not competing in FEI competitions for an extended period, at least the manufacturers' recommendations for booster vaccinations should be followed.

Further guidelines as to the Equine Influenza vaccinations can be found on the FEI website ([http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei\\_04\\_02.html](http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei_04_02.html))

## **ANNEX VIII**

### **HERBAL OR NATURAL MEDICINAL PRODUCTS**

1. 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.

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

3. 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.

4. The FEI does not test or approve herbal or natural products to verify a possible violation of the FEI 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 or individual making such a claim.

5. 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, reserpine) have their origin in plants and may be regarded as serious rule violations.

6. 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 for their safe use in competition.

## ANNEX IX

### FOOD CONTAMINANTS

#### Warning to all riders and horse owners

Stable management and feeding practices can have important consequences for testing of horses during competition. Occasionally, horses test positive for substances which can be administered, but have also been reported as a result of stable or feed contamination. Examples are:

1. **Caffeine/Theobromine:** In the majority of horses testing positive for these substances it appears that the drugs were ingested via manufactured feed. Several feed producers have been approached during the legal follow-up of these cases and in some instances the contamination could be traced back to certain batches of feed. However, feed contamination does not diminish the responsibility of the rider for the test result. In addition, if a horse is to be disqualified due to a positive analysis, it is of little help if afterwards it becomes clear that feed contamination was the cause. It is therefore strongly advised to check with the feed manufacturer or supplier whether the feed is routinely controlled for the presence of prohibited substances. If stable competition horses are stabled adjacent to horses receiving uncontrolled feed, a risk for medication control may be the result. Moreover, it is recommended that small samples of the different batches of feed are being kept in clean plastic bags or glass jars. By storing the feed samples and identifying date and batch number with a marker, it is possible to go back and check the feed afterwards if a horse proves positive.

**2. Isoxsuprine:** This substance, also known under the brand names of Duviculine, Vascuprin and Navilox has been 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. This medicine is often mixed with feed and sticks very easily to stable walls, feed bins, bedding, etc. After prolonged use in horses isoxsuprine is detectable in the urine for an extended period. It is advised that, if one of the horses is on isoxsuprine treatment, it should be separated from other horses, especially if competition horses are stabled at the same time. The horse under treatment should be fed as the last and should have its own feed bucket. It is strongly advised to make sure that the provider of 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.

# **ANNEX X**

## **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 uncontrolled 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 VR 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 by means of a night access list.

#### **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. Stewards may also ask for the appropriate Medication Form if a horse is seen to receive treatment; this also applies to the use of nebulisers.

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. It is appreciated that flexibility will be required depending on the requirements of different 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.

# **ANNEX XI**

## **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 FEI Veterinary Official. 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 (Foreign) 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 if necessary. If unannounced bandage checks seem to be warranted, it is crucial that the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate be informed, in order to be 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 Official.

During bandage checks, it is permitted to also evaluate the temperature of the horses' limbs by thermographic examination. In this case, the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate must be present.

If the inspection results in the finding of suspicious material or a possible case of hypersensitisation, 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 FEI Veterinary Official, who will inspect the horse and advise further. The (Foreign) 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 (swabs, bandages, tape, applied substances, etc.) be kept in a special sampling kit to be sent, with official barcode labels for identification, to the designated laboratory. For this purpose, limb swabbing kits can be obtained from the Central Laboratory through the FEI. It is essential that the material be put in a closed bag or sampling bottle as soon as possible, since the substances used could be volatile. It is strongly advised that photos or a video recording are made showing the limbs involved, and to have all written reported material signed by witness(es). The Testing Manual, including relevant sections on limb swabbing, can be found on the FEI website ([http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei\\_04\\_08.html](http://www.horsesport.org/FEI/fei_04_08.html)).

