



Fédération
Equestre
Internationale



MANUAL FOR REINING STEWARDS

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“The following constitute specific provisions of the FEI General Regulations reprinted for ease of reference. Provisions not relevant to Reining have been removed, and some of the provisions printed below may need to be interpreted in the context of other provisions of the General Regulations, Veterinary Regulations, Internal Regulations, Sports Rules or Statutes. Please note that in the event of conflict between the text of this Stewards Manual, the Sport Rules and that of the General Regulations, the principles of the latter will prevail”.

INTRODUCTION

FEI Stewarding: "Help, Prevent, Intervene"

"Fairness by means of a good FEI Stewarding Program"

International equestrian competitions have developed in recent years to a point that stewarding is now one of the most important aspects of an event. The steward is called upon to make quick, informed judgements and to intervene in situations that require an official, authoritative but fair reaction. In line with most activities of equestrian officials, knowledge of accepted behavior and of the rules and regulations combined with experience and common sense provide for the best stewarding.

From higher level events where top Athletes compete down to lower level events with up and coming Athletes, often riding borrowed horses, the services of qualified stewards are essential. Up and coming Athletes often imitate the well known experienced Athletes, and proper training methods and behavior are frequently learned by example. The stewards' principal aim is to endeavor to ensure that Athletes participating in events do so with the utmost respect for their horses, officials, the public, their fellow Athletes and all those involved in the sport.

While no two events are alike, stewards should always make fair and considered decisions. Customs differ from country to country and what is accepted in one might be considered unacceptable in another. The FEI Chief Steward must be aware of the standards at each event and should always aspire to help raise the awareness of Athletes and officials alike. The welfare of the horse is paramount.

FEI CODE OF CONDUCT

1. 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 horses must be paramount and must never be subordinated to competitive or commercial influences.
2. 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.
3. Horses and Athletes 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.
4. 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 horses for onward travel after the event.
5. 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.

The FEI urges all involved with the sport to attain the highest levels of education in their areas of expertise.

1. PURPOSE & DEFINITION OF STEWARDING

The purpose of Stewarding at an event is to protect the welfare of the horse and to ensure that safe and fair conditions are provided for Athletes and horses. Consequently, the following points must be taken into consideration:

- Horses must be protected against abuse;
- Unauthorized veterinary treatment and doping are prohibited;
- Correct stable and working conditions, as well as good stable management, must be provided, including the availability of a treating veterinarian and a farrier;
- Treatment and conditions must be equally fair for all Athletes, thereby ensuring that the principles of good sportsmanship are respected;
- Organising Committees (OCs) must do their utmost to provide a well run, safe event in order to minimize the risk of accidents and opportunities for infractions of the rules and regulations.

Stewarding is an organised control service provided by specific persons appointed and trained to supervise the conduct of those involved in the care and preparation of horses for competitions during an event. Those contravening the rules and regulations must be reported to either the President of the Ground Jury or the Appeal Committee or sanctioned by the Chief Steward in person.

Stewarding must be organized to complement the discipline taking into consideration the logistics, terrain and infrastructure specific to the event in question.

Stewards must be in possession of, or have access to, all current relevant FEI Rules and Regulations (FEI General Regulations, FEI Veterinary Regulations, FEI Internal Regulations, Statutes as well as the Sport Rules of their discipline) and must be familiar with the rules covering their areas of responsibilities. The rule books may be downloaded from the FEI web site: www.fei.org.

It is, of course, impossible to know all the rules by heart, and is therefore essential to become familiar with the relevant articles and procedures relating to stewarding. The most important rules and regulations for stewarding at an event are included in this booklet; however, keep in mind that the rules and regulations are revised more frequently than the "Manual for Stewarding"! Therefore stay informed!

2. SYSTEM OF STEWARDING

2.1 FEI Honorary Steward General

The FEI Honorary Steward General is appointed by the FEI Bureau for each discipline and is responsible for stewarding throughout the FEI for that specific discipline.

The FEI Honorary Steward General's duties are to:

- Liaise with the Regional Groups and the Technical Committees;
- Direct seminars for Stewards General;
- Establish course programs for FEI Stewards;
- Supervise stewarding activities within the FEI in general;
- Cooperate with the FEI Secretariat.

2.2 Steward General

The Steward General is appointed by his NF and is responsible for the stewarding at international events within his NF, as well as for the training of stewards under his authority. Prior to his appointment as Steward General he must attend a seminar for FEI Stewards General and subsequent seminars when requested. In addition he is required to keep in constant contact with the FEI Honorary Steward General to make suggestions for improvement relating to stewarding matters.

