
FEI STEWARDS MANUAL



ANNEXES
Edition 2012 – Updated April 2019



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ANNEX I –CHIEF STEWARD REPORT

MODIFIED / UPDATED November 2018

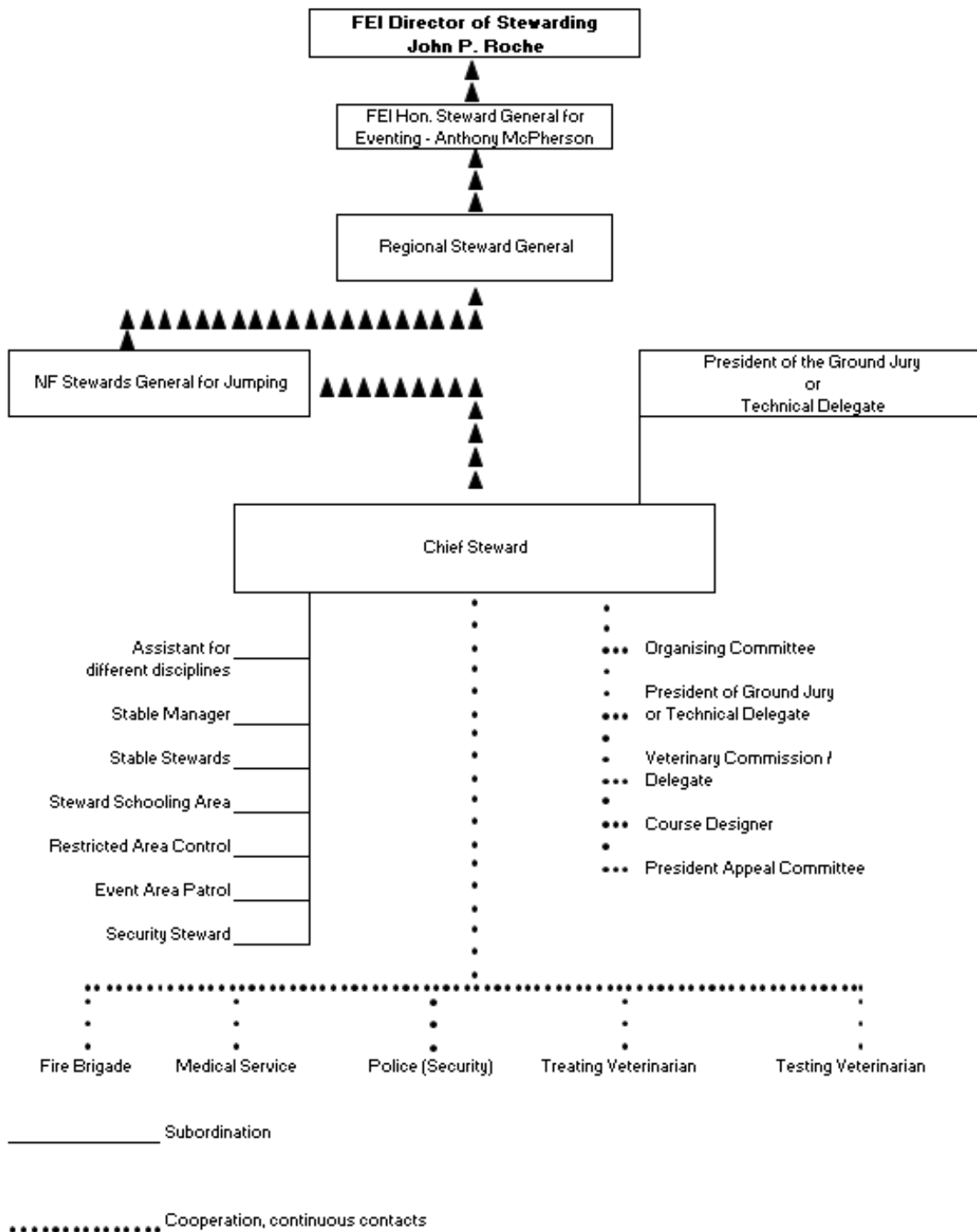
To be sent back to FEI HQ Lausanne the latest the week after the Event with copy to NF Chief Steward Eventing.

The updated document can be found here on [FEI Website](#).



