



VETERINARY REGULATIONS

12~~1~~th edition, effective ~~1st January 2009~~ 5 April 2010

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Fédération Equestre Internationale  
Avenue ~~Rumine 37~~ Mon Repos 24  
1005 Lausanne  
Switzerland

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

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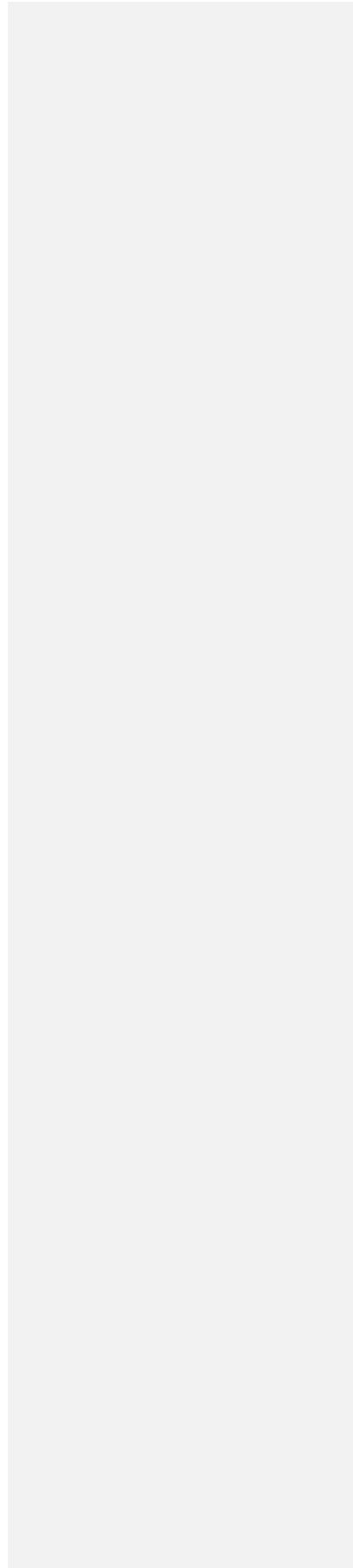
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CV	Contact Veterinarian
<del>EADMC</del> <del>EADCM</del> <del>Regulations</del>	<del>Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Control</del> <del>Regulations</del>
EPSL	Equine Prohibited <u>Substances</u> List
EV	Event Veterinarian
<u>FVD</u>	<u>Foreign Veterinary Delegate</u>
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 ~~January 1<sup>st</sup> 2009~~ 5 April 2010 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, [Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations](#) (EADCM) and relevant discipline Rules.

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 website:

<http://www.fei.org/Rules/Veterinary/Pages/Default.aspx>

<http://www.fei.org/XXXX>

## 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 AND 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 (see GR Appendix A).

For the Endurance discipline, horses which are participating in 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 ~~as well and as the medication and doping control measures- required for~~ horses during international events, ~~ensuring the health and welfare of the horse and maintaining fair play for all.~~ They apply to all events that are subject to the Statutes and General Regulations and must be strictly adhered to. ~~With regard to doping and medication controls, they must be read in conjunction the FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations~~ ~~rules~~ (EADCM).
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 ~~or the Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations~~ ~~rules~~ (EADCM), National Federations or the Secretary General must obtain a ruling from the FEI Tribunal.
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 ~~to ensure greater consistency and a common understanding at both national and international levels.~~
7. Before a National Federation organises an international event (involving ~~the~~ temporary importation of horses) it must first inform the appropriate National Veterinary Authority in a timely fashion to review issues of temporary importation of horses.
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 comply strictly 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 [10.1 and 017.4](#), alterations to the Veterinary Regulations can normally be made only following the approval of a submission by the Bureau at a meeting of the General Assembly.
2. The Veterinary Regulations are amended at the first General Assembly after the Olympic Games and generally come into force on 1 January following that General Assembly. Only in exceptional circumstances may corrections, minor changes or the suspension of particular articles be approved at any other time. Notwithstanding this general principle, the Veterinary Regulations pertaining to control for [Prohibited Substances](#)~~Banned Substances, Controlled Medication Substances~~~~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 FEI Tribunal. 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 sufficient 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 on the FEI website.

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 within the last five years.

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, and have a working knowledge of the English language

1.3. The National Federations must provide their Event Veterinarians with all the necessary documents for their work (i.e. Statutes, General Regulations, [Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations \(EADCM\)](#), 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. Any team veterinarian must be accredited by the FEI Veterinary Department and must have undertaken an FEI event veterinarian course by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011. Team Veterinarians must attend such a course at least every 4 years. A list of such accredited Team Veterinarians will be maintained by the FEI. Team Veterinarians are responsible for the completion and submission of ~~Medication Form~~ETUEs and of passports to the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate (see Annex V). Team Veterinarians are not eligible to be members of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate or to act as official Treating Veterinarians, nor may they officiate in any other FEI capacity or compete themselves. Chefs d'Equipe must report the presence of their Team Veterinarians to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate before they assume their official functions in the care of horses at an event. Removal of a Team Veterinarian from the FEI Team Veterinarian list may occur by a referral by the Secretary General or the Veterinary Committee to the FEI Tribunal. Any treatments administered by accredited Team Veterinarians must only take place in dedicated supervised treatment areas, and not in any other stables or areas of the FEI event site, unless with permission granted by the Veterinary Delegate/Commission.

5. Individual Competitor's Private Veterinarians (CPV) - All Persons Responsible must report the presence of Individual Competitor's Private Veterinarians to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate before they can assume any their function in the care of private competitors' horses. Any such Private Veterinarians must be accredited to attend an FEI event. A list of such accredited CPVs will be maintained by the FEI Veterinary Department. Such CPVs must have attended an FEI event veterinarian course by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011. They must attend such a course at least every 4 years. 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 FEI capacity or compete themselves. Any treatments administered by accredited Competitor's Private Veterinarians will only take place in dedicated supervised treatment areas, and not in any other stables or areas of the FEI event site, unless with permission granted by the Veterinary delegate/Commission.

Removal of a CPV from the FEI Team Individual Competitor's Private Veterinarian list may occur by a referral by the Secretary General or the Veterinary Committee to the FEI Tribunal

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 nor may they officiate in any other FEI capacity but can assist the Veterinary Delegate in certain circumstances. [Treating Veterinarians are under the complete supervision of the Veterinary Commission /Delegate and must report all treatments and any requests for ETUEs to them, maintaining records that may be required to be submitted to an FEI tribunal.](#)

7. Testing Veterinarians - are specifically responsible for carrying out Medication Control under the MCP programme 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, [especially when a conflict of interest may occur.](#) They must not act as official Treating Veterinarians, nor may they officiate in any other FEI capacity or compete themselves. Where no Testing Veterinarian is present the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate ([FVD](#)) is responsible for medication control. [Any horses that are to be tested randomly are to be selected by agreement between the FVD/-VD, and Ground Jury. Testing Veterinarians -must attend -an FEI event veterinarian course at least every 4 years.](#)

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 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 [and ensure compliance with the Veterinary Regulations](#) around the event. This appointment should be made at the least two years prior to the event, and preferably earlier.

#### PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

[1. Physical Therapists\( see Article 1027\) - all Persons Responsible must report the presence of team and private physical therapists to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate and be approved before they can assume any function in the care of specifically named competitors' horses. Any such physical therapists must be under the supervision of an accredited veterinarian at the FEI event. The list of accredited veterinarians will be maintained by the FEI Veterinary Department. Any treatments administered by such approved physical therapists will only take place in areas agreed with the Veterinary Commission/Delegate, and not in any other stables or areas of the FEI event site.](#)

## 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 World Organisation for Animal Health (Office International des Epizooties),  
12, rue de Prony,  
75017 Paris,  
France,  
Telephone +33 1 44151888,  
Fax +33 1 42670987;  
e-mail: [oiie@oiie.int](mailto:oiie@oiie.int)  
website : [www.oiie.int](http://www.oiie.int)

- the European Commission,  
Division Législation Vétérinaire et Zootechnique,  
Rue Froissart, 101, 3/56  
1049 Brussels, Belgium.  
Telephone +32 2 2950870  
Fax +32 2 295 3144

[Change this to info, outdated E mail contacts](#)

website: [www.europa.eu.int](http://www.europa.eu.int) [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 RESPONSIBILITIES OF ORGANISING COMMITTEES

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

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

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.

2.2.1 Whenever possible, horses from the same country must be stabled together.

2.2.2 The provision of adequate isolation stables for horses, in case of contagious conditions being reported.

2.2.3 If an event also includes national classes in which horses that do not comply with the FEI regulations for Equine Influenza Vaccination participate, the FEI vaccinated horses must be separately stabled from those of a different vaccination status.

2.2.4 Any treatments of horses will not be permitted on the FEI event premises unless in agreed designated treatment areas by an accredited FEI Veterinarian. Treatments can only take place in treatment areas and not in the horses own stabling unless by agreement with the Veterinary Commission/ Delegate. Hence adequate numbers of treatment areas for horses must be provided, where Treating and Team -or Individual Competitor's Private Veterinarians may be supervised according to FEI Regulations.

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

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 aim to provide a completely restricted area and consist of the following measures:

2.5.1. An effective 24-hour security system to check entry and exit of all horses and the accreditation of personnel to the stable area is essential. A CCTV system may be prescribed by the FEI for certain events

At night, a list should be kept to monitor accredited individuals' presence in the stables.

2.5.2 If possible the provision of a restricted area for riders and others to mix away from the general public, in order to keep non appropriately authorised people out of the secure stable area.