The Steward General is the contact person between his NF and the FEI concerning matters on stewarding. He is required to advise his NF on all FEI matters relating to his responsibility. The

Steward General is required to be a specialist in his specific discipline and have a good knowledge of all FEI Rules and Regulations.

In addition, he must be familiar with the organisation of an international event and have a good knowledge of veterinary matters and the FEI legal system. He must be able to speak at least one of the FEI official languages. The Steward General must inform the OCs of international events under his jurisdiction of their responsibilities relating to stewarding and stable security.

Within large NFs, more than one Steward General may be appointed. Each Steward General may be responsible for a discipline or a geographical area within a country. However, in this case, the NF must designate one Steward General as the contact person with the FEI, who is responsible for the overall co-ordination of stewarding within the NF. Under certain circumstances Stewards General other than the contact Steward General may contact the FEI directly, providing that his NF is in agreement and providing that they remain in close contact with the contact Steward General.

The Steward General must organize courses within his NF for persons to be appointed at international events as FEI Chief Stewards. Following such courses the Steward General nominates through his NF those to be included on the FEI list of Stewards.

2.3 Chief Steward

FEI Stewards must have successfully completed a FEI Stewards course and have been nominated to the FEI through their NF by their Steward General for inclusion on in the list of FEI Stewards. The number of FEI Stewards in any country should be in proportion to the number of international events held there. Only Stewards on the FEI list may act as Chief Stewards at international events.

FEI Stewards must be able to speak at least one of the FEI official languages. The Chief Steward is required to be a specialist in his specific discipline and have a good knowledge of all FEI Rules and Regulations, the Statutes, the General Regulations, Veterinary Regulations and the Internal Regulations.

An official list of FEI Stewards will be kept by the FEI and published in the FEI Directory to indicate the names and relative disciplines of those qualified to act as Chief Steward.

Each OC must appoint a Chief Steward from the list of FEI Stewards. If the event includes more than one discipline, a Chief Steward must be appointed for each discipline. One of these must be appointed as overall Chief Steward of the entire event.

The Chief Steward should be integrated into the Organising Committee of the event. His name must be printed in the event schedule. He is responsible for organising the stewarding at the event and is under the authority of the President of the Ground Jury.

The Chief Steward must report immediately to the President of the Ground Jury any act by anyone that he considers to be in contravention of the rules and regulations relating to his responsibilities. He must inform the Presidents of the Ground Jury and Appeal Committee and the Technical Delegate of any infractions that merit a Yellow Warning Card and/or additional action. The Chief Steward may issue Yellow Warning Cards to competitors in accordance with General Regulations Art 169.7.1, for reasons including, but not limited to, abuse of horses and incorrect behavior towards officials

During the event the Chief Steward must wear a distinctive badge or arm band.

After any event at which he officiates, the Chief Steward must send a written report to the FEI, with copies to the President of the Ground Jury, the OC, the Steward General of the NF where the event took place and the NF where the event took place. Where appropriate, recommendations for improvement should be made (Annex I - Chief Steward's report form).

2.4 Assistant Stewards

According to the size and type of event, a sufficient number of assistant stewards must be chosen and instructed by the Chief Steward. These persons (e.g. national judges, stewards, instructors or course designers) should have some knowledge of the discipline in question and be well informed of their duties and any relevant rules and regulations.

2.5 Stewarding Team

The OC must provide the Chief Steward with the means to choose and instruct the number of assistants necessary to perform all required duties. Together with the OC, he is responsible for the selection of a competent stewarding team capable of providing the appropriate stewarding service during the event. Briefing sessions must be organized every day.

2.6 Working Place for Stewards

The OC must provide the stewards with adequate working facilities. A room or trailer should be available so that they have a place to rest from time to time. At events where they have to work outdoors, every effort should be made to provide them with a sheltered area in the middle of or immediately adjacent to the exercise arenas from where they can effectively supervise the activities of the competitors. It is also important to provide the stewards with good equipment. For purposes of communication the entire team should be equipped with radios.

2.7 Appointment of Chief Stewards

It is recommended that the Chief Steward organizes his stewarding team utilizing daily work schedules which will help to keep all members of the team clearly informed of their duties. During certain events, daily meetings and debriefing sessions may also be appropriate.