## **ANNEX XII**

### **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 XIII

## HORSE DATA FORM FOR CCIs

DATE (dd/mm/yy)		EVENT	
-----------------	--	-------	--

### **GENERAL / FIRST VETERINARY EXAMINATION**

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

### **FIRST HORSE INSPECTION**

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PASS	HOLD	FAIL
WEIGHT		COMMENTS			

### **SECOND HORSE INSPECTION**

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

### **SECOND VETERINARY EXAMINATION**

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

### **THIRD HORSE INSPECTION**

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PASS	HOLD	FAIL
WEIGHT		COMMENTS			

### **MEDICATION CONTROL INFORMATION**

DATE	TIME	URINE		BLOOD	
		YES		YES	
		NO		NO	

## HORSE DATA FORM FOR CICs

DATE <i>(dd/mm/yy)</i>		EVENT	
---------------------------	--	-------	--

### **GENERAL / FIRST VETERINARY EXAMINATION**

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

### **FIRST HORSE INSPECTION**

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PASS	HOLD	FAIL
WEIGHT	COMMENTS				

### **SECOND VETERINARY EXAMINATION**

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

### **FINAL HORSE INSPECTION**

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PASS	HOLD	FAIL
WEIGHT	COMMENTS				

### **MEDICATION CONTROL INFORMATION**

DATE	TIME	URINE		BLOOD	
		YES		YES	
		NO		NO	

# **ANNEX XIV**

## **HORSE PASSPORTS**

### **I. COMPLETION OF PASSPORTS**

1. A passport, which must be extended every four years, must remain with the horse throughout its life and must accompany it at all times.
2. National Federations are responsible for issuing FEI passports and must transmit the following information to the FEI before they receive the FEI passport number:
  - 2.1 original horse name, and/or current horse name
  - 2.2 UELN and/or MICROCHIP number;
  - 2.3 sex, colour and date of birth of the horse;
  - 2.4 name, nationality and address of the owner(s);
  - 2.5 copy of the description/diagram;
3. National Federations are also responsible to transmit the following changes without delay:
  - 3.1 change of the National Federation administering;
  - 3.2 change of owner and nationality;
  - 3.3 change of name of the horse or the addition of a second (commercial) name;
  - 3.4 changes in the description and diagram page, (e.g. castration);
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. The National Federation is required to enter name and address of owner(s) of the horse and the owner must sign the passport where specified. (Please refer GR Art. 141). National Federations should also be aware of European Commission or other national or international legislation relating to identification of horses.
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 (see point 11) in accordance with the ruling currently in force. The vaccination history entered in the passport

must be dated, stamped and signed by the veterinarian who vaccinated the horse.

7. The passport completed by the National Federation approved veterinarian must be returned to the National Federation to be checked, authenticated by the signature of an official of the National Federation and the National Federation official stamp and be recorded by National Federation.

8. For passports and recognition cards, National Federations are obliged to make two copies of the description diagram, retain one and send the second copy to the FEI for registration and record purposes.

9. Owners

9.1. Residents 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. Owners living in their own country and 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 recognition card.

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

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

10.4. death of the horse.

11. Vaccination history: The horse's vaccination history has to be checked by an approved National Federation's veterinarian and, if correct, the following statement may be used: "The vaccination history of this horse is correct to date. Last vaccination on ... (enter date)" in the cases mentioned below:

- Newly issued passports
- Duplicates

The veterinarian authenticating such a statement has to be the same who filled in the description and diagram pages.

## **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 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, 4<sup>th</sup> 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; it is strongly recommended that for the description of the horse the English language is used.

## **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 his/her National Federation for recording. The National Federation is responsible for registering the change of name which must be stated in the FEI passport.
2. The Original Name of the horse entered in its passport is the name under which it is first registered with its Studbook 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.

## **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 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

2. If the original passport is found back, 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.

## **VI. EXTENSION OF HORSE PASSPORTS**

1. Horse/pony passports are valid for four years after which period they require a revalidation sticker affixed to the front page. Revalidation stickers must indicate the passport number and the expiry date of the sticker.

2. National Federations must order revalidation stickers from the FEI.

3. The validity of the revalidation sticker must be four years.

4. National Federations should make every effort to ensure that Persons Responsible obtain revalidation stickers from their National Federations in due time before their horses compete.

5. The control of revalidation stickers is part of Passport Control conducted by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate at all international events.

6. If a passport does not contain the relevant revalidation sticker the Veterinary Commission/Delegate will instruct the Person Responsible to purchase a revalidation sticker 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.

## **VII. PASSPORT ISSUING SYTEM AS FROM JANUARY 2006**

As from January 2006, the system for issuing FEI passports or recognition cards by national federations has been changed. Guidelines for this system can be found on the FEI website, section Members.

