



DECISION of the FEI TRIBUNAL

dated 31 October 2011

Positive Anti-doping Case No.: 2010/13

Horse: CASTLEBAR KADEEN

FEI Passport No: AUS01654

Person Responsible: Mr Ahmed Salem Ali Sultan Al Subose

Support Personnel: Mr. Mubarak Khalifa bin Shafya
Dr. Bahaa Mohammed Salah Hamed

Event: CEI2*, 120km, Abu Dhabi, Al Wathba, UAE

Prohibited Substance: Stanazolol

1. COMPOSITION OF PANEL

Mr. Erik Elstad, chair
Prof. Dr. Jens Adolphsen, member
Mr. Pierre Ketterer, member

2. SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

2.1 Memorandum of case: By Legal Department.

2.2 Summary information provided by Person Responsible (PR) and Support Personnel: The FEI Tribunal duly took into consideration all evidence, submissions and documents presented in the case file, as also made available by and to the PR and the Support Personnel.

2.3 Oral hearing: None: by correspondence.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE CASE FROM THE LEGAL VIEWPOINT

3.1 Articles of the Statutes/ Regulations which are applicable or have been infringed:

Statutes 22nd edition, effective 15 April 2007, updated 19 November 2009 ("**Statutes**"), Arts. 1.4, 34 and 37.

General Regulations, 23rd edition, 1 January 2009, updated 1 January 2010, Arts. 118, 143.1, 161.2(v) and 169 ("**GRs**").

Internal Regulations of the FEI Tribunal, effective 15 April 2007, updated 1 February 2008.

FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations ("**EADCM Regulations**"), 1st edition, effective 5 April 2010.

FEI Equine Anti-Doping Rules ("**EAD Rules**"), 1st edition, effective 5 April 2010.

Veterinary Regulations ("**VRs**"), 12th edition, effective 5th April 2010, Art. 1013 and seq. and Annex II (the "Equine Prohibited List").

FEI Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse.

3.2 Person Responsible: Mr Ahmed Salem Ali Sultan Al Subose

Support Personnel: Mr. Mubarak Khalifa bin Shafya
Dr. Bahaa Mohammed Salah Hamed

3.3 Justification for sanction:

GRs Art. 143.1: "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 Medication Control Rules."

EAD Rules Art. 2.1.1: "It is each *Person Responsible's* personal duty to ensure that no *Banned Substance* is present in the *Horse's* body. *Persons Responsible* are responsible for any *Banned Substance* found to be present in their *Horse's Samples*, even though their *Support Personnel* will be considered additionally responsible under Articles 2.2 – 2.7 below where the circumstances so warrant. It is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* be demonstrated in order to establish an *EAD Rule* violation under Article 2.1."

4. DECISION

4.1 Factual Background

1. CASTLEBAR KADEEN (the "**Horse**") participated at the CEI2* 120km in Abu Dhabi, Al Wathba (UAE), on 13 November 2010 (the "**Event**"), in the discipline of Endurance. The Horse was ridden by Mr. Ahmed Salem Ali Sultan Al Subose, who is the Person Responsible in accordance with GRs Article 118 (the "**PR**").
2. The Horse was selected for sampling on 13 November 2010.

3. Analysis of the sample no. FEI-5503715 taken from the Horse at the Event was performed at the FEI approved laboratory, the Hong Kong Jockey Club Racing Laboratory ("HKJC"), in Hong Kong, under the supervision of Nola Hua YU, Chemist, and Mr Terence See Ming WAN, Chief Racing Chemist (Head of Racing Laboratory). The analysis revealed the presence of Stanozolol (Test Report no. 10-1462 dated 24 November 2010).
4. The Prohibited Substance detected is Stanozolol. Stanozolol is an anabolic steroid which improves muscle mass and energy level. Stanozolol is categorized by the FEI as a *Banned Substance*. Therefore, a positive finding of Stanozolol in the Horse's sample gives rise to an Anti-Doping rule violation under the EAD Rules.

4.2 The proceedings

5. The presence of the Prohibited Substance, the possible rule violation and the consequences involved were duly notified to the PR on 16 December 2010, through the United Arab Equestrian Federation ("UAE NF").
6. The notification of 16 December 2010 included a notice that the PR was provisionally suspended and granted him the opportunity to be heard at a Preliminary Hearing before the FEI Tribunal.
7. On the same date as the Notification Letter, the owner of the Horse, Al Aasfa Ltd ("Al Aasfa"), was also informed of the presence of Stanozolol and the possible rule violation. Al Aasfa was also advised that insofar as the Horse had already been subject to an Anti-Doping case in 2009 (Case 2009/05 – CASTLEBAR KADEEN, Final Tribunal Decision dated 5 June 2009), it was provisionally suspended. Al Aasfa was further granted the opportunity to be heard at a Preliminary Hearing.
8. Neither the PR nor Al Aasfa requested a Preliminary Hearing to take place.