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

Technical Delegate;

Members of the Ground Jury and Appeal Committee;

Members of the FEI Veterinary Committee

Stewards (see also FEI disciplines' Steward's Manual, www.fei.org);

Veterinary Commission/Delegate;

Treating Veterinarians;

Medication Control Officials;

Accredited Team Veterinarians and Accredited Individual Competitors' Private Veterinarians and Physical Therapists-

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

Persons Responsible for horses;

Not more than two owners per horse;

Chefs d'Equipe;

Trainers;

[Accredited](#) Grooms;

Horse Transport Agents;

Physical therapists who have registered with the Veterinary Commission/Delegate.

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

When foreign horses are present Veterinary Authority Regulations must also be adhered to. These may further limit the persons who are allowed access to the stables. It is strongly recommended that OCs liaise with the VA on this matter prior to the event"

2.5.3 If horses are not stabled on the competition venue, they must be regularly supervised by FEI Officials.

2.5.4 Under no circumstances may horses be schooled in the stables or 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 [and EADCM Regulations](#) for the definition of Person Responsible.

1. [For a definition of person responsible see According to the General Regulations \(GR Art. 118\) the current EADCM Regulations,](#) The Person Responsible shall be [not only](#) the competitor who rides or drives the Horse during an Event, but [may also be](#) the Owner, ~~and~~ other support personnel including but not limited to grooms. Veterinarians may be regarded as additional [Person 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.

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, [EADCM 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.fei.org/Rules/Veterinary/Documents/Annex%20VII%20-%20Equine%20Influenza.pdf>

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 ([Equine Therapeutic Use Exemption Forms \(Medication Form ETUEs 1, 2, or or Medication Form 3](#): see VR Chapter VII and Annex V). If a horse requires urgent treatment prior to the event, an authorisation of treatment can be only given retrospectively, if the details of the case are reported to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate immediately upon arrival at the competition venue. If such treatment is required, then the drugs of choice should be first selected from the list of drugs with known FEI detection times (FEI List of Detection Times). Following veterinary recommendation, permission for such horses to continue in the event may only be given by the Ground Jury (see Chapter VII).

8. The Person Responsible is liable for appropriate penalties under the [EADCM Regulations](#), 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. 143).

9. Inadequate stable security or the absence thereof does not relieve the Person Responsible (s) from his responsibility for the horses, nor for a positive result following testing procedures for Prohibited Substances (see current FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List).



## 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. If a Testing Veterinarian is also present, delegates must assist or witness the testing by such individuals, if they declare a conflict of interest.
2. The Organising Committee of National Events which include FEI classes must appoint at least one veterinarian, 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 full report to the Secretary General within 15 days of the conclusion of the event. This report must be completed in English.

### 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. If- any FEI veterinary Official-, including Testing Veterinarians present, -declares a conflict of interest, they must seek another FEI veterinary official to either witness or to undertake- a particular required veterinary task.
  - 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 the FEI Veterinary Department in consultation with 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 as 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 to be involved in the 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. [The –FEI Veterinary Committee may from time to time issue specific treatment protocols which must be complied with.](#)

3. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate shall report to the Ground Jury any veterinary matter that has not been attended to by the Organising Committee in a satisfactory manner.

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 XV 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

[6.3.1 The stables is of adequate size according to Annex XV.](#)

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. [If- any FEI veterinary Official-, including -Testing Veterinarians present, -declares a conflict of interest, they must seeking another FEI veterinary official to either witness or to undertake -a particular required veterinary task.](#)

9. If any veterinary treatment or medication is to be administered to a horse at any time during the event, (even prior to the start of the event if in a FEI stewarded compound), the written approval of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate must be obtained, prior to treatment, using the appropriate [Medication FormETUE](#) (see VR Art. 1026 and Annex V). 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 FormETUE](#) 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 ~~ETUE 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, and is prosecuted as a violation of the FEI Equine Anti-Doping Regulations.

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 ~~ETUE Medication Form 3~~ MEDICATION FORM 3 (see Art. 1029 and Annex V). All medications to be administered during the competition must be discussed with the Veterinary Commission/Delegate. This procedure will ensure that the appropriate ~~ETUE 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. At all times there must be agreement with the Ground Jury as to the method of selection of horses for random testing.

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, Veterinary Delegates, accredited Team, Treating, accredited 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. A post-mortem should be performed under instruction from the Veterinary Commission/Delegate. The Veterinary Commission/Delegate should make arrangements ahead of time with the Organising Committee and a Veterinary Pathology laboratory to facilitate a rapid and accurate post-mortem. A copy of the post-mortem report must 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 if possible, or afterwards if this is not feasible. Urine and blood samples must be collected for forensic analysis and submitted as for routine samples for medication control (see also Art. 1017 para 2 for "post mortem").

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.

#### 1010 HORSE PASSPORTS AND PASSPORT CONTROL

(Also refer to Art. 137 of General Regulations, Annex XIII 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 and accompanied by an FEI Recognition Card in accordance with General and Veterinary Regulations including Annex XIV. If no such passport is required (see GR Art. 137), 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 about 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 to the FEI as well in the veterinary report, including the passport number and the problem encountered.

6. The following comments refer specifically to Passport Control which must take place at the Veterinary examination on arrival or shortly thereafter:

The Foreign Veterinary Delegate or the Veterinary Delegate must carry out the Passport Control of all horses. If satisfied that a horse can be positively identified from its passport and that all the details (including vaccinations) have been correctly entered, the passport will be stamped on the page entitled "identification of the horse described in this passport" with the official FEI Event Veterinarian Stamp.

If a horse has no passport, or it cannot be positively identified from the details in its passport, or if there are any discrepancies or mistakes in the entries in its passport, or if the vaccination record is not in accordance with the current requirements, the official carrying out the Passport Control must

report the details as soon as possible to the President of the Appeal Committee and inform the President of the Ground Jury of the competition or event for which the horse is entered. The Appeal Committee must investigate such reports at the earliest opportunity and certainly before the horse is allowed to compete. (If no Appeal Committee is appointed then the Ground Jury will act in replacement.) Any penalties/disqualification imposed on the Person Responsible by the Appeal Committee must be entered clearly on the relevant page in the passport, stating the reasons and the nature of the penalty. The entry must be signed by the President of the Appeal Committee and by the Foreign Veterinary Delegate/Veterinary Delegate who must authenticate the entry using an official FEI Event Veterinarian Stamp. Identification irregularities shall be entered on the page headed "Identification of the Horse Described in this Passport", and vaccination irregularities shall be entered on the page headed "Vaccination Record".

If the horse cannot be positively identified, the veterinary official is entitled to collect a blood and /or hair sample for DNA analysis and make in an Identification diagram.

## Article 1011 VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS AND HORSE INSPECTIONS

### 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 each discipline. If ~~any~~ FEI veterinary Official, including ~~Testing Veterinarians~~ present, ~~declares a conflict of interest, they must seek another FEI veterinary official to either witness or to undertake a particular required veterinary task.~~**

### 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, influenza) or has come from an establishment that is not free of such disease (VR Art 1004.4)

2.3.5 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. 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 after competition. 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 FEI Tribunal.
- 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. Cooling with ice and water is permissible. Cooling with machines that can cool below 0 degrees C are not permitted unless the machine can be locked out of the lower temperatures by the Veterinary Delegate.
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 and the procedures to be used during the Inspection.

#### 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, clean 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 a 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.

## 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.

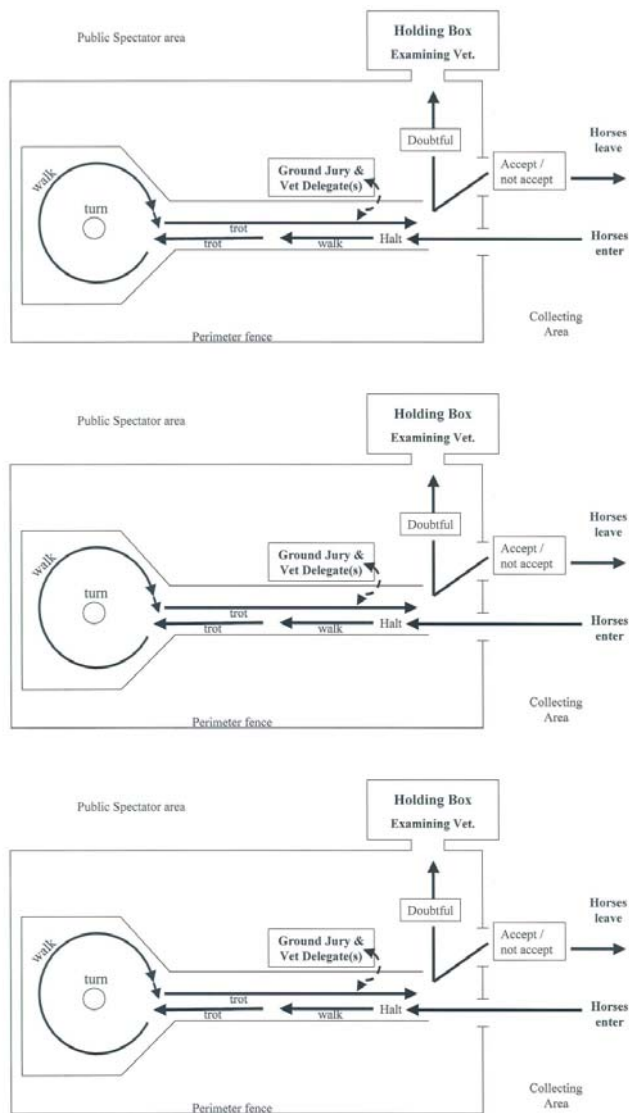
7.1.3 The veterinarian will walk round the horse to carry out a brief visual inspection of the horse. Palpation of a limb or other part of the body will only be carried out if deemed necessary. However, other clinical tests may not be performed at this time (i.e. flexion tests or walk the horse in a 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 present. 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 (flexing and then trotting away) tests are not permitted, 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 – In CCI with steeplechase 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 [if required](#) in Eventing – In CCIIs 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 come 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. 821)

#### 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. MCP and [EADCM](#) regulations apply until horses leave the venue. Treatments must comply with the regulations and the appropriate [medication form](#) [ETUEs](#) must be used.
- 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 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 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.