## **ANNEX XV**

### **NATIONAL PASSPORTS/IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS APPROVED BY FEI**

<b>COUNTRY/NF</b>	<b>BULLETIN PUBLICATION</b>
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 Depotes Ecuestres del Paraguay	05/2002
URUGUAY, Federacion Uruguay 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	04/2003
CZECH REPUBLIC, Czech Equestrian Federation	01/2004
NORWAY, Norsk Hestesenter	06/2004
INDONESIA, Equestrian Commission of Indonesia	06/2004
MEXICO, Federacion Ecuestre Mexicana	02/2005
SWITZERLAND, Swiss passport for Equidae	02/2005
AUSTRALIA, Equestrian Federation of Australia Inc.	03/2005
KOREA, Korean Equestrian Federation	05/2005
OMAN, Oman Equestrian Federation	02/2006

## **ANNEX XVI**

### **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 m<sup>2</sup> (i.e. where possible 3m x 3m) must be provided. It is recommended that 20% of the loose boxes must be at least 12 m<sup>2</sup> (i.e. where possible 4m x 3m) and be used to accommodate the largest horses. All boxes must 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 feed.

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

1.5. Provision of an office (e.g. portacabin) 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 VII (e.g. horses competing in national competitions at international events or as outlined in GR Art. 139.2) must not be stabled in close proximity to those which are so vaccinated.

1.9 It is recommended that visiting horses are stabled separately from local horses and that stable blocks are assigned according to the region of origin (e.g. 2 blocks for EU horses, one block for North American horses, one block for AUS/NZL horses, etc.)

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. Provision of mobile phones is strongly recommended.

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 speed and endurance day in Eventing and 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 and emergency routes.

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 and Organising Committee will operate as follows in accordance with VR Art. 1016-1018:

4.1. Appointing and giving instructions to an FEI listed Laboratory for those Events in countries not covered by the Medication Control Programme. For these events, the FEI will write instructions to the Veterinary Official, including the provision of FEI stickers to put on the sampling kits.

4.2. Ordering sufficient sampling kits (VR Annex IV).

4.3. Organising for the standard sampling procedure according to provisions of VR Chapter VI and Annex IV.

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 m<sup>2</sup> 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 sampling 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).

When required by the Testing Official, the Organising Committee should allocate a technician for the testing procedures, who is familiar with medication control issues.

**ANNEX XVII**  
**EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL REGULATIONS**  
**21<sup>st</sup> EDITION**

**Article 139 HORSE PASSPORTS**

1. Every horse entered for any competition at CNs or CIMs (see Appendix D) in a foreign country (see GR 141.2), and all horses entered for other CIs, CIOs, Championships, Regional and Olympic Games, whether at home or in foreign countries (see GR 141.2), must have an official, valid FEI Passport, or a National Passport approved by the FEI and accompanied by an FEI Recognition Card and, when applicable, an FEI registration number, as a means of identification and to establish ownership.

2. Horses taking part in CNs and CIMs (see Appendix D) in their country of residence are not required to have such a passport as is mentioned in paragraph 1. All such horses must be properly registered and identifiable and, 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 (GR Art. 116) when this is the responsibility of the host NF.

5. A horse may only have one passport as per paragraph 1 of this Article and one permanent passport number. If an NF is satisfied that a passport has been lost or if any section of the passport is full, it may issue a new passport 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 the 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).

#### **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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 GR Art. 142 - Person Responsible).

#### **Article 142 PERSONS RESPONSIBLE**

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

2. It is the obligation of the Person Responsible and of every other person subject to the Statutes, Regulations and Rules to know the Statutes, Regulations and relevant Rules, and lack of such knowledge does not relieve these persons from liabilities under the Statutes, Regulations and Rules.

3. The Person Responsible shall be the competitor who rides or drives the horse during an event, but the owner and other support personnel including but not limited to grooms and veterinarians may be regarded as additional Persons Responsible if they are present at the event or have made a relevant decision about the horse. In vaulting, the lunger shall be an additional Person Responsible.

4. 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. If the NF and Chef d'Equipe fail to nominate the Person Responsible, any one or more of the owner, a parent of the competitor, the Chef d'Equipe, the team coach and the team veterinarian may be viewed as the Person Responsible.

5. NFs are responsible for selecting and entering qualified horses. This includes the fitness and capability of the horses to participate in the competitions for which they are entered (GR Art. 121 Entries).