4.3 The B-Sample Analysis

9. Together with the Letters of 16 December 2010, the PR and Al Aasfa received notice that they were entitled to the performance of a B-Sample confirmatory analysis on the positive sample. They were also informed of their right to attend or be represented at the B-Sample analysis, and to request that the B-Sample be analysed in a different Laboratory than the A-Sample.
10. On 28 December 2010, the PR through the UAE NF, informally requested for a B-Sample confirmatory analysis to be performed. On 29 December 2010, the FEI requested that a B-Sample Request form, signed by the PR be presented. On 2 January 2011, the UAE NF explained by email that no B-Sample analysis was requested.

4.4 The further proceedings

11. On 11 January 2011, on behalf of the PR, the UAE NF submitted several statements. The submission consisted of a statement by the PR dated 5 January 2011, as well as a statement by Mr. Mubarak Khalifa bin Shafya, trainer of the Horse. The submission further included a statement by Dr. Mario Castro Gugliemone, veterinarian, and by Dr. Bahaa Mohammed Salah Hamed, veterinarian.
12. In his statement, the PR explained that he had learnt after the Event that Dr. Bahaa had "inadvertently" administered the Prohibited Substance to the Horse. That, prior to the Event, he had inquired with the Horse's trainer about the health status of the Horse, and that he had learnt from Mr. Mubarak that the Horse had suffered from some colic about a month before the competition, but was very well now, and had only been given some fluids. The PR therefore contended that he had performed his duties as the rider, and was not responsible for the rule violation.
13. Dr. Bahaa, in his statement of 6 January 2011, admitted having administered Stanazolol to the Horse, claiming that he did not know that it was prohibited in FEI competitions. Dr. Bahaa further explained having administered the substance in the hope that the Horse would recover, and that he would be credited for the recovery, and be selected to work for what was considered by him as "the most prestigious stables in the UAE".
14. Mr. Mubarak explained that he had not given any instructions to administer Prohibited Substances to the Horse. That he had asked Dr. Bahaa prior to the Event whether the Horse had been treated with Prohibited Substances, and had been assured that only fluids had been given. That, during a further conversation after the case had been notified, Dr. Bahaa had confessed the use of Stanazolol, ignoring that it was a Prohibited Substance. That Dr. Bahaa had explained that Stanazolol, while being illegal in the UAE, was available on the black market.
15. Dr. Gugliemone stated that he had not administered any drugs to the Horse, and that he had been replaced by Dr. Bahaa during his vacations from beginning to mid October 2010. That he had learnt from Dr. Bahaa that the Horse had suffered from colic, and that according to Dr. Bahaa, fluids only had been given to the Horse.

4.5 The proceedings against Support Personnel

16. In the following, and based on the statements provided, the FEI filed charges against Dr. Bahaa and Mr. Mubarak as Support Personnel for violations of Article 2.2 of the EAD Rules. The Notification Letters of 19 January 2011 included notice that Dr. Bahaa and Mr. Mubarak were provisionally suspended and that

they had the right to ask for a Preliminary Hearing. In the Notification Letters it was further explained that Dr. Bahaa and Mr. Mubarak were entitled to submit written explanations and that they had the right to request a hearing. With regards to Dr. Bahaa, the FEI claimed that he would qualify as *Support Personnel* as set out in the definition of Support Personnel under the EAD Rules insofar as he was the veterinarian for the Horse and had admitted having administered the Stanazolol to the Horse prior to the Event. As to Mr. Mubarak, the FEI argued that as trainer of the Horse, Mr. Mubarak would also qualify as Support Personnel. That it had to be taken into account that Dr. Bahaa was reporting to Mr. Mubarak, and that therefore, the latter should have trained and supervised Dr. Bahaa with regards to FEI rules and regulations. The FEI further highlighted that four (4) of the Equine Anti-Doping cases arising in the last two years involved horses that were stabled at Al Aasfa, and which were trained and managed by Mr. Mubarak or by someone working for him. In addition, Mr. Mubarak was sanctioned as the Person Responsible in a 2007 Medication Control case.