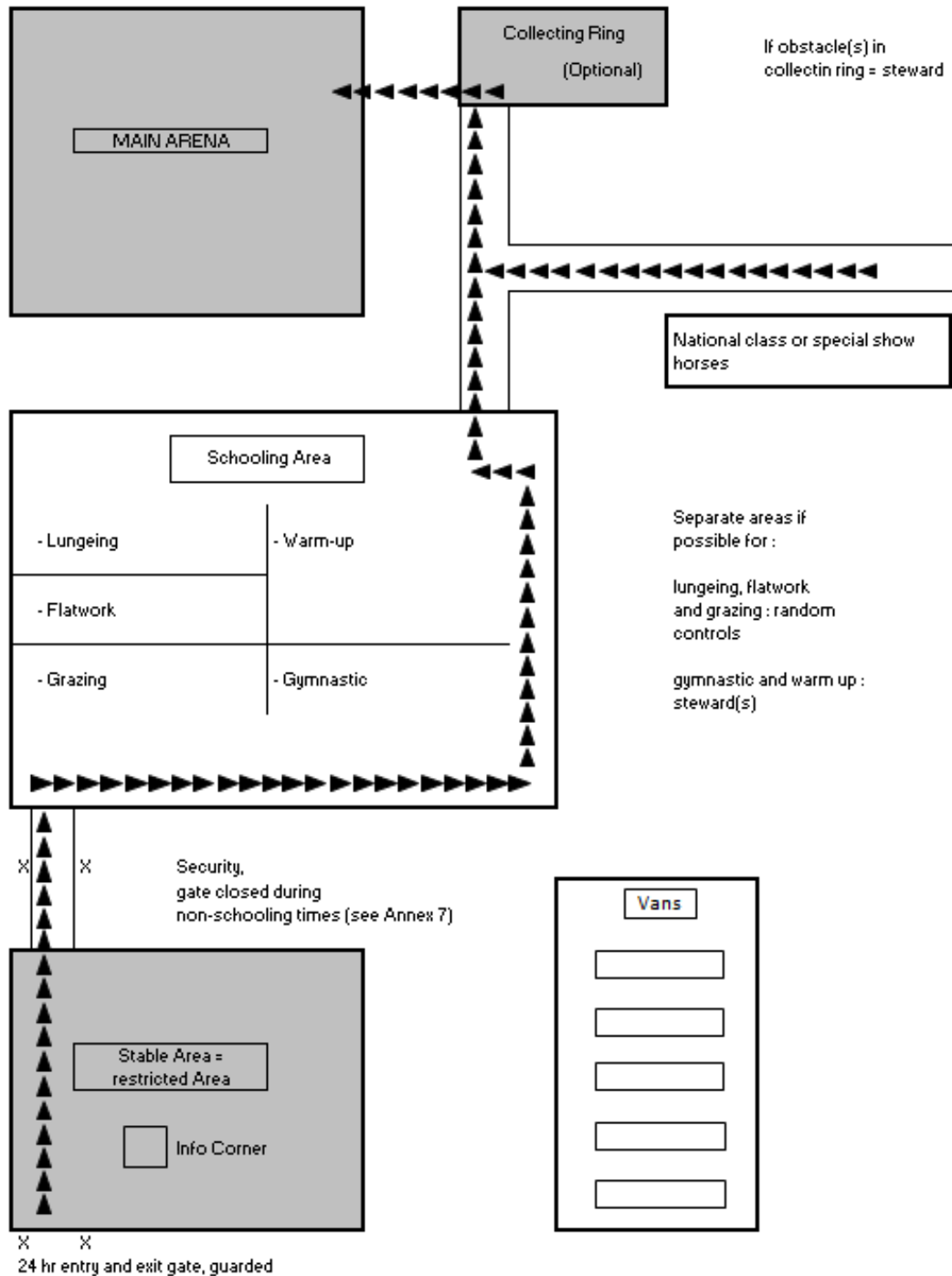
NNEX II – THE POSITION OF THE CHIEF STEWARD

THE POSITION OF CHIEF STEWARD



ANNEX III – SITE LAYOUT

SITE LAYOUT (example)





ANNEX IV– STABLE INFORMATION CARD

STABLE INFORMATION CARD	
Name of <u>Horse</u> :
...	
ID # of <u>Horse</u> :
...	
Gender of <u>Horse</u> :
...	
Name of Person <u>Responsible</u> :
Telephone <u>Number</u> :
Name of <u>Groom</u> :
Telephone <u>Number</u> :



ANNEX V – EXERCISE AREAS TIMETABLING

The information below may serve as an example of things to consider:

How to contact Chief Steward:.....

Gallop Track Open daily 08.00 – 09.00 and 16.30 – 17.30, and all day on Saturday. Anybody wishing to make use of this facility outside these times should contact the Chief Steward.

Familiarisation with Dressage Area.

Wednesday 18.00 – 19.00 for horses with dressage test on Thursday.

Thursday 18.00 – 19.00 for horses with dressage test on Friday.

Exercise areas 1 and 2 (see plan of site) are open for general exercise and working in during daylight hours. An area has been marked off for lungeing, maximum 3 horses at a time.

Jumping Exercise

Thursday 12.30 – 13.30 and 17.00 – 18.00.

Friday 12.30 – 13.30 and 15.00 – 16.30.

Anybody wishing to make use of this facility outside these times should contact the Chief Steward.

Dressage Test

During the dressage Test, the final warm-up ring is available to the next 2 horses only.

Tack check will be performed after the test unless specifically requested.

Jumping Test

There will be two fences in the final collecting ring – maximum 2 horses.

NOTE: As warm-up and exercise can be required for different disciplines at the same time, it is essential to ensure that directions and information are clear and published as early as possible.



ANNEX VI – ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY ON ATHLETES AND HORSES

It is very useful for a Steward to have with him templates of the various sizes of advertising permitted so as to be able quickly to measure.

For ease of reference, we give below the text of the relevant Article in our Rules.

Art. 541 Advertising and Publicity on Athletes and Horses.

Subject to the provisions of Art. 135 of the General Regulations, the manufacturer logo can appear, specifically for Eventing:

At all Events, except Regional and Olympic Games under the patronage of the IOC, Athletes may wear clothing and use equipment (including, but not limited to, riding equipment) which identify the manufacturer, the Athlete's sponsor(s), the Athlete's team sponsor(s), the NF's sponsor(s), the Athlete's nation, and/or the Athlete himself, but only under the specific conditions set forth below:

Identification of a Non-Sponsor Manufacturer:

While present in the Competition area and during the prize-giving ceremonies names or logos identifying a non-sponsoring manufacturer of the clothing and equipment may appear only once per item of clothing, and/or equipment and solely on a surface area not exceeding 3cm² (maximum 1cm high, maximum 3cm wide) for clothing and equipment.

Identification of Sponsors:

While present in the Competition area and during the prize-giving ceremonies the name and/or logo of the Athlete's sponsor(s), his team sponsor(s) and/or his NF's sponsor(s) may appear on a surface area not exceeding:

- 200cm² on each side of saddle cloth;
- 80cm² on each of the two sides of jackets or top garment at the height of breast pockets for Jumping Events, Dressage Events and for Jumping and Dressage tests of Eventing;
- 80cm² only once lengthwise on the left leg of the riding breeches during the [Dressage](#), Cross Country and Jumping tests of Eventing. In any case, the surface area on the riding breeches should be dedicated to the visibility of the following only: the Athlete's name, identification of the Athlete's nationality, the name and/or logo of the Athlete's sponsor(s), his team sponsor(s) and/or his NF's sponsor(s);
- 16cm² on both sides of the shirt collar;
- Either 200cm² on one arm of jackets or top garment or one 100cm² on each arm of jackets or top garment for the Cross-Country test of Eventing;
- 125cm² in the middle of the hard hat for the Jumping Events and for the Jumping and Cross Country tests of Eventing;
- 75cm² for the logo on ear hoods in Dressage, Cross Country, and Jumping Test of Eventing.