Tasks should be clearly assigned and communicated on a daily basis. Depending on the size of the event, groups of assistant stewards with appointed leaders may be organized to perform certain tasks.

3 General Definitions

3.1 Schooling Area

The schooling or exercise area is comprised of all clearly defined areas provided for the exercising and training of horses participating in the event. These include areas for lungeing and flatwork. Such areas must be supervised when in use, although areas for flatwork may only require intermittent stewarding.

These separate areas must be clearly defined, and enclosed. A detailed plan of the layout of the various areas should also be posted and made available to interested parties (e.g. Athletes, Chefs d'Equipe). In addition to the specific areas required a grazing area should also be provided.

3.2 Warm-up Area

At many events the schooling and warm-up areas may be the same. If not, this area is defined as the area where the Athletes can warm-up and prepare the horses starting in the competition.

Its characteristics should be appropriate to the discipline and sufficiently large to accommodate all horses due to start within 30 minutes. When open, this area requires priority stewarding control.

3.3 Collecting Ring

The collecting ring is an area where horses perform final warm-up preparations immediately prior to their entry into the competition arena. Tack and/or equipment checks may also be carried out there.

4. STEWARDING AT INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

4.1 Prior to the Event

Prior to the event the Chief Steward should meet with the OC to establish a budget, to ascertain and ensure the availability of communication equipment (e.g. walkie talkie radios), and to organize the facilities, such as stabling, on-site accommodation and sanitation facilities for grooms. The OC must give him a copy of the event schedule, and inform him of any special arrangements or requirements.

If possible the Chief Steward should visit the event site to discuss plans for the layout of the relevant infrastructure.

4.2 During the Event

Throughout the event, all areas to which horses have access on the show grounds must be supervised by the stewarding team. All restricted areas designated for use by Athletes, grooms and horses, as well as exercise areas when in use, must be controlled.

The position of the Chief Steward at an event is of great importance. He ensures that the rules and regulations are respected, especially those concerning the welfare of the horse, fairness in competition, overall security and welfare of all participants and correct behavior towards others. He is responsible for keeping up to date with all rules and regulations.

The OC must regard the Chief Steward as an important official and provide the appropriate support to all Stewards and assist them at all times in the performance of their duties. The OC must keep the Chief Steward informed at all times of any information relevant to his duties, and invite him to all technical and other relevant meetings.

The following matters should be addressed and agreed upon by the Chief Steward and the OC:

- Establishment of an efficient stewarding team with well-defined tasks;
- Stable management, security, disaster planning and designated spokesperson;
- Treatment, isolation and Medical Control Program stables;
- If required, an area with WC for the testing of Athletes for prohibited substances;
- Clear instructions for all security personnel;
- Establishment of a timetable for schooling and warm-up areas;
- Identification system for access to the restricted areas under the control of the Chief Steward.
- Identification system of horses (head/bridle numbers)

4.3 Arrival of Horses

Upon arrival, the reception of horses and horse trailers must be strictly and efficiently organized so that horses can be stabled and made comfortable as soon as possible. Parking facilities, loading and unloading areas need to be clearly defined and indicated. If an examination has been scheduled, the examining Veterinarians may need assistance in the collection of horse passports or to accompany horses requiring special attention such as treatment or isolation to the appropriate areas (Annex VII – Vet. Examinations).

4.4 Stables and Stable Security

Prior to arrival of the horses, the Chief Steward must ensure that stabling facilities are prepared with stables designated by country or Athlete, and that sufficient bedding and fodder is available. He must also ensure that wash and manure areas are suitably located and easy to find.

Round the clock stable security must be provided in accordance with relevant FEI Regulations. The access of all persons to the stables must be strictly controlled and only those wearing the proper accreditation may enter the stable area. The OC must supply each horse at all international events with a head/bridle number upon their arrival so that it can be identified at all times when outside of its stable.

The OC must establish a clear identification system to enable stewards and security personnel to easily distinguish those authorized to enter the stable and any other restricted areas. Stewards are required to perform random patrols of the stables on a regular basis, to ensure that the safety and well being of the horses is maintained. (VR 1005.2.5.2). If authorized by the Chief Steward, or upon the request of the OC, visitors may enter restricted areas but they must be accompanied at all times by a steward.

One steward and one treating veterinarian must be available 24 hours a day.