6. The Person Responsible, together with the Chef d'Equipe if present, is responsible for the condition, fitness and management and for declaring or scratching of each and every horse under his jurisdiction.

7. The Person Responsible is responsible for any act performed in the stables to any horse under his jurisdiction, by himself or by any other person with access to the horse, and is responsible while riding, driving or exercising any horse under his jurisdiction. The Person Responsible is not relieved from such responsibility as a result of the lack or insufficiency of stable security.

8. 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.

### **Article 143 ABUSE OF HORSES**

1. No person may abuse a horse during an event or at any other time. "Abuse" means an action or omission which causes 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;
- 1.4. To jab the horse in the mouth with the bit or any other device;
- 1.5. To compete using an exhausted, lame or injured horse;
- 1.6. To "rap" a horse.
- 1.7. To abnormally sensitise or desensitise any part of a horse;
- 1.8. To leave a horse without adequate food, drink or exercise;
- 1.9. To use any device or equipment which cause excessive pain to the horse upon knocking down an obstacle.

2. Any person witnessing an Abuse must report it in the form of a protest (GR Art 167) without delay. If an Abuse is witnessed during an event, it should be reported as a protest (GR Art 167) to an Official. If the Abuse is witnessed at any other time it should be reported as a protest (GR Art 167) to the Secretary General for referral to the Judicial Committee.

## **Article 144 STEWARDS**

1. Organising Committees of all international events must appoint a Chief Steward and an appropriate number of Stewards under his authority, wearing distinctive badges or arm bands, with complete freedom of access to all areas mentioned in paragraph 3 below.

2. Organising Committees are responsible for all administrative matters relating to the appointment of the Chief Steward and the Stewards.

3. During the whole event in every part of the stables, in exercise and schooling areas, collecting rings and all other areas under control of the Organising Committee, the Chief Steward and the Stewards officiating with him at the event shall:

3.1. assist the competitors in conducting reasonable training;

3.2. intervene in time in order to prevent any Abuse of horse by riders, grooms, owners or any other person;

3.3. intervene in order to prevent any contravention of the Statutes, Regulations or Rules *or* of the common principles of behaviour, fairness and accepted standards of sportsmanship;

3.4. be familiar and assist with medication control procedures.

4. One Steward must be on duty at the collecting ring whenever it is in use.

5. Any irregularities must be reported immediately by the Chief Steward to the President of the Ground Jury.

6. The Chief Steward is required to send a report to the Secretary General on the stewarding of the event as a whole and on any incident which occurs during that event. A copy of the report must be given to the Steward General and to the President of the OC of the event.

7. The Chief Steward must be a person experienced in equestrian sports, particularly in the discipline of the event where he is appointed to officiate. He must speak at least one of the official languages of the FEI. The name of the appointed Chief Steward must be published in the schedule and in the programme of the event.

8. The FEI maintains a list of all qualified FEI Stewards who have been recommended by their NFs and accepted by the relevant Technical Committee. The Chief Stewards must be selected from the appropriate list of FEI Stewards.

9. The qualifications for an FEI Steward are specified in the Rules of each discipline or in the FEI Stewards Manual.

10. The NFs must appoint a Steward General in order to maintain communication with the FEI on stewarding matters. The FEI maintains a list of all Stewards General.

11. The Steward General must:

11.1. attend an FEI seminar for Stewards General;

11.2. direct and control the stewarding of all international events organised in his country.

12. Stewards are Event Officials (see Chapter VIII).

#### **Article 145 MEDICATION CONTROL, ANTI-DOPING AND PROTECTION OF COMPETITORS**

1. Subject to prior authorisation by the FEI, the use of any Prohibited Substance by a competitor is forbidden.

2. Subject to prior authorisation by the FEI, any competitor found to have a Prohibited Substance in his body at an event or evidence of the use thereof is automatically disqualified from all competitions at the event and the classification adjusted accordingly. If the disqualified competitor is a member of a team, the rest of the team is not automatically disqualified.

3. The rules and list of Prohibited Substances existing from time to time and laid down in the World Anti-Doping Code and any and all annexes and modifications thereto apply, subject to modifications by any of the governing bodies of the FEI as may be published from time to time.

4. The Ground Jury after consultation with the responsible Medical Officer may at any time exclude from further participation in a competition or an entire event any competitor who is unfit to continue by reason of a serious or potentially serious injury or health condition.