Athletes shall wear the official clothing of their NF throughout all stages of competition (team and individual) during the FEI Championships and/or CIOs. Should a NF not have an official clothing, the Athlete(s) of such NF shall be entitled to wear their own clothing, subject to the relevant Discipline Rules and requirements of this Article.

The OC may display the name and/or logo of a Competition and/or Event sponsor(s) on members of the OC crew present in the competition area and on numbers present on front and back of the bibs worn by Athletes during the Cross-Country tests of Eventing, as well as on stable rugs when they are in the Competition area and during the prize-giving ceremonies at all FEI Events. The size of name and/or logo on Athlete's number shall not exceed 100cm².

Athlete's National identification:

While present in the Competition area and during the prize-giving ceremonies the name or logo of the Athlete's nation, its national symbol and/or its national flag, and/or the Athlete's NF logo or name may appear on a surface area not exceeding:

- A reasonable size on each of the 2 sides of jackets or top garment, at the height of breast pockets [and on the collar](#) for Jumping and Dressage tests of Eventing.
- 200cm² on each side of saddle cloth.
- Either 200cm² on one arm of jackets or top garment or 100cm² on each arm of jackets or top garment for the Cross Country tests of Eventing;
- Vertically in the middle part of the hard hat for the Jumping Events;
- Vertically in the middle part of the protective head gear of Dressage;
- Vertically in the middle part of the protective head gear of Eventing, national colours may appear on the entire surface of such protective headgear.

In any case, the Athlete's national identification can be combined in the same surface area with the name and/or logo of the Athlete's sponsor(s), his team sponsor(s) and/or the NF's sponsor(s) as long as their presence and visibility are in compliance with the surface areas mentioned in paragraph. 135.2.2.1. and Art. 135.2.3.1 of the General Regulations.

For Championship and Official team competitions Cross Country test, members of the national teams are required to use national identification colours for equipment, dress and saddle pads to clearly identify and differentiate visually the competing countries. Colours and pattern are to be registered in advance with the FEI.

[The Athlete's national flag or the Official three letter IOC abbreviation for the nation may appear on the back of the Athlete's jacket for Jumping centred between the shoulders. The top of the flag, or the three letter abbreviation \(as applicable\) must be placed 4cm below the collar. The flag may not be more than 25cm wide, with a height in proportion to the width; the three letter IOC abbreviation must appear in standard IOC typeface and not exceed a height of 8 cm."](#)



Note 2019: All Athletes and horses should wear a minimum of one item with national identification per Athlete and Horse

~~**Note:** NFs may submit their colors/flags as from 1st January 2018, for all team competitions. These items may be used during 2018.
By the end of September 2018, colors and patterns must be sent to FEI. Full implementation as from 1st January 2019.~~

Athlete's Name:

While present in the Competition area and during the prize-giving ceremonies the Athlete's name may appear on a surface area not exceeding 80cm² only once on the left leg of the riding breeches during the Jumping and Cross Country tests of Eventing.

Unless otherwise specified in this Article, no advertisement or publicity is permitted on any Athlete, Official, Horse, or riding equipment while present in any Competition area or during the performance. However, Athletes inspecting the course may wear the logo of their sponsor, their team sponsor(s), and/or of their NF's sponsor(s) and/or their nationality within a frame not exceeding 400cm² on the front and back of their top garments and within a frame not exceeding 50cm² on head gear.

Unless otherwise provided in the Sport Rules, advertising may appear on obstacles, fences and on the sides of the arena provided any applicable broadcast, internet, or similar law or agreement permits such advertising. For example, specifications for sponsored obstacles/fences are covered in Sport Rules.

Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the FEI, for the purpose of this Article, the Competition area shall include all areas where the Athlete is being judged or his/her Horse is undergoing a Horse inspection. It shall not include collecting rings and start and finish box.

The Chief Steward is responsible for ensuring that the above provisions are respected by Athletes before entering the arena. Athletes not complying with the above will not be permitted to enter the arena during competition. An official clothing approved by a NF not complying with the requirements of this Article will not be authorised by the FEI.



ANNEX VII (PART I) – JUMPING IN EXERCISE / SCHOOLING AREAS

It is important to remember that all exercise areas are different in size, type of footing and jump material provided. Furthermore, the ability of horse and rider must always be taken into consideration when deciding what is permitted and not permitted during preparation. Athletes are fully responsible for any jump taken by their horse and any action deemed not in the best interest of the horse must not be allowed.

Arena, Schooling Areas and Practice Obstacles (JRs Art. 201)

1. Practice Obstacles

Within the schooling area, the OC must provide a minimum of one vertical and one spread obstacle. The ground has to be in a proper condition for the training of horses. If there are many athletes and there is sufficient space, additional obstacles should be provided. All obstacles must be constructed and flagged according to the rules. The schooling area should be large enough to provide sufficient room for the training of all horses due to start within 30min (20 competitors). Too much space should be avoided as this may lead to reduced control.

- 1.1 The use of obstacle material not provided by the OC is forbidden under Penalty of Disqualification and/or Fine (JRs Art. 242.2.6 and 240.2.5) The use of personal material limited to water trays or simulation water trays may be requested. Any such material must initially receive the authorization of the Chief Steward and subsequently be approved in writing by the OC prior to its use. Such material must be made available to all Athletes participating in the Competition in question from at least 45 minutes before the start of that Competition until the last horse in that Competition has left the warm up. The above is permitted only if at least three obstacles are provided by the OC.
- 1.2 Obstacles may only be jumped in the direction in which they are flagged. Flags may not be interchanged without the permission of the Chief Steward.
- 1.3 Poles must be:
 - In cups at both ends – if horizontal;
 - With one end on the ground of both ends in cups – if diagonal;
 - Or totally on the ground.
- 1.4 No part of a practice obstacles may be physically held or touched by any person.
- 1.5 Poles must be able to fall easily when hit.