Stables should be officially closed at night and the security team or stewards on duty should keep a list of all authorized people entering during this period, noting times of entry and exit and reason for visiting. A signature should be obtained from those entering the stable during this period (Annex XII - Night control of stables). It is recommended that all such persons entering the stable during this time are escorted by a member of the security team or by a steward.

A list of names and contact details of the grooms, Athletes, Chefs d'Equipe and/or Persons Responsible should be obtained for each horse. Forms with this information should be printed and posted on each stable, and the stable manager, the stewards and the security team should be in possession of this information.

A notice/information board must be set up near the stable manager's office or other appropriate location such as the entrance to the stables. Time schedules, maps, emergency contact numbers and other important information should be posted there.

4.5 Organization of Veterinary Inspection - (Annex VIII – Vet. Inspections)

The first inspection should take place on the day before the first competition. This and any reinspection must take place before the horse is allowed to compete.

A timetable must be prepared for teams/individuals, which should be posted and distributed to Chefs d'Equipe and Persons Responsible. The inspection area must be prepared in cooperation with the Veterinary Delegate.

Horses must be presented in a bridle or head collar. Rugs, boots, bandages, etc. are not permitted.

Ideally one steward should be in the stable area to ensure horses leave on time for the inspection. A second steward should be in the waiting area to ensure horses are inspected in the correct order. A third should assist in the holding area. A fourth should assist the veterinarian with the passports. Make sure that the presence of several stallions in the waiting area does not create a safety risk.

4.6 Event Officials - (Annex II – Organigram)

The Chief Steward must establish direct contact with the:

Event Director
Event Secretary
Ground Jury President
Foreign Judge
Appeal Committee President (when present)
Technical Delegate
Veterinary Commission President
Veterinary Delegate
Treating Veterinarian
Testing Veterinarian (MCP Vet)
Medical Service
Safety and Security personnel
Farrier

If not provided by the OC, he should draw up a list of contact numbers for these people.

4.6.1 Medication Control of Horses (MCP)

At any event where testing is to take place, the Testing Official (MCP Testing Veterinarian or the Veterinary Delegate) will require the assistance of stewards with testing. In most cases, the Steward will be asked to notify the rider (at the moment of leaving the arena) that the horse will be tested and accompany the horse thereafter until the sample has been collected. It is essential to not let the horse out of sight until collection took place. Please keep in mind that the cooperation of all involved is required to create a smooth procedure; for example, testing horses between competition rounds is normally not done, as it creates adverse reactions by the Athletes. It is most helpful if the Steward allocated to testing is familiar with the procedure, so that testing can be as efficient and smooth as possible. It is most informative to read the Manual for Testing, to be fully aware of what the correct procedure is (FEI website/Veterinary/Medication Control)

Detail information of cooperation is needed.

4.6.2 Medication Control of riders (WADA)

Testing of Athletes, if carried out at an FEI event, is done under the rules of WADA (World Anti Doping Agency). This means that WADA Officials will carry out the testing instead of FEI Officials,

as is the case for horses. However, just as in testing of horses, the assistance of Stewards may be requested to ensure a smooth, efficient .

5. MISCELLANEOUS

5.1 Public

For safety reasons, the public must be separated and kept away from the areas where horses transit and exercise. The entire event area should be patrolled randomly.

5.2 Footing

The footing of all exercise areas is of great importance. Horses spend much more time in schooling areas than in the competition arena. The OC must be prepared to improve the footing (watering, sand, etc), and even move to another area if this is available should the footing of the designated areas become or be considered inadequate.

5.3 Timetable for exercising areas

Timetables for the use of exercise areas must be established, posted and adhered to. Changes can be made, but must be announced as soon as possible. Whenever possible, flexibility is required as is sensitivity to reasonable requests.

6. General Regulations

The following are excerpts some of the more important articles in the General Regulations which apply to stewarding:

Art. 135 - Advertising and publicity on competitors and horses

Art. 142 - Abuse of Horse

Art. 155 - Stewards

Art. 163 - Protests

Art. 164 - Reports

Art. 165 - Appeals

Art. 169 - Penalties (see below for warning cards)

6.1 Advertising and publicity on competitors and horses (GR Article 135)

1. 1. At all Events, except Regional and Olympic Games under the patronage of the IOC (see Olympic Regulations for Equestrian Events at Olympic Games), Athletes may wear the identification (name and/or logo) of the manufacturer of clothing and equipment or as an alternative that of a sponsor as outlined below:

1.1. Identification of the Manufacturer

1.1.1. While present in the competition area and during the prize-giving ceremonies the identification of the manufacturer of the clothing and equipment may appear only once per item and may appear on a surface area not exceeding:

a) 3 cm² for clothing and equipment;

b) 50 cm² on each side of carriages.