All levels of CIC will start with a modified veterinary examination/ passport control/ Inspection. This must occur prior to the jumping efforts and if time permits should happen prior to dressage. If in a championship or held over two or three days the modified examination/ Inspection and any irregularities in Passport control must be performed and dealt with prior to dressage. The Veterinary Delegate will do a veterinary examination and passport control per FEI Veterinary Regulations. They will then jog the horse and or examine in the routine manner of a horse inspection and hold box if necessary. The Veterinary Delegate may function as the hold box veterinarian so as to provide a timely examination. If they suspect the horse is unfit to compete they will then contact a member of the Ground Jury and arrange for the horse to be inspected again and determine fitness to compete. If there are passport irregularities in the one day format they should be dealt with by the Veterinary Delegate and Ground Jury as soon as possible.

In all CIC formats there should be a Veterinary Delegate or associate or designated Treating Veterinarian observing the end of cross-country for horses with significant lameness or exhaustion. These horses may be subject to elimination or penalties subject to the Veterinary Delegate consulting with a member of the Ground Jury.

If a CIC is a championship or held over two or three days it will have a standard horse inspection prior to the Showjumping.

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 is adequate and covers the complete course.
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 for each 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 cross-country course (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 cross country 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 transporter 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 [Controlled Medication Regulations](#) (EADCM Regulation) (see [http://www.fei.org/Athletes AND Horses/Medication Control AND Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx](http://www.fei.org/Athletes_AND_Horses/Medication_Control_AND_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx)) 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 [Substances](#) List which is incorporated herein as Annex II.

### Article 1013 RESPONSIBILITY AND NOTICE TO PERSONS RESPONSIBLE

Persons Responsible are advised 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. These products may therefore contain Prohibited Substances. (VR Annex VII)
2. Many substances can be absorbed through horses' skin (especially when the skin is damaged or inflamed) and may 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 the EADCM 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 or suspicious Prohibited Substance 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 or Ground Jury in the absence of an 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.
7. The FEI Competitor Guide to Doping and Medication Control in Horses is available from the FEI Veterinary Department or can be downloaded from the web site [enter new website](#).

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

### Article 1014 INTRODUCTION

The FEI EAD [CM Regulations](#) 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.

#### [Worldwide Medication Control Programme](#) (MCP)

In certain geographical areas determined by the Bureau (currently Groups I and II), [M](#)edication [C](#)ontrol is effected by a team of FEI-appointed Testing Veterinarians and technicians [and is termed the Medication Control Programme \(MCP\)](#). Analyses [of samples from an FEI event are to be](#) carried out in the Central [FEI-MCP](#) Laboratory or other FEI approved laboratories listed as per VR Art. 1021. The programme is administered by the FEI Veterinary Department.

For [M](#)edication [C](#)ontrol at International Events not covered by the [current Group I & II](#) MCP [approach](#), 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 [Gps 1 & 2 area](#) if the MCP Testing Teams are not present [at the event](#). However, 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 12 sampling kits and associated equipment (VR Annex III), available from the Central [FEI](#) 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, or at the request of the FEI's Veterinary Department, 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 [Group 1 & 2](#) 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 and from the FEI web site ([http://www.fei.org/Athletes\\_AND\\_Horses/Medication\\_Control\\_AND\\_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx](http://www.fei.org/Athletes_AND_Horses/Medication_Control_AND_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx)).

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. winners in major events), [the preferred method of](#) random testing, (i.e. Method of random selection agreed by the Judge, Veterinary Commission/Delegate and Testing Veterinarian [together](#)) 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. 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 horses tested) must be sampled (see also VR Art. 1016.5.).

5. 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 FEI Veterinary Department should be consulted.

6. 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:

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

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

6.3. 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.

6.4 [All Horses registered with the FEI shall be subject to intelligence based Out-of-Competition Testing by the FEI.](#)

#### 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 blood and urine samples collected at the earliest opportunity for forensic analysis. A full post mortem examination should be carried out. A copy of the post-mortem report must be sent to the FEI Veterinary Department. The cause of death and, if relevant, the method of euthanasia should be included in the report. [\(see above, Article 1009, 17\).](#)

#### Article 1018 PROTOCOL FOR SAMPLING

1. Once a horse has been selected for sampling, a member of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate or a nominated deputy, or the MCP Testing Veterinarian or deputy, must first notify 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, a steward 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 [EADCM Regulations](#) and must be reported immediately to the Appeal Committee or if an Appeal Committee has not been appointed, to the Ground Jury. If the Appeal Committee or the Ground Jury, 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 or the Ground Jury to the Secretary General for referral to the FEI Tribunal.

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. In the case when the Testing Veterinarian may have a clear conflict of interest, the testing must either be undertaken or be supervised by another FEI Veterinary official.

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 process, 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. The Person Responsible or representative will be required to sign that the procedure has been witnessed. 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 often a superior body fluid for forensic testing and efforts should always be made to collect this fluid from every selected horse. Testing Officials should allow at least one hour for the horse to produce a urine sample. Instructions for collecting samples are contained in the FEI Central Laboratory's sampling kits and in the testing manual (see FEI website

[http://www.fei.org/Athletes\\_AND\\_Horses/Medication\\_Control\\_AND\\_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx](http://www.fei.org/Athletes_AND_Horses/Medication_Control_AND_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx)).

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 should 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. The FEI has selected a number of laboratories to carrying out analysis of samples being taken at FEI events. Any sample being taken on FEI events (within or outside MCP area) must be sent to one of these labs. Any laboratories selected to carry out analysis must be listed as FEI Laboratories and details will be published on the FEI website

([www.fei.org/Athletes AND Horses/Medication Control AND Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx](http://www.fei.org/Athletes_AND_Horses/Medication_Control_AND_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx)). At least every four years, the FEI will appoint a Central Laboratory for the MCP programme.

2. The FEI selects Reference Laboratories based on geographical location, technical capability, experience and regular quality control testing. One of these laboratories will be appointed as the FEI Central Laboratory.

All samples from Championships, Games and World Cup Finals shall be analysed by the FEI Central Laboratory or a Reference Laboratory designated for this purpose.

3. National Federations may nominate one or more laboratories for consideration as FEI Reference Laboratories. FEI approval may be granted if the nominated laboratory successfully meets the FEI standard for Reference 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 CONTROLLED MEDICATION REGULATIONS~~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/bottles contained in the sampling kit, referred to as Sample A, is analysed. The remaining syringe(s), syringe(s)/bottle(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 promptly 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.~~ For some categories of events the FEI reserves the right to regulate an immediate analysis of sample B, when sample A has tested positive.

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

6. Following the enforcement of a final decision by the FEI Tribunal 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. 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 X of the Veterinary Regulations applies). The degree of skin sensitivity will be judged on clinical grounds by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate or by veterinarians specifically appointed to carry out clinical exams of the lower limbs.
3. In verifying a possible hypersensitisation, or desensitisation, the FEI Veterinary Delegate is entitled to examine the limb closely. This includes the use of imaging equipment such as thermographic assessment (Annex XI).
5. Examination for abnormal 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 X).
6. 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 and may be penalised which may include immediate exclusion from competition.  
See protocol and regulation with reference to hypersensitisation.

#### Article 1025 ELECTIVE TESTING

1. Persons Responsible or their representatives may elect to have a horse tested by the FEI Central Laboratory or a Reference 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 (see [http://www.fei.org/Athletes\\_AND\\_Horses/Medication\\_Control\\_AND\\_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx](http://www.fei.org/Athletes_AND_Horses/Medication_Control_AND_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx)).
3. Elective testing is only available for the substances listed in Annex IV+V
4. Anyone undertaking elective testing must submit [Medication Form ETUE 4](#) included in Annex V with the sample(s) to be analysed.
5. At Olympic Games and World Championships the FEI may offer a Post-Arrival Elective Testing (PAET) service for horses competing in the event. Full details will be published in advance of the event if this service is to be provided.

## 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 [World Anti-Doping Agency \(WADA\)](#) 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, an [ETUE Medication Form](#) must be used (see Articles 1026 - 1029). ~~ETUE 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 Commission/Delegate upon arrival at the competition venue.

For welfare reasons, the Veterinary Commission/Delegate must always verify, prior to signing the [ETUE 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 [SUBSTANCE ON THE FEI PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE \(DOPING\) LIST](#)

1. When treatment with a ~~Prohibited Substance~~ [Controlled Medication Substance is 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. This must be carried out on a case-by-case basis. The welfare of the horse must have absolute priority.

If in agreement, ~~ETUE Medication Form~~ 1 (VR Annex V) 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 ~~and a copies of the forms must also be given to the Person Responsible and the Gground Jjury~~. If possible, a copy of the form must be available during the event for presentation to a steward or other FEI official, 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. This should be on [ETUE Medication form E 1](#) which can be down loaded from Web site [www.fei.org](#)

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 Commission/Delegate is entitled to complete [Medication Form ETUE 1](#) retrospectively. Countersigning by the President of the Ground Jury is required.

[3. From 5 April 2010, a medication logbook must be kept recording the date, substance, dosage, of a treatment of any substance from the FEI Prohibited Substances List. The record must also clearly identify the person who administered the treatment. This record must be available- for inspection by an FEI Tribunal, if 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. Cooling with ice

and water is permissible to above 0° C is acceptable. Cooling with machines that can cool below 0 degrees C are not permitted unless the machine can be locked out of the lower temperatures by the Veterinary Delegate

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. ~~ETUE Medication Form 2~~ must be completed by a veterinarian and submitted to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate for completion and signing before the start of the event.