- 1.6 If a pole is placed on the lip of a cup it must be placed on the far side of the cup. It is also possible to place a pole on the top of the part of a cup that is inserted into the wings (reference Annex VI+ Supplement for more information). Both of these actions are also allowed at the front pole of a spread obstacle only if it does not cause the front pole to be higher than the back pole (i.e. offset). However, the back pole of a spread obstacle may **only** be placed on the back lip of a cup, **not** on the part of the cup inserted into the wing.
- 1.7 Ground-lines are not compulsory. However, if they are used they must be placed either directly underneath the first part of the obstacle or up to 1.00m away on the take off side. If there is a ground line on the take-off side of the obstacle, a ground line may be placed on the landing side of the obstacle at an equal distance up to a maximum of 1.00m.
- 1.8 Any obstacles 1.30m or higher must have at least one other horizontal or diagonal or crossed pole(s) in cups on the take-off side of the obstacle, regardless of whether or not a ground line is used. The lower pole(s) must always be below 1.30m and if diagonal or crossed may have one end on the ground.
- 1.9 If crossed poles are used as the top part of an obstacle:
 - They must be able to fall individually;
 - The top ends of the poles cannot be higher than 1.30m and must rest in cups;
 - If a horizontal top pole is placed behind the crossed poles to create a spread obstacle, this pole must be at least 20cm higher than the centre of the crossed poles and must be lower than 1.30m.
- 1.10 It is not permitted to walk Horses over poles when there are elevated or placed in cups at one or both ends. Walking, trotting or cantering over one or a line of poles lying flat on the ground is permitted.
- 1.11 No more than one pole is permitted on the back of a spread.
- 1.12 If there is enough space, placing poles may be used and placed on the ground not closer than 2.50m on the take-off side of a vertical not exceeding 1.30m in height. A placing pole may be used on the landing side not closer than 2.50m when the obstacle is jumped at the trot or 3.00m if at the canter. No placing poles may be used with oxers, either on the take-off side, or on the landing side.



NB: Any pole placed approximately 6 meters or more from an obstacle on either side or on both sides is not considered a placing pole and is therefore allowed to be used with verticals and oxers.

- 1.13 Swedish oxers are not permitted.
- 1.14 The OC may provide material to simulate a water ditch such as a Liverpool. If a Liverpool is supplied:
 - The front of the Liverpool may not be behind the front plane of the obstacle;
 - The back of the Liverpool may not exceed the front plane of the obstacle;
 - If used at a spread the front of the Liverpool may not be more than 1 meter in front of the obstacle.
- 1.15 Nothing (i.e. Blankets or Towels) may be laid over an obstacle.
- 1.16 For competitions where the maximum obstacle height is 1.40m or less, the obstacles in the practice arena may not exceed in height and width ten centimeters more than the actual maximum height and width of the obstacles in the competition in progress. If the obstacle height of the competition in progress is greater than 1.40m, the obstacles in the practice arena may not exceed 1.60m in height and 1.80m in width.
- 1.17 If there is enough space, one or two guiding poles may be used in the practice arena on a vertical obstacle not exceeding 1.30m in height. Guiding poles must not rest on the top pole of the obstacle. If two poles are used, they may be placed diagonally towards the centre of the obstacle or at a 90° angle to the obstacle on each side. If one pole is used, it must be placed at a 90° angle to the obstacle and not more than 1/3 toward the centre of the obstacle.

2. Gymnastic Training

In addition to training over obstacles as per paragraphs 1.2-1.17 above...

- 2.1 Athletes may train their Horses in gymnastic exercises but obstacles used for this purpose may not exceed 1.30m in height. Athletes using such obstacles must not violate the rules against rapping (JRs Art. 243.2.1)
- 2.2 Whenever possible provision should be made for Athletes to exercise and train in the presence of a steward for several hours in the morning. Athletes may change obstacles providing JRs Art. 201.4, 201.5 and 201.6 are not contravened.



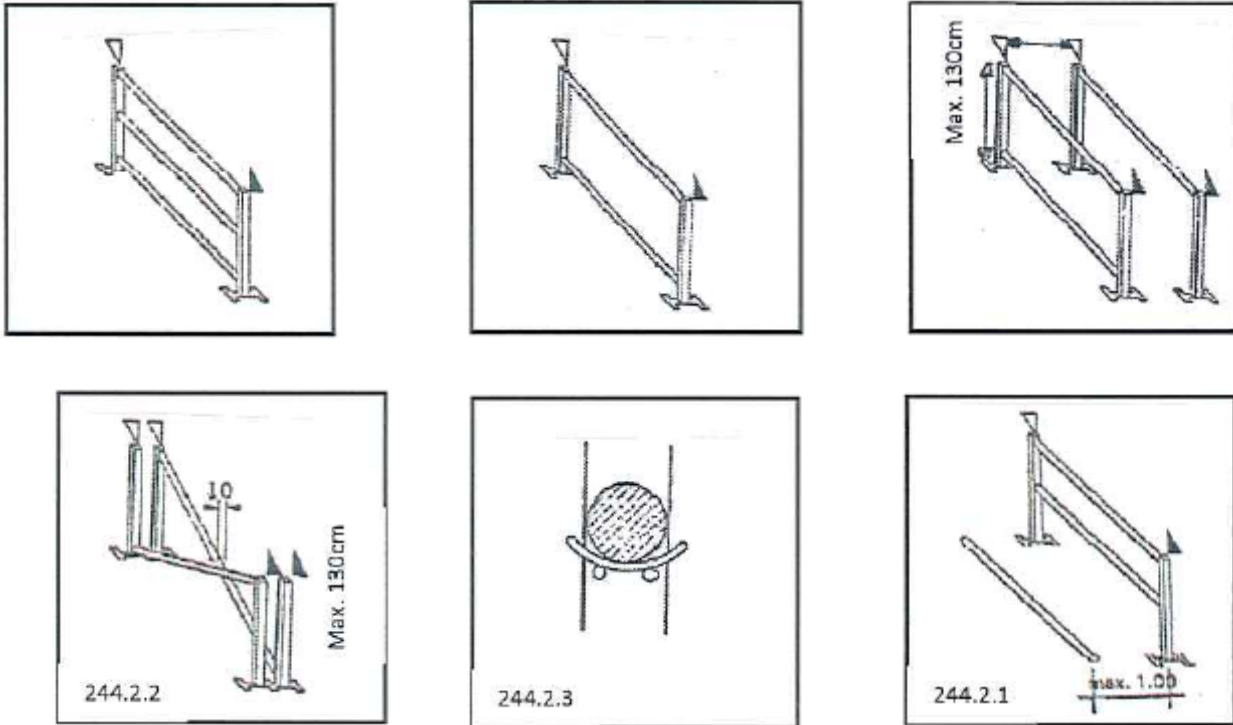
- 2.3 If space and available fence material allows and safety conditions permit, combinations may be built using correct distances. Bounce obstacles (a line of obstacles in succession without a stride in between) may only be used with verticals and may not exceed consist of more than three obstacles with a height not exceeding 1.00m; minimum distance between bounce obstacles is 2.50m., maximum distance is 3.00m.