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

#### **Article 146 MEDICATION CONTROL AND PROTECTION OF HORSES**

1. The use of any substance or method that has the potential to harm the horse or to enhance its performance is forbidden. The precise rules concerning Prohibited Substances and Medication Control are laid down in the EADMCRs.

2. The decision as to whether a horse may compete in an event when under treatment or medication with a Prohibited Substance is made by the President of the Ground Jury on the recommendation of the Veterinary Delegate or Commission according to the procedures set out in the VRs.

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

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

#### **Article 147 HORSE IDENTIFICATION**

1. The OC will give an identification number to each of the participating horses.

2. The identification number must be worn during the whole event at all times when the horse is out of the event stables.

## **ANNEX XVIII**

### **EXTRACTS FROM RULES FOR PONY RIDERS AND CHILDREN, 8<sup>th</sup> EDITION**

#### **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 Annex C) issued and authenticated by the NF being represented by the pony. The procedures and method for measurement are defined in Annex 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 over height (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 preferably 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 overweight, 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 Annex D of this Rule-Book.

## **Annex C 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 is 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. Excessive trimming of the feet is not allowed.
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 headcollar, without a bit.
9. The pony should be handled quietly and allowed to relax before measurement is attempted. Relaxation has shown to produce significant changes in height measuring.
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 preferably with two spirit levels and must be shod with metal. A laser device can also be used but does not hold an advantage over conventional measuring..

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.

**Annex C - 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 : .....

## INDEX

<b>Abuse of Horses</b>	Annex XVII
Acupuncture	1027
Alteration to Veterinary Regulations	1001
Alternative Treatment	1027
Altrenogest (Regumate)	1028, Annex VI
Analysis	
- Confirmatory	1022
- Costs	1023
- Procedure	Chap. V, 1022
- Reporting	Chap. V, 1022
Antibiotics	1009, 1029, Annex VI
Antidoping of Competitors	Annex XVII
Anti-Doping & Medication Control	Chap. V & VI, Annex III
Appeal Committee	
- General	1000, 1003, 1005, 1010, 1013
- Conflict of Intrest	1009
- Confiscation	1013
- Passport Irregularities	1010, Annex XVII
- Refusal to Sample	1018
Appointment of Officials	
- Bureau	1008
- National Federation	1002, 1003
- Organising Committee	1003, 1007, 1008, Annex XVII
Approved Laboratories	1021
Approved National Passports/Identification Documents	Annex XV
Authorisation of Emergency Treatment	Annex VI
Authority, National Veterinary	1000, 1004
<b>Bandage Control</b>	Annex XI
Blood Collection	1019
Boxes	
- Collection boxes	1005
- Loose boxes	Annex XVI
- Size	Annex XVI
<b>Certificate</b>	
- Health	1000
- Measurement of ponies	1011, Annex XVIII
- Vaccination	Annex XVII
Change	
- of Name	Annex XIV

- of Nationality	Annex XIV
- of Ownership	Annex XIV
Chef d'Equipe	1006, Annex XVII
Code of Conduct	Page 5
Collection boxes	Art. 1005
Collection of Samples, Instructions	Annex IV
Commercial Name	Annex XIV
Competitors Medication Control, Anti-Doping and Protection	Annex XVII
Completion of Passport	Annex XIV
Contact Veterinarian	1002, 1003, 1004
Cost of Analysis	1023
Cryotherapy	1027
<b>D</b> esensitised Limbs	1024
Detection Times	Annex III
Disease	1003, 1004, 1009, 1011, Annex XVI
Doping (Equine Prohibited List)	Annex III
Driving Events	1011, 1012
Duplicate Passports	Annex XIV
Duration of an FEI Event	Page 6
<b>E</b> lective Testing	1025, Annex V
Emergency Treatment	Annex VI
Endurance Events	1011, 1012
Epizooties, International Office of (OIE)	1004
Equine Influenza Vaccination	
- Passport Control	1010, 1011
- Person Responsible	1006
- Ruling	Annex VII & XIV
Equine Prohibited List	Annex III
European Commission	1004
Euthanasia	1009
Event Veterinarian	1001, 1002, 1003
Eventing Events	1012
Examination for Nerve Sensation	Annex XII
Examining Veterinarian	1003, 1011
Extension of Passports	Annex XIV
<b>F</b> arrier	1005, Annex XVI
First-Aid	1012
Fitness	
- Examination	1002, 1011, 1026, 1029, Annex VI, Annex XVII