4. In case of failure to submit ETUE 2, a fine of CHF 500 will be imposed by the Veterinary Department.

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

Article 1029 AUTHORISATION FOR THE USE OF MEDICATION NOT ON THE ~~FEI LIST OF~~ PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES LIST (I.E. REHYDRATION FLUIDS, OXYGEN, ANTIBIOTICS)

The administration of medication not on the ~~FEI list of~~ Prohibited Substances List (see substances for use during competition below e.g. rehydration fluids, oxygen, antibiotics, antiparasitics) by injection, nasogastric tube or nebulisation requires prior written authorisation by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate using ~~ETUE Medication Form 3~~ (VR Annex V). 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.

~~ETUE Medication Form 3~~ does not require countersigning by the President of the Ground Jury but must be authorised by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate.

## ANNEX I

### 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 of the FEI.~~
- ~~8. The WSC will consist of a Chairman and 4 members, 2 from the FEI and 2 from World Horse Welfare. Experts may be co-opted if required.~~

## ANNEX II

### FEI EQUINE PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES LIST

#### SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

##### Special Annex For Veterinary Regulations 2010

### The new approach to the FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List

The approach to date has been to collectively describe categories and cocktails of Prohibited Substances and to name some examples, but not to actually list out the specific substances prohibited by the rules. Experience over time has shown that competitors and their advisers have been confused about exactly what is and what is not prohibited since this category approach is not immediately obvious to non-veterinarians.

The FEI Clean Sport Commission (Chaired by Prof Ljungqvist IOC and World Anti-Doping Agency - WADA) proposed that a detailed approach be taken to the List. The decision was therefore taken at the 2009 General assembly that substances should be itemized and there should be a difference expressed between ~~doping~~ Banned Ssubstances and commonly used medications, Controlled Medication Substances. This approach is in line with the FEI Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse and WADA principles.

(I suggest deleting this!) As one of the core principles WADA seeks to achieve is clarity in the presentation and execution of its rules and as clarity is precisely the FEI's objective, the approaches are immediately aligned. The FEI will also change many of its previously unique terms to those used by WADA i.e. Medication Forms have become Equine Therapeutic Use Exemption (ETUE) forms etc.

-The FEI Prohibited Substances (~~Doping~~) List - "The List" can be found at the ~~the~~ following link

Insert Final decision of 2009 General Assembly

http:XXX

Within the List and within the- Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations (EADCM) there are two categories of substances:

- **Banned Ssubstances** - These are substances that have been deemed by the FEI to have no common legitimate use in equine medicine and/or have a high potential for abuse i.e. human antidepressants, antipsychotics, nervous system stimulants etc

- **Controlled Medication Ssubstances** - An exhaustive list of medication that is prohibited in competition, and made up of all known substances which are recognized as therapeutic and/or commonly used, but have the potential to enhance performance. Some examples are anti-inflammatories, local anesthetics, bronchodilators, cough suppressants and other commonly and



uncommonly used medications. -The substances on this list may also enhance performance depending on the timing and size of dose.

If "Progressives list" is accepted at the 2009 General Assembly, permissible levels of

- Phenylbutazone 8mcg/ml
- Flunixin 500mcg/ml
- Salicylic Acid 750mcg/ml

The Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations are the appropriate regulations that will be applied in case of any contravention in the context of the Prohibited Substances List-

For a copy of the Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations (EADCM), please see link at

<http://fei.org>

**What is the FEI doing to ensure that commonly used controlled medication substances do not lead to accidental positive tests at competitions? What is in the "FEI List of Detection Times"?**

Several measures are undertaken.

The FEI has produced a list of medications - commonly known as the "FEI List of Detection Times" - that have known time periods after which they will fall below certain detection levels. The cost of undertaking this is high, but the FEI is fully committed to that investment in the future.

The FEI is substantially increasing the accessibility to that information, which will be available in a variety of easy to use formats. This list of medications with known detection times can be found at the following link.

[http://www.fei.org/Athletes\\_AND\\_Horses/Medication\\_Control\\_AND\\_Antidoping/Horses/Documents/Detection%20Times%20website%2005062008.pdf](http://www.fei.org/Athletes_AND_Horses/Medication_Control_AND_Antidoping/Horses/Documents/Detection%20Times%20website%2005062008.pdf)

and also at Page xxxx

Having access to more medications with published detection times also assists stakeholders in making important decisions about the treatment of their horses in preparation for competition.

Information about the FEI approach to anti-doping and medication control has always been publicly available. However to complement the proposed new approach, the FEI is substantially increasing accessibility to that information, which will be available in a variety of easy to use formats. These formats will also be suitable for educational and training purposes, of both competitors and the required FEI officials.

See [WWW.fei.org](http://WWW.fei.org) etc etc

**Why are "substances with a similar chemical structure or biological effect" also prohibited in addition to those individually named in the new List?**

Every attempt has been made to keep the List comprehensive, however some substances might structurally differ by maybe only a few atoms, from those individually listed, or others might have just as potent effect as those listed. In order to keep a proposed list sensible, there has to be a fair recognition that such substances are prohibited substances as subsets of the listed substances.

**Does the FEI check for substances that are not itemized in the List?**

**Yes, the FEI must be vigilant** about the emergence of new substances or unusual trends. Then if appropriate, the FEI List Advisory Group can add any substance thought to be suitable for either division of the list, giving 90 days notice before it would be considered prohibited under FEI Rules. After the

addition of the new substance to the list has come into effect, detection could lead to enforcement action.

### Which substances are allowed during competition?

Permitted medications are those that can be used during FEI competition. While they are permitted to be used under FEI rules they are not to be used while the horse is competing (e.g. during the veterinary check rest during the endurance event). Specially any permitted medications that are injectable may not be permitted to be administered whilst under FEI rules without a FEI Form 3, which must be completed by a treating veterinarian and countersigned by the FEI Veterinary Delegate present at the event. This administration while under FEI rules may require oversight or stewarding by the FEI Veterinary Delegate or designee. Treating veterinarians will be required to consult with the Veterinary Delegate.

General and specific examples of permitted medications:

- 1) Antibiotics. Note - all except procaine penicillin G
- 2) Antiprotozoals (i.e. specific brand names include Marquis, Navigator)
- 3) Antiulcer medications. Specific generic names include Omeprazole, Ranitidine, cimetidine and sucralfate
- 4) Insect repellents
- 5) Anthelmintics. Note- all except Levamisole or Tetramisole.
- 6) Rehydration fluid intravenously, minimum 10 litres. **Note** - See discipline specific regulations
- 7) B-vitamins, amino acids and electrolytes. These have always been allowed orally and in many cases this is still the preferred route of administration. However in some circumstances a veterinarian may prefer to administer them intravenously or intramuscularly. Note - See above procedure required
- 8) Altrenogest (Regumate) for mares only so long as FEI form 2 is properly submitted.
- 9) All topical wound ointments that do not contain a corticosteroid, local anesthetic or irritant (such as capsaicin) or other substances on the Prohibited List.
- 10) Preventative or restorative joint therapies. Many of these products in the oral form (chondrotin, glucosamine, etc ) have always been allowed orally and in many cases this is the preferred route of administration. However in some circumstances a veterinarian may prefer to administer joint restorative therapy intravenously or intramuscularly. Specific examples of the medications used in this matter are Legend or Hyonate intravenously, Adequan intramuscularly or Pentosan polysulfate intramuscularly.
- 11) **Note** - No intra-articular administration of any medications are allowed whilst under FEI rules.
- 11) If "Progressives list" accepted, list permissible levels of

Phenylbutazone 8mcg/ml

Flunixin 500mcg/ml

Salicylic Acid 750mcg/ml

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Acetylcystine, Dichloracetate (lactanase) and Isoxuprine would not be prohibited.

~~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 hypersensitize or desensitize 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 desensitizing 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 ± 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;~~
- ~~• dimethylsulfoxide (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);~~
- ~~• 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/sulfate 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/EADCM](#) Rule violation:

Available carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	36 millimoles per litre in plasma
Boldenone	0.015 microgram free and conjugated boldenone per millilitre in urine from male horses (other than geldings)
Dimethyl sulphoxidesulfoxide	15 micrograms per ml in urine or 1 microgram per ml in plasma
Estranediol	Free and conjugated 5 $\alpha$ -estrane-3 $\beta$ , 17 $\alpha$ -diol 0.045 micrograms per ml in urine in male horses (other than geldings)
Hydrocortisone	1 microgram per ml in urine
Salicylic acid	<del>625- up to 750mcg/ml in urine and up to 6.5 mcg/ml</del> micrograms per ml in <u>plasma or serum</u>
Testosterone	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).

### [FEI International Screening Limits \(ISLs\)](#)

[International Screening Limits \(ISLs\)](#) 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 [ISLs](#) have been established they are universally applied by FEI laboratories. [Such Prohibited Substances detected below a set screening limit FEI approved laboratories do not report a positive detection.](#)

### [Substances with known Detection Times -"](#)

Substances for which Detection Times [of the substances](#) have been or are being established can be found on the FEI website. [Put detection times table in here](#)

([http://www.fei.org/Athletes\\_AND\\_Horses/Medication\\_Control\\_AND\\_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx](http://www.fei.org/Athletes_AND_Horses/Medication_Control_AND_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx)).

[e-Medicine Box](#) ~~is~~ This list was previously ~~also~~ referred to as ~~is has been termed~~ the FEI "Medicine Box" and is now termed "The FEI List of detection times". It contains the substances [the use of which the FEI recommends that the FEI suggests are used if medication is required near the dates of a competition.](#) This is because they can be used with a greater degree of predictability relative to those substances for which no clear detection times have been established. [To use these substances, -it#](#) is important to recognise that 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 DT 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.