3. Collecting ring

At events where a small collecting ring adjoining the jumping arena is used, for safety reasons, not more than the next four horses to enter the arena should be permitted to work there at any one time. Both the main practice area and the collecting ring must always be stewarded when in use.

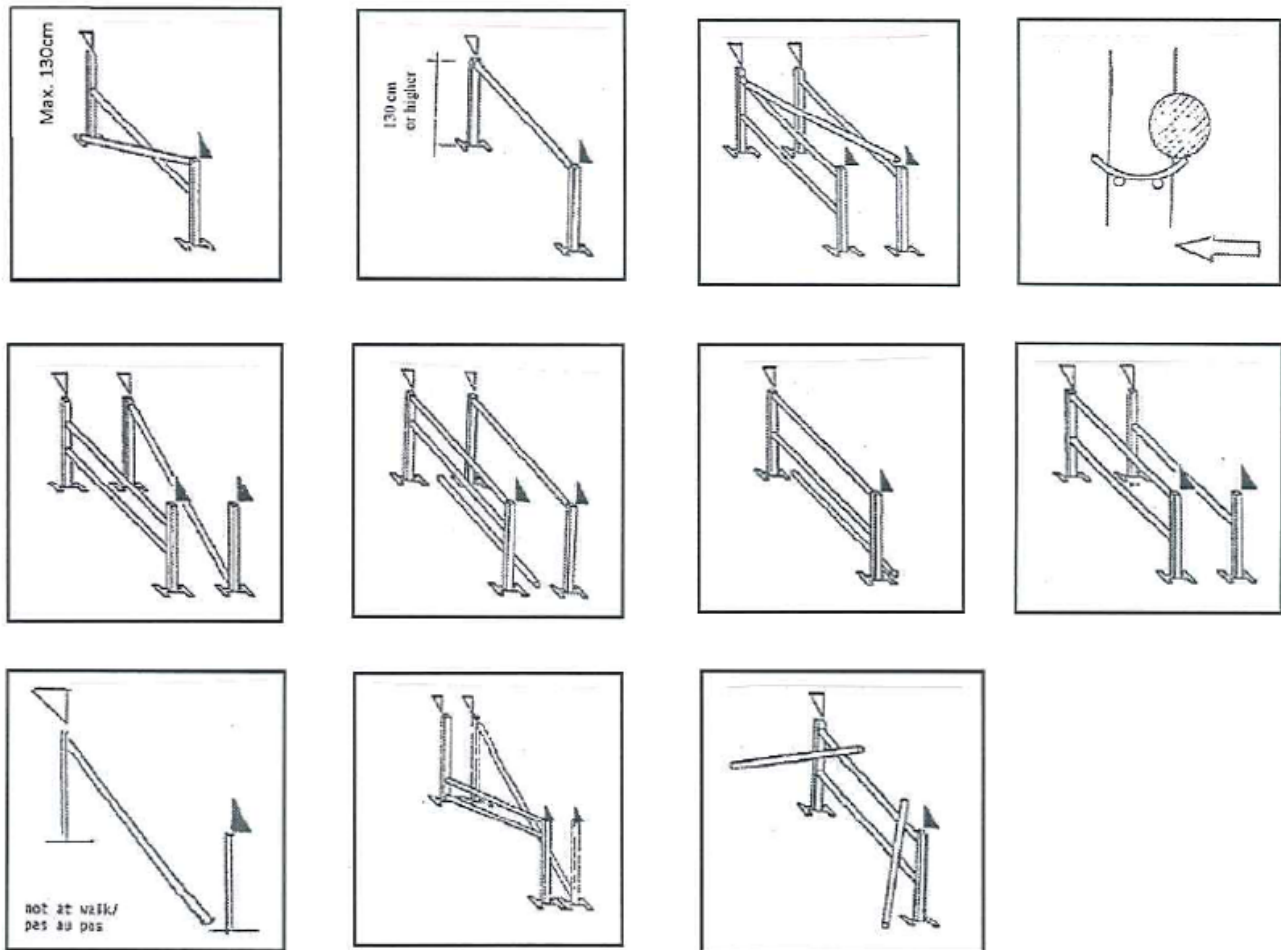
ANNEX VII (PART II) – BUILDING OBSTACLES IN EXERCISE / SCHOOLING AREAS

Right ways:

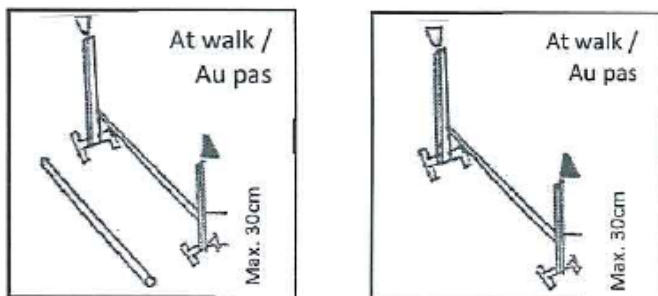


- Combinations are allowed at correct distances
- Never higher than 1.60m, never to exceed the spread of 1.80m for **horses**
- Never higher than 1.35m, never to exceed the spread of 1.45m for **ponies**

Wrong ways:



No walk poles are allowed:



For further reference please refer to the **Annex VI Supplement**.
<http://inside.fei.org/fei/your-role/stewards-manual>



ANNEX VIII – BANDAGE CONTROL

Officials must use at least one disposable glove when checking boots or bandages, and horses' legs, flanks, mouth and nose for the presence of blood. The glove(s) must be changed for each horse.