- Person Responsible	1006
Food Contaminants	Annex IX
Foreign Veterinary Delegate	
- Appointment	1007, 1008
- Responsibilities	1008, 1009
Foreword	Page 4
<b>General Regulations (GR)</b>	Annex XVII
Ground Jury	1000, 1003, 1006, 1009, 1010, 1011 1016, 1024, 1026, 1029, Annex VI Annex XI, Annex XVII, Annex XVIII
Guide to the use of Veterinary Treatment	Annex VI
Guidelines for analysis	1022
<b>Health and Hygiene</b>	Chap. III
Health Certificate	1000
Herbal products	Annex VIII
Holding Box	1003, 1011
Horse Data Form	
- CCIs	Annex XIII
- CICs	Annex XIII
Horse Inspection	Art. 1011
- in Endurance	Art. 1011
- in Eventing	Art. 1011
- Protocol according to discipline rules	Art. 1011
- Procedure	Art. 1011
- Re-inspection	Art. 1011
- Requirements	Art. 1011
- Special consideration	Art. 1011
Horse Passports	Art. 1010, Annex XIV, Annex XVII
Hypersensitised Limbs	Art. 1024
<b>Identification</b>	
- Control	1011
- Documents approved	Annex XV
- Passports	1010, Annex XIV, Annex XVII
- Sample collection	1015
Influenza vaccination	see Equine Influenza Vaccination
Injured horses	Art. 1012, Annex XVI
Inspection Panel	Art. 1011
Instructions for collecting samples	Annex IV
Isolation stables	1011, Annex XVI

Isoxsuprine	Annex IX
<b>Laboratories</b>	1021
Lessees of horses	Annex XVII
Limbs	
- hypersensitised	1024
- desensitised	1024
Limits of detection, Screening (SLODs)	Annex III
Loose boxes	Annex XVI
<b>Mares</b>	
- foaling/pregnant	1011
- with an oestrus-related behavioural problem	1009, 1028, Annex VI
Measurement	
- certificate	1011, Annex XVIII
- of ponies	Annex XVIII
- procedure	Annex XVIII
Medication Advisory Group (MAG)	Annex I
Medication Class A	Annex III
Medication Class B	Annex III
Medication Control	
- of competitors	Annex XVII
- of horses	1003, 1009, 1011, Chap. V & VI Annex IV, XVI & XVII
Medication Control Programme (MCP)	1003, 1014, 1016 Annex IV & XVI
Medication Form 1	1006, 1009, 1026, Annex VI
Medication Form 2	1006, 1009, 1028, Annex VI
Medication Form 3	1006, 1009, 1029, Annex VI
Medication Form 4	1025, Annex V & VI
Medications not on the list of Prohibited Substances	Art. 1029
Method of Examination for Nerve Sensation	Annex XII
<b>Name of horses</b>	Annex XVII
- Change	Annex XIV
National Federation	
- Appointments	1002, 1003, 1006, 1008
- General	1000, 1004
- Laboratories	1021
- Passports	1010, Annex XIV
- Ponies	Annex XVIII
- Testing	1014, 1022, 1023, Annex IV

National Passport	1010, Annex VII, XIV, XV, XVII
Nationality Change	Annex XIV, XVII
Natural Medicinal Products (Herbal Medication)	Annex VIII
Nerve Sensation	Annex XII

**Official Start & Duration FEI Event** Page 6

Organising Committee	
- Appointment	1003, 1007, 1008, Annex XVII
- General	1000, 1005, 1010, Annex XVI
- Horse Inspection	1011, 1012
- Medication Control	1014, 1018, 1021, 1023
- Passports	1010
- Stable Security	Annex X & XVI
Owner	
- Access to stable	1005
- Change of ownership	Annex XIV
- Passport	1006, 1010, Annex XVII
Oxygen	1029

**Passport**

- Completion	Annex XIV
- Control	1011
- Duplicate	1010, Annex XIV
- Equine Influenza	Annex VII & XIV
- Extension	Annex XIV
- General	1006, 1010, Annex XIV & XVII