### [WARNING](#)

*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/ADCM Regulations](#). A horse, as a biological entity, does not necessarily follow the scientific modelling used to provide indicative information.*

## ANNEX III

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTING SAMPLES

#### Equipment

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

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

#### Medication Control Programme Sampling

~~Under the FEI's Medication Control Programme (MCP), Testing Veterinarians will use the official sampling kits assembled by the FEI Central laboratory.~~ Precise instructions as to the correct use of the sampling kits and corresponding paperwork can be found in the Testing Manual [for MCP testing in Groups 1&2](#),

FEI website [Replace](#)

([http://www.fei.org/Athletes\\_AND\\_Horses/Medication\\_Control\\_AND\\_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx](http://www.fei.org/Athletes_AND_Horses/Medication_Control_AND_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx))

~~Sampling other than the Medication Control Programme~~

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

Each kit contains all the necessary equipment for taking urine and blood samples from one horse. Some items are not included in the kit and must be requested separately from the Laboratory. These include the plastic urine collection container (packed in a sealed plastic bag), the urine collection holder, Vacutainer needle holder, pads of FEI Medication Control Forms, and forwarding items (carrying bag, security clip, freezer pack and isotherm bag).

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 [Veterinary Department](#).

## ANNEX IV

### 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 or other Reference Laboratory that offers the service 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 [FEI](#) 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 the Treating/Team Veterinarian's reference and information 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 published on the FEI website or on request from the Laboratory.
5. To make use of this service, the completed application form ([Medication Form Elective Testing 4](#)), available on FEI website, must be sent with the sample(s) to the Laboratory. A sample will only be analysed if it is submitted with a fully completed [Medication Form Elective Testing 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 Laboratory must be warned by phone or fax 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 that the monies have been received before they ship any samples. When payment is made, the name and FEI passport number of the horse from which the sample is to be collected must be cited as reference. If this information is not provided the sample cannot be analysed.
7. Because blood samples are easily degraded during transport, *only urine samples are accepted* and these should be sent in tightly closed 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 (available from the [FEI](#) 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 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 [Medication Form Elective testing 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.

## Appendix 1 - Elective Testing

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

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

## ANNEX V

### GUIDE TO THE USE AND 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 form~~ ETUEs 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. See also the FEI Competitor Guide to Doping and Medication Control in Horses, which, together with the following ~~Medication Form~~ ETUEs, can be downloaded from the FEI website

([http://www.fei.org/Athletes AND Horses/Medication Control AND Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx](http://www.fei.org/Athletes_AND_Horses/Medication_Control_AND_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx)).

~~ETUE Form~~ 1 Authorisation for Emergency Treatment (i.e. involving medication with ~~Controlled Medication~~ Prohibited ~~Prohibited~~ Substances)

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

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

~~Elective Testing Form~~ 4 Application Form for Elective Testing

After completing and signing the relevant ~~Medication Form~~ ETUE, the Veterinary Commission/Delegate should give the provider of treatment (i.e. Treating or Team Veterinarian, authorised physiotherapist etc.) a copy of the ~~Medication Form~~ ETUE which can then be shown to FEI Stewards or other officials if necessary. These forms are only valid for the one event the horse is competing in.

#### ~~Medication Form~~ ETUE 1. Authorisation for Emergency Treatment involving medication with Prohibited ~~Controlled Medication~~ ~~Prohibited~~ Substances

##### 1. Type of Medication that can be Authorised

The use of a ~~Prohibited~~ Substances can only be authorised for treatment during an event in exceptional circumstances (GR Art 143 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 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 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. A copy of the completed form should be given to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate for the records of the Treating/Team Veterinarian.

### 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, in a case of mild spasmodic colic etc.) when medication is deemed appropriate on veterinary grounds. On such occasions the Treating/Team 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. Products used should be from the medicine box list where possible.

[Medication Form ETUE 2](#). Declaration of 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 [altrenogest 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. [Medication Form ETUE 2](#) must be completed by a veterinarian and submitted to the Veterinary Commission/Delegate before the start of the event.

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

[Medication Form 3](#) **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](#) MEDICATION FORM 3. This form requires the authorisation of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate who, in the case of electrolytes/fluids, will be requested to make an assessment of the climatic conditions and in all cases the fitness of the horse concerned prior to authorisation. The form does not need to be countersigned by the President of the Ground Jury.

It is important to note that:

1. Authorisation for administration of these substances is not a right and always requires the prior approval of the Veterinary Commission/Delegate.
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 and tested 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 ETUE](#)s do not need to be completed.
5. Permission for rehydration fluid administration must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

[Medication Form ETUE 4](#). Application Form for Elective Testing

For the substances listed under VR Annex IV, Appendix 1, it is possible to have a horse tested after treatment, but prior to a competition in which the horse is scheduled to participate. [Medication Form ETUE 4](#) is to be used and the Reference Laboratory informed using [ETUE Form 4](#), of the exact substances that were administered. Full guidance and details of the substances that may be detected by Elective Testing, and the Reference Laboratories that undertake this service can be found on the FEI website ([http://www.fei.org/Athletes AND Horses/Medication Control AND Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx](http://www.fei.org/Athletes_AND_Horses/Medication_Control_AND_Antidoping/Horses/Pages/Information.aspx)).

AUTHORISATION OF EMERGENCY TREATMENT

A copy of this form must be supplied to the Person Responsible, and the Ground Jury. A copy must also be retained by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate

Indicate discipline: Jumping, Dressage, Eventing, Driving, Vaulting, Endurance, Reining, Para-Equestrian

FOR COMPLETION BY TREATING VETERINARIAN

\_\_\_\_\_ TO BE COMPLETED IN CAPITAL LETTERS

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): .....

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. 143 & 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: .....

Number of entries in the event..... Final Placing of horse in this event.....

**TO BE ALSO COMPLETED BEFORE RETURNING ORIGINAL TO FEI VETERINARY DEPARTMENT**

**Medication Form ETUE 2**

**Note Administration of Altrenogest to Stallions is an offence under the FEI EADCM Rules**

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

**A copy of this form must be supplied to the Person Responsible, and the Ground Jury. A copy must also be retained by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate**

Indicate discipline: Jumping, Dressage, Eventing, Driving, Vaulting, Endurance, Reining, Para-Equestrian

**TO BE COMPLETED IN CAPITAL LETTERS**

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: .....

**Number of entries in the event..... Final Placing of horse in this Event.....**

**TO BE ALSO COMPLETED BEFORE RETURNING ORIGINAL TO FEI VETERINARY DEPARTMENT**

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 ETUE 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 regular review by the FEI. \_\_\_\_\_

Medication Form 3 MEDICATION FORM 3

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

Formatted: Justified

A copy of this form must be supplied to the Person Responsible. A copy must also be retained by the Veterinary Commission/Delegate

ONE SUBSTANCE PER FORM

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

**TO BE COMPLETED IN CAPITAL LETTERS**

*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

Date: .....

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

Authorisation of Veterinary Delegate / Commission

Date: .....

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

Number of entries in the event..... Final Placing of horse in this Event.....

**TO BE ALSO COMPLETED BEFORE RETURNING ORIGINAL TO FEI VETERINARY DEPARTMENT**

APPLICATION FORM FOR ELECTIVE TESTING

TO BE COMPLETED IN CAPITAL LETTERS

This form must be completed and sent together with the sample to the FEI Central or Reference Laboratory. Please read carefully the accompanying Important Conditions and Requirements before completing this form.

Horse's name: ..... Sex: .....

FEI Passport no.: .....

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

Reference Laboratory name and location: .....

Event information: .....

.....

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

Medication information:

Prohibited substances to be tested for (limited to 4 substances 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 (NB only urine samples may be sent):

Date of urine collection: ..... Approximate time of collection: .....

Date of sample dispatch: ..... Expected date of sample arrival: .....

Shipping details (courier service), AWB number etc.: .....

.....

Name and address to which the report will be sent (please print clearly):

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 there to.

ANNEXE VI  
EQUINE INFLUENZA VACCINATION

From 1 January 2005 onwards, influenza vaccination for all horses competing in FEI competitions requires a vaccination within ~~six months~~ + 21 days + 21 days of the competition.

1. All horses intending to participate in FEI competition must have at least received an initial primary course of two vaccinations, given between 21 and 92 days apart. Thereafter, a third dose (referred to as the first booster) must be given within 76 months + 21 days after the date of administration of the second primary dose, with at least annual boosters given subsequently (i.e. within one year of the last dose), CHANGE HERE IS FROM 6m +21 days to 7 months.

2. If the horse is scheduled to take part in an FEI competition, the last booster must have been given within ~~6 months + 21 days~~ 6 months + 21 days of arrival at the FEI event. (The 21-day window has been provided to enable vaccination requirements to fit in with the competition schedule).

3. No vaccination shall be given within 7 days of the day of arrival at the FEI event.

4. All horses that were certified as correctly vaccinated under the previous FEI equine influenza vaccination rule prior to 1st January 2005, do not need to start a primary course again provided that they have complied with the previous rule of primary course and annual re-vaccinations and the new rule of a booster vaccination within ~~66 months~~ + 21 + 21 days of the day of arrival at the FEI event.

#### Vaccines, Administration and Certification

- All proprietary equine influenza vaccines are acceptable to the FEI irrespective of the route of administration.
- All vaccines must be administered by a Veterinarian.
- The vaccination should be administered according to the manufacturer's instructions (i.e. intramuscular injection or intranasal).
- The details of the vaccine, serial/batch number, the date and route of administration must be recorded in the FEI passport.
- Where vaccination details are to be entered into new FEI passports/recognition cards or duplicates, if the vaccination history of the horse is very long, the Veterinarian who completes the descriptive page of the passport/recognition card may use a specific statement to certify that the vaccinations have been administered in accordance with FEI regulations (for the extract of the wording see Veterinary Regulations, Annex XIII.I.11).

#### Sanctions

As from 1 January 2006 a system of fines is being imposed by the Appeal Committee/Ground Jury for failure to comply with 6-month booster vaccination prior to event arrival.