Stewards are encouraged to take every precaution to ensure their safety, for example by wearing a helmet if they wish to do so, when carrying out boot and bandage controls.

Please refer to the Veterinary Regulations Annex X for the detailed text

1. The control of boots, bandages or tack material for possible welfare issues, 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 after consultation with the TD who may decide to consult with the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate/Veterinary Commission. Generally, horses should only be stopped for this procedure when they are exiting the arena or the practice ring.

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

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

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

5. It is recommended that material for forensic screening (bandages, tape, applied substances, etc.) be kept in a secured plastic bag and be sent, with official barcode labels for identification, to the designated laboratory. The above means that, where possible, a medication control sampling kit should be used for inserting bandage/tape material into the sampling bottles or bags. It is essential that the material be put in a closed bag or sampling bottle as soon as possible, since the substances which had been used could be volatile. It

is strongly advised to make photos or a video recording showing the limbs involved, and to have all written reported material signed by witness (es).

6. A thermographic examination may be made at any inspection according to the FEI Veterinary Regulations, Annex XI, Protocol for Thermography and Clinical Examination.

7. The boots may be weighed (Jumping Rules article 257, 2.3) using calibrated scales; it is useful to make scales available at the stables beforehand and to announce this fact.

8. BOOTS FOR YOUNG HORSES

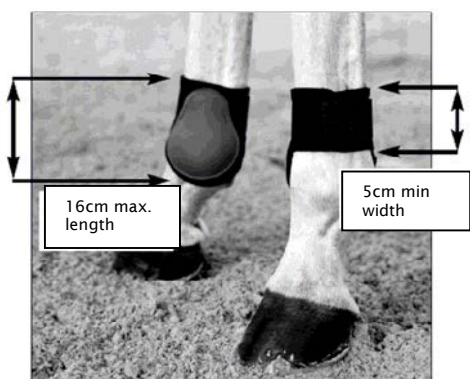
Ref. JRs Art. 257.2.4

For all ~~international iFEI Jumping for Young Horses competitions~~ (five*, six, seven and eight year old horses): ~~All hind leg protections must have a maximum interior length of 16 cm and minimum exterior width of 5 cm.~~

~~* Competitions for five year old horses may only be held at the FEI World Breeding Championships for Young Horses; unless special authorisation has been granted by the FEI.~~

The following criteria must be respected in relation to hind boots worn in the international young horses competitions:

- ~~All hind leg protections must have a maximum interior length of 16 cm and minimum exterior width of 5 cm.~~
- The inside of the ~~protection boot~~ must be smooth that is, the surface must be even and there may not be any pressure points on the inside of the boot; ~~for the avoidance of doubt, stitching on the inside of the protective element that attaches the inner lining to the boot, is permitted.~~ Sheepskin linings are allowed. Only non-elastic Velcro fasteners are permitted; no hooks or straps may be used;
- The rounded ~~rigid protective element~~ part of the ~~protection boot~~ must be placed around the inside of the fetlock;
- No additional elements may be added to or inserted in the boot itself, other than a protective flap, providing it is soft and clearly intended for protection only. Fetlock rings may be used for protective purposes providing they are properly adjusted and providing the total weight of equipment on the horse's leg does not exceed 500 grams (JRs 257.2.3)





The “Kentucky” hind boot (with or without sheep skin), an example pictured below, is allowed in Young Horse competitions:



Note to Stewards: hind boots for Young Horses that have an extra flap for protection should be allowed providing the flap is soft and is clearly intended for protection only.

NB: For the sake of clarity the interpretation of “the inside of the protection must be smooth” referenced in JRs Art. 257.2.4 means there may not be any pressure pads of any kind. Sheepskin linings are allowed.

The following examples pictured below are not allowed in Young Horse competitions:





The same applies to any hind boot that has one or more pressure pads.

[At all FEI Jumping Events for Pony Riders, Children, Amateur Owners and Veterans, only hind boots meeting the following descriptions may be used:](#)

[Boots described in Art. 257.2.4 of the Jumping Rules for FEI Jumping Competitions for Young Horses.](#)

Boots that have a protective element on the inside and outside, that is, double-shell boots that wrap around the back of the fetlock, are permitted providing they meet the following criteria:

- The boot must have a maximum length of 20cm.
- The rounded protective part of the boot must be placed around the fetlock.
- The inside of the boot must be smooth, that is, the surface must be even and there may not be any pressure points on the inside of the boot; for the avoidance of doubt, stitching on the inside of the protective element that attaches the inner lining to the boot, is permitted. Sheepskin linings are allowed.
- The boot must have maximum two elastic fasteners with a minimum width of 2.5cm each. (i.e "mini" double-shell boots with one elastic fastener are allowed). Only the following types of fasteners are permitted:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Stud-type fasteners: straps with holes at the end that fit over a stud;</u> 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Hook-and-eye type fasteners: straps with a hook at the end that fits into an "eyelet".</u> 	

- Fasteners must be one-directional, that is, the fastener must be attached directly from one side of the boot to the other side and may not wrap around the entire boot ; no mechanism permitting the fastener to double back on itself is permitted.
- No additional elements may be added to or inserted in the boot itself.

For implementation as of 1 January 2020: Only hind boots as described in the Jumping Rules Art. 257.2.4 and 257.2.5 may be used at FEI Jumping Events for Juniors, Young Riders and U-25.

For implementation as of 1 January 2021: Only hind boots as described in the Jumping Rules Art. 257.2.4 and 257.2.5 may be used at FEI Jumping Events.