**Person Responsible**

- Elective testing	Annex V
- General	1006, 1009, 1011, 1013, Annex XVII
- Medication control	1005, 1017, 1018, 1019 1022, 1023, 1024, 1026
- Passport	1006, Annex XIV & XVII
- Stable security	1005, Annex X

Principles (General) 1000

Private Veterinarian 1003

Prohibited Methods Annex III

**Prohibited Substances**

- Contamination	Annex VIII, IX
- Elective testing	1025, Annex V, VI
- General	1026, Annex III, XVII, XVIII
- Medication control	1019, 1024, Annex III, VI XI
- Not on the list	1029, Annex VI

- Responsibility	1006, 1013
- Treatment with	1009, 1026, Annex VI
Protection of Competitors	Annex XVII
Protection of Horses	Annex XVII
<b>Regumate, Altrenogest</b>	1028, Annex VI
Rehydration Fluids	1009, 1019, 1029, Annex VI
<b>Rules</b>	
- for Pony Riders and Children	Annex XVIII
- General Regulations	Annex XVII
<b>Sampling</b>	
- Analysis	1022
- Cost	1023
- Elective Testing	1025, Annex V
- Identification of horses	1015
- Instructions	Annex IV
- Introduction	1014
- Kits	Annex IV
- Laboratory	1021
- Limbs	1024
- Protocol	1018
- Selection of horses	1016
- Timing	1017
- Treatment of samples	1020
- Urine and blood collection	1019
Screening Limits of detection (SLODs)	Annex III
Shock Wave therapy (ESWT)	1011, 1027
<b>Special Arrangements</b>	
- for Eventing, Driving and Endurance	1012
<b>Stable</b>	
- General	1005, 1009, 1011, Annex X & XVI
- Security	1005, Annex X
- Size	Annex XVI
Standard Method of Examination for Nerve Sensation	Annex XII
Steward	1005, 1011, 1026, Annex VI, X, XI & XVII
Sub-Committee on Equine Welfare (WSC)	Annex II
Substances Prohibited	(see Prohibited Substances)
Substances tested by Elective Testing	Annex V
Surface	1000, 1011, 1012
<b>Team Veterinarian</b>	1003, 1009, 1011, Annex V & XVII

Technical Delegate	1011, 1012
Testing Veterinarian	1003, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1014, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019 1020, 1023, Annex IV & XVI
Tongue straps/guards	1011
Thermography	1024, Annex XI
Threshold Substances	Annex III
Tracheotomy	1011
Treating Veterinarian	1003, 1005, 1009, 1011 1026, Annex III, V, VI & XVI
Treatment of Horses	
- with a prohibited substance	1026, Annex VI
- alternative	1027
- with altrenogest (Regumate)	1028, Annex VI
- medication not on the list of Prohibited Substances	1029, Annex VI
- elective testing	1024, Annex V
<b>Urine Collection</b>	1019
<b>Vaccination</b>	
- Certificate	Annex XVII
- Equine Influenza	1006, 1010, 1011, Annex VII & XIV
<b>Veterinarians</b>	
- Contact Veterinarian	1002, 1003, 1004
- Event Veterinarian	1001, 1002, 1003
- Examining veterinarian	1003, 1011
- Foreign Veterinary Delegate	1007, 1008, 1009
- Private Veterinarian	1003
- Team Veterinarians	1003, 1009, 1011, Annex V & XVII
- Testing Veterinarian	see Testing Veterinarian
- Treating Veterinarian	see Treating Veterinarian
- Veterinary Commission	see Veterinary Commission
- Veterinary Control Officer	1003
- Veterinary Delegate	see Veterinary Delegate
- Veterinary Services Manager	1003, 1020
<b>Veterinary Commission/Delegate</b>	
- Appointment	1003, 1007, 1008, 1009
- General	1000, 1006
- Medication Control	1013, 1014, 1016, 1017, 1018 1019, 1020, 1024, Annex XI
- Passport	1010, 1011, Annex XIV
- Responsibilities	1005, 1009, 1012

	Annex XVI & XVIII
- Treatment of horses	1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, Annex VI
Veterinary Control	1011
Veterinary Examination	1011, 1012
Veterinary Facilities	1005, 1012 , Annex XVI
<b>Welfare Sub-Committee (WSC)</b>	Annex II
Withdrawal Time (WT)	Annex III
Witness	1018