- Less than one week after the 3-week vaccination window: CHF 200
- Less than two weeks after the 3-week vaccination window: CHF 300
- Less than four weeks after the 3-week vaccination window: CHF 400
- More than four weeks after the 3-week vaccination window: CHF 500 and cancellation of the horse's participation in the event.

- If there is no evidence of any current vaccination in passport: or if the period at any stage is more than 12 months a maximum penalty of CHF 500 can be imposed. The horse should not be allowed to compete. It must be put in isolation and sent away from the event as soon as possible.
- Provided the current passport contains a statement that the vaccination history of the horse has been checked and found to be correct (for exact wording see VR, Annex XII.I.11), the lack of information available on the primary vaccination course need not lead to a penalty, and a repeat primary course is not required.  
For horses starting vaccinations after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2005, when the first booster has not been given (~~6~~ 7 months ~~+/- 21 days~~ after the second injection of the primary course), the horse should receive a new primary course followed by a booster vaccination 7 ~~6~~ months (~~+/- 21 days~~) later. A warning should be written down in the passport. The horse may compete providing that it complies with the rules in every other way.
- Any infringements of vaccination dates should be noted on the vaccination page in the passport so that it is not reported again at a future event. Please write in CAPITAL letters; remember that others will be dependent on the information that you have written in the passport. If possible, add a copy of the vaccination page with the infringement to your Vet Report to the FEI.

ANNEX VII  
HERBAL OR NATURAL MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

1. Riders, trainers, grooms and veterinarians are cautioned against the use of herbal and homeopathic –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) 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 VIII

### 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. Feed contamination—~~Caffeine/Theobromine~~: Prohibited Substances can be 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 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 different batches of feed are 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 check the feed retrospectively if a horse subsequently tests positive.

2. Isoxsuprine: This substance, also known under a number of the brand names including 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 in a horse's biological samples at the time of competition. Isoxsuprine 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. If a horse is receiving isoxsuprine treatment, it should be separated from other horses, especially if competition horses are stabled adjacently. The horse under treatment should be fed last and should have its own feed bucket. It is strongly advised that the person administering isoxsuprine does not spread the substance to other boxes (e.g. via footwear, coveralls, buckets, hands etc.), as this can easily result in untreated horses testing positive.

#### 3. Methylxanthines (including Caffeine, Theobromine and Theophylline)

Caffeine positives can be caused by intentional administration, but are also often the result of feed contamination. The FEI Bureau has decided that the resources required to process caffeine cases are not proportional to its perceived threat to the sport, and systematic prosecution of such cases is not always appropriate given the circumstances. The Bureau has therefore decided to put caffeine on a 'monitoring' list and will not currently perform a judicial follow up of positive test results for caffeine and the related substances theophylline and theobromine. However, the FEI Central/Reference Laboratories will continue to report positives to the FEI and their estimated concentrations will be recorded. If unusually high concentrations are found, an investigation will be undertaken and the results reported to the Tribunal.

## ANNEX IX

### STABLE SECURITY/STEWARDSHIP AT INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

#### MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF VETERINARY REGULATIONS.

##### ART. 1005.2.5

#### 1. RESTRICTED 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.

A CCTV system may be prescribed by the FEI for certain events.

Access to this area must only be after checking the necessary accreditation. The area must be sufficiently large, where possible 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. If possible there must be provision of a restricted area for riders and others to mix away from the general public, in order to keep non appropriately authorised people out of the secure stable area.

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. The FEI Veterinary Department will maintain a List of accredited Team Veterinarians and accredited Individual Competitors Private Veterinary Surgeons

It is important that the NFs and OCs of international events liaise closely with the Veterinary Authorities and that the Committee and all officials, particularly the Chief Steward, are aware of the Veterinary Authorities requirements in respect to access control and separation of horses in the stables and during training.

#### 2. CONTROL OF ACCESS

A control system must operate at all entrance gates so that there is an efficient and reliable method of identifying the accreditation of 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. A CCTV system may be prescribed by the FEI for certain events

#### 3. STEWARDSHIP 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 ~~must be under instructions to may also~~ ask for the appropriate ~~Medication Form~~ ETUE 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 ~~that may also disrupt fair play~~.

#### 4. GROOMS

~~Grooms must be accredited to enter the stabling area. 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. ~~The y must also ensure that his/her grooms, or any other authorised persons with access to his/her horses, are familiar with the regulations pertaining to the use of substances on the FEI Prohibited Substances List. Grooms may also be sanctioned if found at fault under the EADCM Regulations rules and further accreditation may be withdrawn, preventing attendance at an FEI event.~~

#### 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-fully~~ stewarded all the time that they are officially open. He must also ensure that these arenas are subject to random controls 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 X

### 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/she 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. Photographs and/or a video recording should be 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.fei.org/Athletes AND Horses/Medication Control AND Antidoping/Horses/Documents/Manual%20H4%2019.06.08%20def%20web.pdf](http://www.fei.org/Athletes_AND_Horses/Medication_Control_AND_Antidoping/Horses/Documents/Manual%20H4%2019.06.08%20def%20web.pdf)

## ANNEX XI

### STANDARD METHOD OF EXAMINATION FOR HYPERSENSITIVITY OF LEGS

#### Protocol for ~~Clinical examination and Thermography~~ and Clinical Examination

The following protocol for clinical and thermographical examinations during CSIs/CSIOs/Championships and Games and is effective should be used immediately.

At any time during the event the legs of all horses may be checked by thermography by an FEI appointed veterinarian. These examinations may be made before or after competition and in the event stables. All collected data will be saved at the discretion of the FEI. After each thermographic examination, every horse will undergo a brief clinical examination of the legs, which will be carried out by two veterinarians appointed by the FEI specifically for this task who may also be members of the FEI Veterinary Commission. All horses with a temperature difference between collateral legs exceeding two degrees celsius or with an extremely high or low temperature of both collateral legs and/or abnormal reactions during the clinical examination will be targeted for further checks during the event. Each thermographic examination will be followed by a clinical examination by palpation of the limbs. In case a clinical examination reveals an abnormal sensitivity and/or visible changes on the skin of the leg(s) confirmed by the two relevant FEI appointed veterinarians, video evidence will be recorded for possible use later. If at any stage it is clear and obvious that a horse is unfit to compete due to signs of hypersensitivity the Person Responsible will be informed directly by the examining veterinarian or through the groom. A recommendation will be made by the two FEI appointed veterinarians through the FEI Veterinary Delegate (the Foreign Veterinary Delegate when a Veterinary Commission has been appointed) to the Ground Jury to have the horse in question disqualified from the event in accordance with the FEI General Regulations article 159.6.2, 159.6.4, the Rules for Jumping Events article 241.2.10 and the Veterinary Regulations article 1024.1 and 1024.6.

If a recommendation is made by the two FEI appointed veterinarians through the FEI Veterinary Delegate/ Foreign Veterinary Delegate the Ground Jury will disqualify the horse in question from that event, unless there are exceptional circumstances indicating that the horse in question should be permitted to continue. In this case, the foreign judge must present the Ground Jury's justification in writing to FEI Headquarters.

Horses disqualified from the event are likely to be sampled for medication by MCP.

Following a decision to disqualify a horse from an event for abnormal sensitivity, the Ground Jury must notify the Person Responsible in writing through the disqualification form signed by the Ground Jury, with copy to the Organising Committee and the Foreign Judge, who will record the incident and include the disqualification form in his report to the FEI (GR art. 159.5). A copy of the disqualification form will be forwarded to the Athlete's NF by the FEI Headquarters.

There is no appeal against the decision of the Ground Jury to disqualify a horse for abnormal sensitivity from an event (General Regulations art. 159.6.2, 159.6.4 and Veterinary Regulations Annex XI, paragraph 10).

Updated 20 August 2009

- ~~1. Directly after the first horse inspection or after the first competition, all four legs of all horses will be checked by thermography by an FEI appointed veterinarian. All collected data will be saved. After each thermographic examination, every horse will undergo a brief clinical examination of the legs, which will be carried out by two veterinarians appointed by the FEI specifically for this task. If as a result of this inspection there is a clear and obvious case of abnormal reaction during the clinical examination a recommendation will be made at this stage by the two FEI appointed veterinarians through the FEI Veterinary Delegate to the Ground Jury to have the horse in question removed from competition.~~
- ~~2. All horses with a temperature difference between collateral legs exceeding two degrees celsius or with an extremely high or low temperature of both collateral legs and/or abnormal~~

reactions during the clinical examination will be targeted for further checks during the event. At these bandage controls, which will take place when horses come out of the arena, other horses in addition to those targeted will be checked by thermography to establish a baseline average under the conditions that day. Each thermographic examination will be followed by a clinical examination. However, if at any stage it is clear and obvious that a horse is unfit to continue, a recommendation will be made by the two FEI appointed veterinarians through the FEI Veterinary Delegate to the Ground Jury to have the horse in question removed from competition.

3. Where a clinical examination reveals an abnormal sensitivity confirmed by the two relevant FEI appointed veterinarians and/or visible changes on the skin of the leg(s), video evidence will be recorded for eventual use later in time. The two veterinarians performing the clinical examination are entitled to recommend to the Ground Jury through the FEI Veterinary Delegate that such a horse is denied further participation in the event in accordance with the FEI Veterinary Regulations.
4. Spot checks at random may be carried out in the stables. Suspect horses will be invited to present for thermography and further clinical examination within a short time period (cf para 9). Leg swabs will be taken if this is deemed necessary.
5. A representative of the FEI Veterinary Department will, wherever possible, be present during the thermographic examinations; this could be the veterinarian carrying out the thermographic examination.
6. Riders must be present for all examinations following the first horse inspection.
7. If a recommendation is made by the two FEI appointed veterinarians through the FEI Veterinary Delegate there is an expectation that the Ground Jury will accept this recommendation and remove the horse in question from further competition at the event, unless there are exceptional circumstances indicating that the horse should be permitted to continue. In this case, the foreign judge must present the Ground Jury's justification in writing to FEI Headquarters.
8. Horses removed from competition may be sampled.
9. These examinations should take place in a secure, controlled environment.
10. Decisions by the Ground Jury to eliminate a horse for abnormal sensitivity are not appealable.