BOOTS – In General

The FEI Jumping Committee has decided, on horse welfare grounds, that hind boots with solid, unyielding pressure points, e.g. hard plastic blocks under the lining as per the photos below, are not permitted to be used anywhere on the show grounds.

The use of such boots leads to disqualification of the athlete.



Hind boots with pressure points made of gel, neoprene, soft cork or other substance that is firm but not solid and unyielding as per the photos below, are allowed:



Both versions of the fetlock boots if used as pictured below are ~~not~~ allowed under any circumstances. The below fetlock boots are not allowed at any time during an Event, regardless of whether or not the purple (or any other coloured) plastic piece is inserted or not:






These boots are only allowed providing the upper strap that wraps around the boot has been removed and the boot has straps that close in the front only, as pictured below:



The new version of this boot with the pullback Velcro straps (see below) is allowed for Senior, U25, Young Riders and Junior Competitions only.



Correct positioning (rounded part placed around the inside of fetlock)	Incorrect positioning (the boot is placed between the fetlock joint and the hock)	
		

Hind boots such as but not limited to those pictured below are not allowed unless the rear strap has been removed:



Incorrect use of the hind boot



Correct use of the hind boot

If a Steward notices at any time that a boot is improperly positioned on the horse's leg (e.g. a fetlock boot that is positioned entirely on the cannon bone between the fetlock joint and the hock) or if a Steward is of the opinion that a boot is excessively tight, the Steward is to instruct the athlete/groom to remove the boot and reposition it so that it fits properly and comfortably on the horse's leg.

[Note to Stewards: *It is normal for a horse's gait to be somewhat affected immediately after boots have been removed and re-placed.*]



If the athlete/groom refuses to reposition the boot, a yellow warning card will be issued.

If a boot strap causes bleeding on the horse's leg the Chief Steward is to **refer to the Technical Delegate** to issue a yellow warning card to the athlete.

It is not allowed to place Velcro on the sides of boot straps that are in direct contact with the horse's legs.



ANNEX IX PERMITTED DRESS & TACK / BITS FOR HORSES – SENIORS, YOUNG RIDERS, JUNIORS AND PONIES

1. Please refer specifically to Art 538 for DRESS:

- 538.1 General**
 - 538.1.1 *Protective Headgear*
 - 538.1.2 *Whips*
 - a) Training
 - b) Horse Inspection
 - c) Dressage Test
 - d) Cross Country and Jumping Tests
 - 538.1.3 *Spurs*
 - 538.1.4 *Boots*
- 538.2 Dressage Test**
 - 538.2.1 *Civilian*
 - 538.2.2 *Members & Employees of Military Establishments and National Studs*
- 538.3 Cross Country Test**
- 538.4 Jumping Test**
 - 538.4.1 *Civilian*
 - 538.4.2 *Members of Armed and Police Forces*
- 538.5 Inspection of Dress**

2. Please refer specifically to Art 539 for SADDLERY:

- 539.1 Training and Exercising**
 - 539.1.1 *Compulsory*
 - 539.1.2 *Permitted*
 - 539.1.3 *Permitted for Lunging*
 - 539.1.4 *Forbidden*
- 539.2 Dressage Test**
 - 539.1.1 *Compulsory*
 - 539.1.2 *Permitted*
 - 539.1.3 *Forbidden*
- 539.3 Cross Country & Jumping Tests**
 - 539.3.1 *Permitted*
 - 539.3.2 *Forbidden*
 - 539.3.3 *Jumping Test: boots*
- 539.4 Inspection of Saddlery**

3. “Eventing Guidelines for Use of Tack, Equipment and Dress” is available on FEI [website](#) our with regular updates.

4. PONY – Annex H



Saddlery: Exercise Areas Article ~~538~~-539.1 applies except that hackamore, curb and double bridle are not allowed. Dressage Test "Article 539.2 applies except that curb and double bridle are not allowed (only snaffle bits). Cross-country and Jumping Tests - Article 539.3 applies except that curb, double bridle, hackamores and bit less bridle are not allowed.

5. Horse Noseband check:

FEI Stewards of all disciplines to pay particular attention to ensure that nosebands are not overtightened. It must be possible to place at least ~~one~~-two finger between the horse's cheek and the noseband. Both fingers are to be placed side by side, flat against the Horse's cheek. Furthermore, Stewards must not allow any noseband to be positioned so low and/tight that it interferes with the Horse's breathing, as this would be against the welfare of the Horse. Nosebands must never be used in such a way that they interfere with a horse's breathing.

This check can be carried out at any time the steward feels that a nose band appears to be too tight (preferably after the test); if the steward carrying out this check finds the nose band is too tight, the steward must ask the groom to loosen the nose band so that ~~one~~-two fingers side by side, can fit between the nose band and the cheek of the horse. If it happens again the rider should receive a yellow card for not following the instruction of the steward.

ANNEX X – PRE AND POST COMPETITION TRAINING TECHNIQUES

Pre and Post Competition training techniques – position of the horse's head - stretching

1. Background

The use of correctly executed stretching techniques, both before and after training and competition, is recognised as an important and long-established practice in almost every physical sport. In equestrian sport it is used for the on-going suppleness and health of the equine athletes.

2. Permitted stretches

Stretching principally involves the lengthening of the horse's ligaments and muscles (soft tissue) and can be done at the halt (statically) or in motion (dynamically).

Athletes should aim to stretch all the relevant groups of muscles within the horse's body, especially the muscles involved in hind leg locomotion, but the part that will be most visual to both stewards and the public will most likely be the horse's neck.