1.1.2. If the manufacturers of clothing and equipment act as sponsors, the provisions under paragraph 1.2 of this article apply.

1.2. Identification of Sponsors

1.2.1. While present in the competition area and during the prize-giving ceremonies the name and/or logo of the individual's sponsor(s) and/or team sponsor(s) may appear on a surface area not exceeding:

a) 400 cm² on each side of carriages and vaulting back pads;

b) 200 cm² on each side of the saddle cloth;

c) 80cm² only once on jackets or top garments at the height of breast pockets except during test of Eventing or Endurance Events;

f) 16 cm² on both sides of the shirt collar;

1.2.1.1. OCs of FEI Championships may state in the schedule that such logos are not permitted, with the exception of the names and logos of the team sponsors under the limitations of 135.1.2.1.

1.2.1.2. OCs of CIOs may state in the schedule that such logos are not permitted in Nations Cup classes, with the exception of the names and logos of the team sponsors under the limitations of GR135.1.2.1.

1.2.3. The OC may display the name and/or logo of a competition and/or event sponsor(s) on members of the arena party and on the numbers worn by Athletes and on stable rugs while

present in the competition area and during the prize-giving ceremonies at all FEI events. The size of name and/or logo on the Athlete's number shall not exceed 100 cm².

2. No advertisement or publicity other than logos defined in paragraph 1 above may be displayed on any Athlete, Official, horse or carriage while present in any competition arena or during the performance. However, Athletes inspecting the course may wear the logo of their sponsor within a frame not exceeding 400 cm² on the front and back of their top garments and within a frame not exceeding 50 cm² on head gear.

3. For the purposes of this article, the competition area shall include all areas where the Athlete is being judged or his horse is undergoing a horse/veterinary inspection. It shall not include collecting rings.

6.2 Abuse of Horses (GR Article 142)

No person may abuse a horse during an event or at any other time.

"Abuse" means an action or omission which causes or is likely to cause pain or unnecessary discomfort to a horse, including without limitation any of the following:

- 1.1 To whip or beat a horse excessively;
- 1.2 To subject a horse to any kind of electric shock device;
- 1.3 To use spurs excessively or persistently;
- 1.4 To jab the horse in the mouth with the bit or any other device;
- 1.5 To compete using an exhausted, lame or injured horse;
- 1.6 To "rap" a horse.
- 1.7 To abnormally sensitise or desensitise any part of a horse;
- 1.8 To leave a horse without adequate food, drink or exercise

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 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.

6.3 Stewards (GR Article 155)

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:

- 3.1 assist the Athletes in conducting reasonable training;
- 3.2 intervene in time in order to prevent any abuse of horse by Athletes, grooms, owners or any other person;
- 3.3 intervene in order to prevent any contravention of the Statutes, GRs or Sport Rules or of the common principles of behavior, fairness and accepted standards of sportsmanship;
- 3.4 be familiar and assist with medication control procedures.