ANNEX XII

HORSE DATA FORM FOR CCIs

DATE 1.1. EVENT 1.2.  
(dd/mm/yy)

GENERAL/FIRST VETERINARY EXAMINATION

PASSPORT N°	NAME HORSE	NF	NAME RIDER	ID-NUMBER
1.3.	1.4.	1.5.	1.6.	1.7.

WEIGHT COMMENTS

FIRST HORSE INSPECTION

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PASS	HOLD	FAIL
1.8.	1.9.	1.10.	1.11.	1.12.	1.13.

WEIGHT COMMENTS

SECOND HORSE INSPECTION

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	TIME IN	TIME OUT	PASS	FAIL
1.14.	1.15.	1.16.	1.17.	1.18.	1.19.	1.20.

1. PULSE	RESPIR. RATE	TEMPERATURE	COMMENTS
1 1.22.	1.23.	1.24.	1.25.

2	1.26.	1.27.	1.28.	1.29.
3	1.30.	1.31.	1.32.	1.33.

SECOND VETERINARY EXAMINATION

COMMENTS	1.34.
----------	-------

THIRD HORSE INSPECTION

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PASS	HOLD	FAIL
1.35.	1.36.	1.37.	1.38.	1.39.	1.40.

WEIGHT COMMENTS

MEDICATION CONTROL INFORMATION

DATE	TIME	URINE	BLOOD	OTHER (specify)
1.41.	1.42.	YES	1.43. YES	1.44.
		NO	1.45. NO	1.46.

HORSE DATA FORM FOR CICs

DATE 1.47. EVENT 1.48.  
(dd/mm/yy)

GENERAL/FIRST VETERINARY EXAMINATION

PASSPORT N°	NAME HORSE	NF	NAME RIDER	ID-NUMBER
1.49.	1.50.	1.51.	1.52.	1.53.

WEIGHT COMMENTS

FIRST HORSE INSPECTION

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PASS	HOLD	FAIL
1.54.	1.55.	1.56.	1.57.	1.58.	1.59.

WEIGHT COMMENTS

SECOND VETERINARY EXAMINATION

TIME TEMPERATURE HUMIDITY TIME IN TIME OUT 1.60.  
1.61. 1.62. 1.63. 1.64. 1.65. ~~1.66.~~ ~~1.67.~~

1. PULSE RESPIR. RATE TEMPERATURE COMMENTS

1 1.69. 1.70. 1.71. 1.72.

2	1.73.	1.74.	1.75.	1.76.
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3 1.77. 1.78. 1.79. 1.80.

FINAL HORSE INSPECTION

TIME	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PASS	HOLD	FAIL
1.81.	1.82.	1.83.	1.84.	1.85.	1.86.

WEIGHT COMMENTS

MEDICATION CONTROL INFORMATION

DATE TIME URINE BLOOD OTHER (specify)

1.87. 1.88. YES 1.89. YES 1.90.

NO 1.91. NO 1.92.



## ANNEX XIII

### 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;
  - 2.6 studbook or breed or country of birth
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. 139). 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.

#### [FEI MEDICATION LOGBOOK](#)

[12. From 5 April 2010, a medication logbook must be kept recording the date, substance, dosage, of a treatment of any substance from the FEI Prohibited Substance List. The record must also clearly identify the person who administered the treatment. This record must be available for inspection by an FEI Tribunal if required.](#)

## 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, 5<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. The name must have three letters at least.

#### 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 5<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, 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 XIV

### NATIONAL PASSPORTS/IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS APPROVED BY FEI

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

COUNTRY/NF	BULLETIN PUBLICATION
ARGENTINA, Federacion Ecuestre Argentina	9/1985
AUSTRALIA, Equestrian Federation of Australia Inc.	03/2005
AUSTRIA, Bundesfachverband für Reiten und Fahren in Osterreich	8/1999
BELGIUM, Société Royale le Cheval de Sport Belge	3/1994
BELGIUM, Studbook du Cheval de Sang Belge	02/2003
BELGIUM, Equipas, Fédération Royale Belge des Sports Equestres	02/2003
BELGIUM, Studbook Zangersheide	08/2008
BELGIUM, Belgian Arabian Horse Registry	12/2008
BOLIVIA, Federacion Boliviana de Deportes Ecuestres	05/2002
BRAZIL, C.B.H. Confederação Brasileira de Hipismo	7/1983
CHILE, Federacion Ecuestre de Chile	05/2002
CZECH REPUBLIC, Czech Equestrian Federation	01/2004
ECUADOR, Federacion Ecuatoriana de Deportes Ecuestres	05/2002
EGYPT, E.E.F. Egyptian Equestrian Federation	10/2001
FRANCE, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Service des Haras	6/1980
GERMANY, Deutsche Reiterliche Vereinigung e.V.	2/2000
GREAT BRITAIN, British Horse Database	3/1994
GREAT BRITAIN, Weatherbys	6/1980
GREECE, E.O.I. Hellenic Equestrian Federation	02/2002
HUNGARY, Hungarian Equestrian Federation	4/1985
INDONESIA, Equestrian Commission of Indonesia	06/2004
IRELAND, Irish Horse Register	6/1980 - 11/1982
ITALY, Federazione Italiana Sport Equestri	5/1995
KOREA, Korean Equestrian Federation	2/1986
KOREA, Korean Equestrian Federation	05/2005
LITHUANIA, Lithuanian Equestrian Association	3/1996
LUXEMBURG, Fédération Luxembourgeoise des Sports Equestres	03/2002
MEXICO, Federacion Ecuestre Mexicana	02/2005
NETHERLANDS, N.H.S. Nederlandse Hippische Sportbond	6/7 1998
NORWAY, Norsk Hestesenter	06/2004
OMAN, Oman Equestrian Federation	02/2006
PARAGUAY, Federacion de Depotes Ecuestres del Paraguay	05/2002
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, CEA Chinese Equestrian Association	04/2002

PERU, Federacion Peruana de Deportes Ecuestres	05/2002
POLAND, Polish Equestrian Federation	5/1984
PORTUGAL, Ministério da Agricultura	2/1986
SPAIN, Federacion Hipica Espanola	5/1982
SLOVAKIA, Slovak Equestrian Federation	10/2006
SWITZERLAND (updated 1987), Fédération Suisse des Sports Equestres	6/1980
SWITZERLAND, Swiss passport for Equidae	02/2005
THAILAND, T.E.F. Thailand Equestrian Federation	6/7 2001
UAE, Emirates Arabian Horse Society <u>and <a href="#">EMIRATES EQUESTRIAN FEDERATION</a></u>	5/1997
UKRAINE, Ukrainian Equestrian Federation	5/1993
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, USA Equestrian	04/2003
URUGUAY, Federacion Uruguaya de Deportes Ecuestres	05/2002
VENEZUELA, Federacion Venezolana de Deportes Ecuestres	3/1987

## ANNEX XV

### 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 and provision of— an adequate number of treatment areas for supervised treatments by Treating Veterinarians, Team Veterinarians and CPVs.-

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 VI (e.g. horses competing in national competitions at international events or as outlined in GR Art. 137.2) 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. *Discipline requirements must be complied with as a minimum standard.*

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 or 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. Complying with the requirement to use Appointing and giving instructions to a suitable n FEI approved listed Laboratory and liaising with the Organising Committee about -the expected level of testing.

~~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 III).

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 XVI  
EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL REGULATIONS  
23<sup>rd</sup> EDITION

**Article 137 - HORSE PASSPORTS**

1. Every Horse entered for any Competition at CNs or CIMs (see Appendix E) in a foreign country (see GRs 139.2), and all Horses entered for other CIs, CIOs, FEI Championships, Regional, Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, whether at home or in foreign countries (see GRs 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, must be registered with the FEI, as a means of identification and to establish ownership.
2. Horses taking part in CNs and CIMs (see Appendix E) 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 FEI and/or National 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 FEI and/or National Passport must include a record of all vaccinations and medication control tests. Whenever the name of a Horse with an FEI and/or National Passport is changed, or any pertinent changes are made to an FEI and/or National Passport, the NF must notify the FEI.
4. NFs are responsible for issuing FEI Passports and FEI Recognition Card for all Horses required to have them and for ensuring that the FEI and/or National 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 provide the identification page to the FEI for registration. The Person Responsible for a Horse at an Event is responsible for the accuracy of the FEI and/or National Passport and for presenting it at the Passport Control, except for Events with borrowed Horses (Art.111) where it is the responsibility of the host NF.
5. A Horse may only have one FEI Passport or one National Passport with an FEI Recognition Card as per paragraph 1 of this Article and one permanent FEI number. If an NF is satisfied that an FEI and/or National Passport has been lost or if any section of the FEI and/or National Passport is full, it may issue an FEI and/or National Passport clearly marked "duplicate" and bearing the same number as the original FEI Passport. The issue of a duplicate FEI and/or National 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 VRs. Any case of misleading or inaccurate information in an FEI and/or National 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 FEI and/or National Passport with the FEI Recognition Card and the name of the Horse.
7. If any Horse arrives at a CI, CIO, FEI Championship, Regional Games or Olympic Games without an FEI and/or National Passport with an FEI Recognition Card, or if its FEI or National Passport is inaccurate, it must not be allowed to compete unless the Appeal Committee (or the Ground Jury if

there is no Appeal Committee) gives its Approval. Only in exceptional circumstances may a Horse without an FEI or National Passport or without an FEI Recognition Card be allowed to compete.