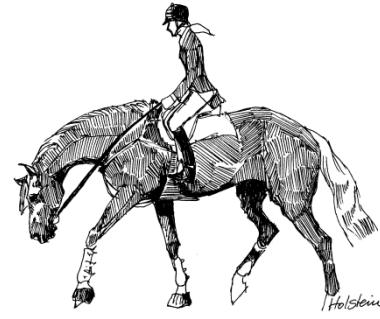
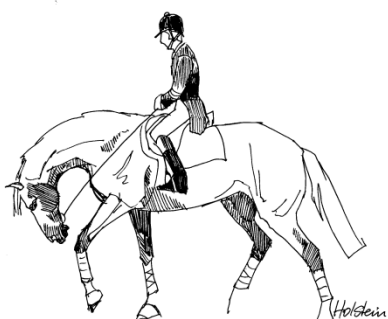
Neck stretches may take several different forms. 'Long, deep and round' (see diagram i) and 'low, deep and round' (see diagram ii) and 'long and low' (see diagram iii) are just three commonly used examples but there are other variations involving both longitudinal and lateral flexion which result in different neck positions.

Diagram i
Long, deep and round

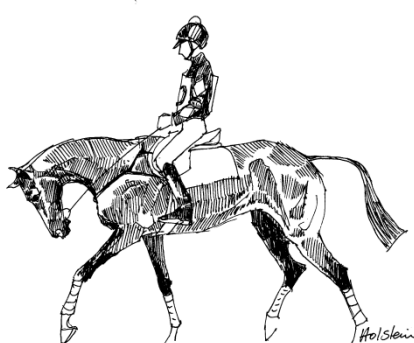
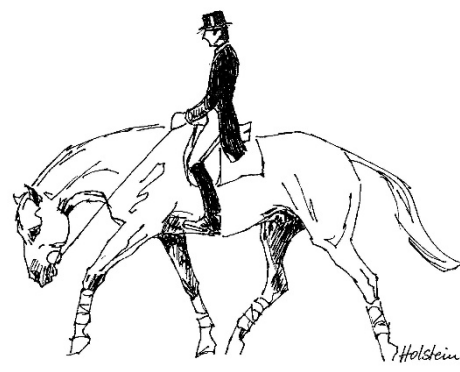
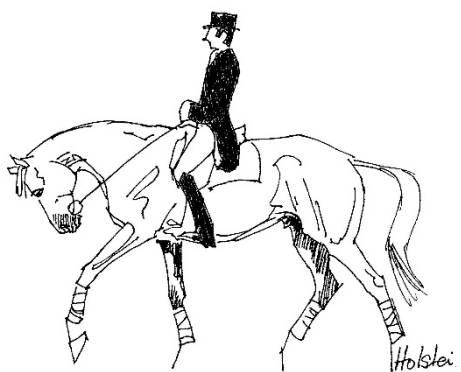
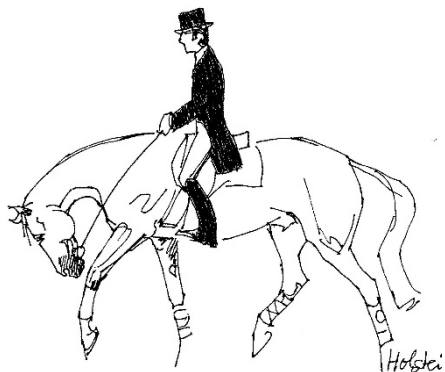
Diagram ii
Low, deep and round

Diagram iii
Long and low

Jumping :



Dressage :



3. Extreme flexion

In assessing the position of the head carriage the Steward will be mindful of each horse's natural conformation, especially in relation to native breeds or ponies, and will therefore use discretion in determining this.



Deliberate extreme flexions of the neck involving either high, low or lateral head carriages, should only be performed for very short periods. If performed for longer periods the steward will intervene.

Movements which involve having the horse's head and neck carriage in a sustained or fixed position should only be performed for periods not exceeding approximately ten minutes without change. Change may constitute a period of relaxation and lengthening or a movement which involves stretching the head and the neck of the horse.

It is the steward's responsibility to ensure that riders respect the above procedure and intervene if required.

4. Variation of stretches & neck positions.

Stretches of the horse's neck maybe specific and appropriate to each horse and equestrian discipline, but no single neck position should be maintained which may lead to tiredness or stress.

5. Method of achieving stretches

It is imperative that stretching should be executed by unforced and non aggressive means. By 'unforced' it is meant that the rider is not permitted to use rough, or abrupt aids or apply constant unyielding pressure on the horse's mouth through a fixed arm and hand position. It is the responsibility of the steward to intervene if these requirements are not respected.

6. Action by the Steward in the case of incorrect behaviour of athlete in relation to flexion of the head and neck

The steward will intervene should he observe;

- Neck stretching achieved through forced, or aggressive riding;
- The use of extreme flexion if it does not comply with the above;
- A rider deliberately maintaining a sustained fixed head and neck carriage longer than approximately ten minutes;
- In cases when the horse is in a state of general stress and/or fatigue.

The steward may also ask the athlete to walk for a certain period in situations where the rider's stress may cause undesired riding.

7. Maximum duration of pre-competition warm-up and post-competition cool down periods



Only in exceptional circumstances and with the permission of the Chief Steward, may a training session exceed one hour. The training session must include a number of relaxation periods. Riding the horse at the walk whether prior to, or following the training session, is not considered to be part of the one hour training session. There should be at least one hour break between any training/warm-up periods.

Repetition movements carried out in the practice arena, following an athlete's performance in the competition arena, may not exceed a period of ten minutes.

8. Exercise / Training arena

During competition preparation periods, and the duration of the competition itself, the Chief Steward must be present in the training arena, or be in a position to observe the training arena at events where numerous training arenas are in use.

If the Chief Steward is unable to be present himself, it is his responsibility to ensure that a steward with the required experience and knowledge is appointed to supervise the training arena.

9. Appointment of Chief Stewards

The Chief Steward at ~~CCI4*~~ [CCI5star](#) can be of Level 2 or Level 3. He is appointed by the OC.

The Chief Steward of all International Events including World Cup Finals, Senior Championships (World, Continental and Regional) and Games (Olympic, World and Regional) must be of Level 3.

10. Revision

These directives may be subject to review and Stewards are advised to check for periodic updates.

NIGHT CONTROL IN STABLES

[illegible]

- EMERGENCY : FIRE Tel : VET Tel : DOCTOR Tel : POLICE Tel :