17. Neither Dr. Bahaa nor Mr. Mubarak requested a Preliminary Hearing or a Final Hearing.

18. In a second statement dated 2 February 2011, Mr. Mubarak admitted having been a trainer and a manager at Al Aasfa for the four horses involved in the four (4) earlier cases as referenced by the FEI, but underlined that the Tribunal had not found him negligent in any of those cases. With regards to the 2007 Medication Control case, Mr. Mubarak pointed out that sanctions had been imposed on him, and that the case had been closed. Regarding Dr. Bahaa, Mr. Mubarak stressed that upon Dr. Bahaa's arrival at the stable, he had advised Dr. Bahaa that no medication should be given to any horse without informing him prior to the treatment. That in his view, this instruction would have been sufficient insofar as Dr. Bahaa had been in the stable for routine attendance, and was only supposed to stay for a short period of time as the replacement for the regular veterinarian. Lastly Mr. Mubarak explained that he would have been pleased by the performance of the Horse only if the Horse had not been administered any Prohibited Substances.

4.6 The Request to lift the Provisional Suspension

19. By letter dated 10 March 2011, the UAE NF argued that in light of the statements of Dr. Bahaa and Mr. Mubarak, the PR had explained the cause of the presence of the Prohibited Substance. The UAE NF further contended that in the United Arab Emirates, the rider was in no way directly associated with the horse except as a hired employee for the task. That only the owner, trainer or veterinarian may discern the particulars of the medications administered and that therefore, the rider should not be considered the Person Responsible.

20. On 2 May 2011, the UAE NF submitted a request by the PR to lift the Provisional Suspension imposed on him. The PR argued that the statements of Mr. Mubarak and Dr. Bahaa would validate the administration of the Prohibited Substance, even though given inadvertently, as part of the treatment of the Horse following the colic it had suffered from a few days prior to the Event. The PR claimed that he had been unaware of the treatment, and that the entire turn of events would be against his sports ethics. The PR further conceded that riders should know the horses they are competing with, but that in his country – due to the fact that last minute changes in the rider/horse combination often took place - this was not feasible for the rider.
21. On 12 May 2011, the FEI responded to the PR's request for the lifting of the Provisional Suspension. The FEI contended that the Provisional Suspension had been imposed in accordance with EAD Rules Article 7.4, and that EAD Rules Article 7.4.3 had to be applied by analogy to decide whether there was a likelihood of success on the merits and whether the continuation of the Provisional Suspension would cause undue harm or prejudice to the Person Responsible. The FEI argued that under the EAD Rules, in cases of Banned Substances, a period of *Ineligibility* of two (2) years was to be imposed, and that that period could be potentially eliminated or reduced under EAD Rules Article 10.5. That however, the PR had not established that he bears *No Fault or Negligence* or *No Significant Fault or Negligence* for the rule violation, arguing that the acts of a third person, here of the veterinarian, would never release the rider as Person Responsible from his or her primary responsibility under the EAD Rules, but would only qualify the respective third person as additional Person Responsible. That therefore, there was no possibility, in the FEI's opinion, of eliminating or reducing the sanctions under EAD Rules Article 10.5, and the likelihood of success on the merits was close to zero. The FEI concluded that the continuation of the Provisional Suspension would not cause undue harm or prejudice to the PR, and that therefore the request for the lifting of the Provisional Suspension should be dismissed.
22. The FEI Tribunal issued its Preliminary Decision on 18 May 2011. The Tribunal held that in light of the strict liability principle that applied in anti-doping matters, the rider was the Person Responsible, irrespective of whether or not he knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance. That the PR would not be released from his responsibility even if the responsibility of a third person was established, and that therefore, the continuation of the Provisional Suspension would not cause any harm or prejudice to the PR. In light of the above, the Tribunal maintained the Provisional Suspension.
23. On 5 August 2011, the FEI responded to the explanations by the PR, the veterinarian and the trainer. As to the PR, the FEI