8. All Horses taking part in FEI Events must be registered with the FEI.

#### **Article 138 - 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 139 - OWNERS AND LESSEES OF HORSES**

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 FEI and/or National 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 FEI and/or National passport. 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 Athlete by 31<sup>st</sup> December of the year preceding the Games (see Olympic Regulations).

5. Athletes may take part in all Competitions except Olympic Games with Horses belonging to Owners of a different nationality (see also Art. 118 - Person Responsible).

#### **Article 118 - 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, GRs and Sport Rules to know the Statutes, GRs and relevant Sport Rules, and lack of such knowledge does not relieve these persons from liabilities under the Statutes, GRs and Sport Rules.
3. The Person Responsible shall be the Athlete 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. Athlete under 18 years of age:
  - 4.1 . If the Athlete is under 18 years of age when the entry is submitted, the NF or Chef d'Equipe must nominate a representative for the Athlete.
  - 4.2 . The representative may be a parent of the Athlete, the Chef d'Equipe, the team coach, the team veterinarian, the Owner or some other responsible adult and shall be communicated to the OC and the NF with the entry.
  - 4.3 . If the NF and Chef d'Equipe fail to nominate the representative, either parent of the Athlete may be considered as the representative.
  - 4.4 . The minor Athlete shall remain the Person Responsible.
  - 4.5 . The representative may represent the minor Person Responsible in all dealings with the OC, the NFs and the FEI Officials, including, but not limited to, witnessing the medication process.
  - 4.6 . When the representative is from another NF than the Person Responsible's, all communications shall take place through the Person Responsible's NF.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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 142 - ABUSE OF HORSES**

1. No person may abuse a Horse during an Event or at any other time.
2. Any person witnessing an Abuse must report it in the form of a protest (Art 163) without delay. If an Abuse is witnessed during or in direct connection with an Event, it should be reported as a protest (Art 163) to an Official. If the Abuse is witnessed at any other time it should be reported as a protest (Art 163) to the Secretary General for referral to the FEI Tribunal.

#### **Article 155 - STEWARDS**

1. OCs of all International Events must appoint a Chief Steward and an appropriate number of Stewards under the authority of the Chief Steward, wearing distinctive identification such as badges, arm bands, bibs, etc, with complete freedom of access to all areas mentioned in paragraph 3 below.
2. OCs 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 OC, the Chief Steward and the Stewards officiating with him at the Event shall:

(i) assist the Athletes in conducting reasonable training;

(ii) intervene in time in order to prevent any abuse of Horse by riders, grooms, owners or any other person;

(iii) intervene in order to prevent any contravention of the Statutes, GRs or Sport Rules or of the common principles of behaviour, fairness and accepted standards of sportsmanship;

(iv) be familiar and assist with doping and 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 Technical Delegate and to 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 official language 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 Sport 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:

(i) attend an FEI seminar for Steward Generals;

(ii) direct and control the stewarding of all International Events organised in his country.

12. Stewards are Event Officials.

#### **Article 143 - MEDICATION CONTROL AND ANTI-DOPING**

1. Medication Control and Anti-Doping provisions are stated in the Anti-Doping Rules for Human Athletes, in conjunction with The World Anti-Doping Code, and in the Equine Anti-Doping and [Controlled Medication Control Regulation](#)es.

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.

#### **Article 114 - HORSE IDENTIFICATION**

1. The OC shall 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 XVII

### EXTRACTS FROM RULES FOR PONY RIDERS AND CHILDREN, 9<sup>th</sup> EDITION

#### Article 3111 Passports and Pony Measurement

1. The General Regulations of the FEI apply (Art. 137).
2. All ponies must be in possession of a valid FEI passport.
3. A pony is a small horse whose height at the withers, having been measured on a smooth level surface, does not exceed 148cm without shoes or 149cm with shoes. Ponies measured at competition must not exceed 150cm without shoes or 151cm with shoes in order to be permitted to compete. This tolerance is only to be considered when FEI measuring takes place at competition.
4. All ponies competing at the CH-EU-P will be measured on site before starting the competition. Random testing at various CIP may also take place throughout the year.
5. The Veterinary Regulations of the FEI apply to ponies and should be referred to for all veterinary matters including vaccinations, identification and medication control.
6. Regarding Veterinary Examinations, Inspections, etc., please refer to Annex D of this Rule-Book.
7. Where FEI Pony Measurement is to be carried out before the Horse Inspection, the period of an Event shall commence with the first Pony Measurement. Such provision shall prevail over the General Regulations.

## Annex C - I

### Measurement Procedure

1. Measurement of ponies at FEI Events and Championships can only be conducted by a designated Measuring Veterinarian appointed by the FEI and working under instruction of the FEI. Their independence and freedom from conflict of interest must be assured in each case.
2. The Organising Committee must ensure that a suitable smooth and level area at least 3 meters by 1 meter is available at the place of measurement, free from avoidable disturbances and distractions which may unsettle the pony. This will be verified by the Technical Delegate in consultation with the Veterinary Delegate.
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 Measuring Veterinarian(s) carrying out the measurement must identify the pony against its FEI passport (or its national passport which has been approved by the FEI). This will be done as the pony is given time to relax.
5. A pony must be presented for measurement in the shoes and pads in which he will compete at the competition. Once the competition has begun shoes may not be changed without the written authorisation of the President of the Ground Jury and the FEI Veterinary Delegate. Any shoe change after measurement – either authorised or suspected – may, at the discretion of the Ground Jury, result in a re-measurement of the pony. In the case of the second measurement differing from the first, the higher result will be taken into account. Details of all of the above must be sent with the Official Reports following any event.
6. A pony must be presented for measurement in either a head collar without a bit or in a bridle with a bit.
7. The pony should be handled quietly and allowed to relax before measurement is attempted.
8. In the interest of safety no more than two people may accompany the pony to measurement (this may include owner, rider, Chef d'Equipe, team veterinarian or groom).
9. Any parties impeding the work of the FEI measurement officials or failing to co-operate may be asked to leave the measurement area. The FEI measuring veterinarians may refuse to measure a pony in the event of parties interfering with or obstructing their work.
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 usually the 5th thoracic vertebra) which should be identified by palpation if necessary and marked before any measurements are made. The FEI measuring veterinarians may refuse to measure a pony whose withers show signs of having been interfered with.
13. Equipment for FEI measuring at competition will be provided by the FEI. The stick must be fitted with a spirit level and must be shod with metal. A laser device can also be used.
14. Each pony will be measured in succession by two FEI Measuring Veterinarians. Should the two measurements differ, the lower of the two heights will be taken as definitive and no further measurement will take place at the competition.
15. 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, the owner shall be informed that the pony cannot be measured and therefore cannot participate in the competition.

16. If a measuring veterinarian is unable to measure a pony, the owner may request that the pony present for re-measurement. A maximum of one further attempt at measurement may be carried out. This will be carried out by the same FEI veterinarian and the pony must be represented for measurement within a maximum time of 1 hour of the initial measurement. The pony must be accompanied to a holding paddock by an FEI steward for the duration of this waiting period. The pony may be ridden during this period. Should the pony be unfit to be measured a second time for any reason the owner shall be informed that the pony cannot be measured and therefore cannot participate in the competition. The veterinarian's decision as to fitness and preparation for measurement shall be final.

17. In addition to the report made by each FEI designated veterinarian a Checklist (see Annex C-II) will be completed in duplicate for each individual pony measured. The copy will be given to the pony's owner/chef d'equipe and the original will be given to the Ground Jury. These forms should form part of the Ground Jury Presidents report to the FEI.

18. It is the responsibility of the President of the Ground Jury to ensure that any pony failing to pass the FEI measurement is not allowed to start in the competition.

19. It is the responsibility of each NF to ensure that any pony measuring over height is not entered at any further international pony events and that the passport be sent to the FEI within the 15 days immediately following the event at which the measurement was carried out. The fact that the pony has measured out will be marked in the passport and recorded at FEI HQ and the passport will be returned to the NF.

#### Annex C – II Checklist for Measuring Veterinarians

EVENT: \_\_\_\_\_ Competition number: \_\_\_\_\_

With the exception of his fellow FEI veterinarians on site the FEI Measuring Veterinarian is not at liberty to discuss the details taken to complete this checklist.

##### A. Identification

Pony clearly identified against his valid FEI passport Yes No

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Passport Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments/Observations: \_\_\_\_\_

##### B. General condition of pony

1. Shoes checked (clean, of adequate thickness for competition etc.)	Yes	No
2. Hooves checked (healthy, of adequate thickness for competition)	Yes	No
3. Withers checked (no signs of interference)	Yes	No
4. Pony fit to compete	Yes	No

If no to any of the above, please give details:

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Comments/Observations: \_\_\_\_\_

C. Measurement

- |  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Has a suitable area for measurement been provided?  | Yes | No |
| 2. Has suitable measuring equipment been provided?   | Yes | No |
| 3. Has the pony been allowed to relax before measurement takes place?  | Yes | No |
| 4. Had the pony been sufficiently accustomed to the application of a measuring stick prior to the competition? | Yes | No |
| 5. Is this the pony's first Measurement today?   | Yes | No |

If no, please give details:

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- |  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| 6. Has the pony been positioned for measurement with the front legs parallel and perpendicular; the toes of the front feet in line, both hind-feet taking weight and as near perpendicular as possible; the toes of the hind feet not more than 15 cm out of line with each other? | Yes | No |
| 7. Has the pony's head been in its natural upright position for measurement?   | Yes | No |
| 8. Has the measurement been taken at the highest point of the withers (i.e. immediately above the spinous process of usually the 5th thoracic vertebra) which should be identified by palpation if necessary and marked before any measurements are made?                          | Yes | No |
| 9. Will this pony be presented for re-measurement today?   | Yes | No |

If yes, please give details: \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Measured height: \_\_\_\_\_ Veterinarian's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Comments/observations: \_\_\_\_\_



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