6.4 Protests (GR Article 163)

1. Protests may be lodged against any person or body involved in any capacity in an international event or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the FEI including for failure to observe the Statutes, GRs or Sport Rules or violation of the common principles of behavior, fairness, or accepted standards of sportsmanship, whether occurring during or in connection with an international event or at any other time.
2. Protests may only be lodged by Presidents of NFs, Officials, Chefs d'Equipe or, if a Chef d'Equipe is not present, by a Person Responsible or a Team Veterinarian responsible for horses taking part in the event, with the exception of protests for abuse which may be lodged by any person or body.
3. Protests must be lodged with the Ground Jury during its period of jurisdiction for failing to observe the Statutes, GRs or Sport Rules in the organization or conduct of a competition, including the matters referred to in paragraph 7 below. Protests for other matters must be lodged with the Appeal Committee during its period of jurisdiction or with the Ground Jury if there is no Appeal Committee.
4. Protests regarding matters which have not occurred during or in direct connection with an international event or which were not known until after the end of the event, shall be reported to the Secretary General and dealt with by the FEI Tribunal. A case shall only be deemed to occur in direct connection with an event if it occurs during the journey towards the event or, after arrival, including during the period of quarantine, training or acclimatisation.
5. Protests lodged with the Secretary General for referral to the FEI Tribunal should be received by the Secretary General not later than 14 days after the end of the event.
6. Protests must be in writing, signed by the authorised person making the protest, and presented personally to the President of the Ground Jury, to the President of the Appeal Committee or sent to the Secretary General, as the case may be, together with any supporting evidence, names of witnesses and the necessary deposit.
7. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, protests against any of the following matters may only be lodged with the Ground Jury and within the following time limits and a decision by the Ground Jury in these matters is a prerequisite to a right of appeal to the Appeal Committee:
 - 7.1. Protests concerning the eligibility of an Athlete or horse or to the conditions of the arena: not later than 30 minutes before the start of the relevant competition;
 - 7.4. Protests concerning irregularities or incidents during a competition, or the classification of a competition: not later than 30 minutes after the announcement of the results.
8. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the Secretary General may, in special circumstances which – in his sole discretion – warrant a decision, refer to the FEI Tribunal a protest against any person or body made by any person or body or on his own initiative, at any time, in regard to any matter and even without the payment of a deposit.
9. Any person making a protest should, if possible, secure witnesses to the incident and any other form of evidence, and either bring them to the body before whom the protest is lodged, or obtains written statements from them, duly signed, together with their names and addresses.
10. The Foreign Judge, Technical Delegate, Veterinary Delegate and Foreign Veterinary Delegate must report to the Secretary General all acts or omissions constituting a protest (without a deposit).

6.5 Reports (GR Article 164)

1. Officials are required to send reports to the Secretary General at the conclusion of events, in accordance with these GRs and the applicable Sport Rules. Matters giving rise to Protests must be included in such reports.

6.6 Appeals (GR Article 165)

1. An Appeal may be lodged by any person or body with a legitimate interest against any decision made by any person or body authorised under the Statutes, GRs or Sport Rules, provided it is admissible (see paragraph 2 below):

1.1. With the Appeal Committee (or with the FEI Tribunal if there is no Appeal Committee) against decisions by the Ground Jury.

1.2. With the FEI Tribunal through the Secretary General against decisions by the Appeal Committee or by one member of the FEI Tribunal;

1.3. With the CAS against decisions by the FEI Tribunal. The person or body lodging such an Appeal shall inform the Secretary General and provide him with copies of the Appeal papers.

2. An Appeal is NOT admissible:

2.1. Against decisions by the Ground Jury in cases covered by Art. 159.6.1-4 (or in cases in relation to the arena, if there is no Appeal Committee);

2.2. Against decisions by the Appeal Committee of Appeals arising from decisions made by the Ground Jury.

2.3. If there is no Appeal Committee, against decisions by the FEI Tribunal on Appeals from decisions made by the Ground Jury.

3. Appeals to the Appeal Committee must be in writing, signed and accompanied by supporting evidence in writing or the presence of one or more witnesses and must be lodged not later than 1 hour after the decision of the Ground Jury.

4. If there is no Appeal Committee, appeals to the FEI Tribunal must be in writing, signed and accompanied by supporting evidence in writing or the presence of one or more witnesses and must reach the Secretary General not later than 14 days after the end of the event. So far as competitions are concerned, the right of appeal is limited to questions of eligibility of an Athlete or horse and questions involving the interpretation of the Sport Rules.

5. Appeals to the FEI Tribunal must be dispatched to the Secretary General and signed by the appellant or his authorized agent and accompanied by supporting evidence in writing or the presence of one or more witnesses at a designated hearing and must reach the Secretary General within 30 days of the date on which the Secretary General's notification of the earlier decision was sent.

6.1. Appeals to the CAS together with supporting documents must be dispatched to the CAS Secretariat pursuant to the procedural rules of the CAS Code of Sports-related arbitration:

6.2. So as to reach the CAS within 30 days of the date on which the Secretary General's notification of the FEI Tribunal decision was received by the National Federation of the Person Responsible;

6.3. A copy of the statement of appeal should be sent concurrently to the Secretary General;

6.4. Appeals reaching the CAS after the time limits as indicated above will not be considered.

7. No new evidence may be presented on appeal, other than in circumstances where it is shown that such new evidence could not have been obtained, with reasonable diligence, prior to the hearing before the first instance.

6.7 Penalties (GR Article 169)

1. In deciding on the appropriate penalties to be imposed, the following factors shall be taken into consideration, together with any other relevant factors:

1.1. Whether the action or omission resulted in an unfair advantage to the offender or a Athlete;

1.2. Whether the action or omission resulted in a material disadvantage to any other person or body involved;

1.3. Whether the action or omission involved the mistreatment of horses;

1.4. Whether the action or omission affected the dignity or integrity of any person involved in the sport;

1.5. Whether the action or omission involved fraud, violence or abuse or similar criminal acts.

1.6. Whether the action or omission was deemed to be deliberate.

2. An oral or written warning is appropriate in cases of minor violations or contraventions committed unintentionally and without significant consequences.

3. A fine is appropriate particularly in cases where the offender has acted negligently.

4. Disqualification is appropriate when it is specified in the Statutes, GRs or Sport Rules, or if the circumstances require immediate action.

4.1. Disqualification from a competition means that the Athlete and horse or horses concerned-even should they change ownership are removed from the list of starters and the classification and includes the forfeiture of prize money won in that particular competition.

4.2. Disqualification from an event means that the Athlete and horse or horses concerned-even should they change ownership may take no further part in that event and it may include (in addition to what is mandated under paragraph 4.1) the forfeiture of any prize money won in previous competitions at that event where this is provided for in the Statutes, GRs or Sport Rules.

5. A suspension, on such terms and subject to conditions as the FEI Tribunal may impose, is appropriate in cases of intentional or very negligent violations or contravention. In certain cases suspensions may be automatic under the Statutes, GRs or Sport Rules.

5.1. Suspension must be for a stated period and during that period the person, horse or body suspended may take no part in competitions or events as a Athlete, horse or official or in the organization of, or participation in, any event under the jurisdiction of the FEI or any event of the jurisdiction of an NF in accordance with the Statutes Art. 37.

5.2. In deciding when any suspension will commence, the appropriate body shall, in order to achieve a just penalty, have regard to the gravity of the offense.

6.1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary indicated in paragraphs 3 to 5 above, the penalties provided for in the EADMCRs will be applicable in cases falling under EADMCR provisions.

6.2. Abuse of horses in any form (rapping, abnormal sensitization or desensitization of limbs, banned schooling methods etc.) shall entail a fine of up to 15,000.- and/or a suspension of a minimum of 3 months up to life;

6.3. Incorrect behavior towards event officials or any other party connected with the event (other rider, journalist, public etc.) shall entail a fine of CHF 200.- to 10,000.- and/or a suspension of a minimum of 3 months up to 12 months;

6.4. Fraud of any kind, violence and other acts defined as criminal by the national law prevailing at the event shall entail a fine of CHF 1,000.- to 15,000.- and/or a suspension of a minimum of one month up to life.

7.1. In cases of offenses mentioned in paragraphs 6.2 and 6.3 above and which are of a less serious nature, the President of the Ground Jury, the President of the Appeal Committee and the Chief Steward, instead of instituting the procedures foreseen in the legal system, may deliver to the Person Responsible a yellow warning card, either by hand or by any other suitable means.

7.2. Should the same Person Responsible receive one more yellow warning card at the same or any other international event within one year of the delivery of the first yellow card, the Person Responsible shall be automatically suspended for a period of two (2) months immediately following the event at which the Person Responsible is competing. The Secretary General shall be responsible to notify the Person Responsible of such suspension..

8. The penalty imposed in any given case can consist of a combination of fine, suspension and disqualification. The amount of a fine and the duration of a suspension shall be decided according to the guidelines mentioned in paragraph 6 above and to the circumstances of the case.

9. All fines imposed by anybody under the Legal System are due to the FEI. They must not be paid to the OC or any other body but must be paid to the FEI on receipt of a demand. Any person who has not paid a fine within 30 days of receiving a demand for payment will be automatically suspended until the fine is paid. If fines are inadvertently paid to the OC or any other person such fines shall be remitted to the FEI.

10. Decisions of the FEI Tribunal may also impose on unsuccessful parties the payment of costs borne by the FEI for the judicial procedure in the amount of CHF 500.- to 7,500.-. In addition, a party may be ordered to pay further costs not exceeding CHF 10,000.- if the costs of the procedures borne by the FEI have been increased by conducting a hearing or by excessive prolongation of the procedures or other exceptional cause. In the interests of fairness, the cost to the FEI of any hearing which is held in conjunction with other hearings or with an administrative meeting of the FEI Tribunal shall be separately calculated.

ANNEXES

- I - Report Form
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