maintained its position as taken in the procedure concerning the lifting of the Provisional Suspension. Regarding Dr. Bahaa, the FEI argued that veterinarians are specifically listed in the definition of *Support Personnel* in Annex 1 of the FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations. That according to that definition, veterinarians are potentially liable for an anti-doping rule violation as "*Support Personnel*" provided they assist "*in any fashion a Person Responsible participating in or preparing for equine sport Competition.*" That in light of Dr. Bahaa's admission that he had administered Stanazolol to the Horse prior to the competition, it had been established that he had provided assistance, as veterinarian, in preparing for the Competition, and that by this act, liability for the rule violation had been established. That furthermore it was not acceptable that Dr. Bahaa with his experience preparing horses starting at FEI Events, did not know that Stanazolol was prohibited under the EAD Rules. Lastly, that it was in contravention of the spirit of the anti-doping rules and quite disturbing that Dr. Bahaa had administered the Stanazolol in the hope of obtaining a permanent position at the Horse's stable. Regarding Mr. Mubarak, the FEI underlined that Mr. Mubarak, as trainer of the Horse, fell under the definition of Support Personnel, and that he had furthermore been involved in the preparation of the Horse for the Competition, and was to be considered Support Personnel under the EAD Rules. In response to Mr. Mubarak's defence that he had not been considered negligent in the four (4) earlier cases involving horses under his care, and that no decision had been taken against him in those cases, the FEI explained that in those earlier cases, an earlier version of the FEI EAD Rules had been applicable, and that under the current Anti-Doping system, effective since 5 April 2010, Support Personnel may be held responsible in a broader sense than before. The FEI lastly argued that as trainer and manager at the Horse's stable, it was insufficient for Mr. Mubarak to instruct Dr. Bahaa only once upon his arrival to the stables about proper procedures related to doping and medication control. A manager has an obligation to continually train and advise his staff on such important matters. That Mr. Mubarak should have taken further measures to ensure that the staff working at the stable is well informed of the applicable rules, including providing training to the relevant individuals, and should have furthermore supervised his staff constantly, by adequate means. The FEI therefore requested that appropriate sanctions be imposed on Dr. Bahaa and Mr. Mubarak.

4.7 Jurisdiction

24.The Tribunal has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to the Statutes, GRs and EADCM Regulations.

4.8 The Person Responsible

25.The PR is the Person Responsible for the Horse, in accordance with

GRs Article 118, as he was the rider of the Horse at the Event.

4.9 The Support Personnel

26. Dr. Bahaa and Mr. Mubarak are Support Personnel in accordance with the EAD Rules, as will be detailed below.

4.10 The Decision

4.9.1 The PR

27. The Tribunal is satisfied that the laboratory report relating to the A-Sample reflects that the analytical tests were performed in an acceptable manner and that the findings of the HKJC are accurate. The Tribunal is satisfied that the test results evidence the presence of Stanozolol in the Sample taken from the Horse at the Event. Stanozolol is classified as a Banned Substance by the FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List. The PR did not request a B-Sample analysis, and did not contest the accuracy of the test results or the positive finding.
28. The FEI has thus established an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, and has thereby sufficiently proven the objective elements of an offence in accordance with EAD Rules Article 3.
29. In cases brought under the EADCM Regulations, a strict liability principle applies as described in EAD Rules Article 2.1.1. Once a positive case has been established by the FEI, the PR has the burden of proving that he bears "No Fault or Negligence" for the positive findings as set forth in EAD Rules Article 10.5.1, or "No Significant Fault or Negligence," as set forth in EAD Rules Article 10.5.2.
30. However, in order to benefit from any elimination or reduction of the otherwise applicable sanction under EAD Rules Article 10.5, the PR must first establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Horse's system. This element is a prerequisite to the application of EAD Rules Article 10.5. With regard to the standard of proof to be met by the PR, EAD Rules Article 3.1, second sentence stipulates that the PR has to establish "*specified facts or circumstances*" "*by a balance of probability*".
31. The Tribunal finds that the PR, by means of the admission of the veterinarian Dr. Bahaa as well as the statement by Mr. Mubarak, has met the standard of proof required to establish how the Stanozolol entered into the Horse's system. The PR has therefore established how the Prohibited Substance entered into the Horse's system. The Tribunal decides however that the PR did not demonstrate that he bore "No Fault or Negligence" or "No Significant Fault or Negligence" for the positive finding as required by EAD Rules Articles 10.5.1 and 10.5.2 in order to eliminate or

reduce the sanctions. Specifically, the Tribunal does not follow the main argument by the PR in this context, that he had performed his duties as rider insofar as he has inquired with the trainer of the Horse about the Horse's health. The responsibilities of Persons Responsible under the EAD Rules require the Person Responsible "to ensure that no Banned Substance is present in the Horse's body", EAD Rules Article 2.1. Given this broad obligation, expressed by the word "ensure", a Person Responsible needs to take a variety of actions, such as for example following the horse's health history on a regular basis, informing himself with the veterinarian and other people in charge of the care and well-being of the horse and obtaining written statements by the relevant individuals about the use of Prohibited Substances on the horse prior to the competition. The Tribunal takes note of the PR's explanation that due to last minute changes in the assignment of a particular horse to a rider, riders in the sport of Endurance would not necessarily know the horse they were competing with prior to the Event. However, in light of the responsibilities of PRs under EAD Rules Article 2.1, the Tribunal decides that the circumstances argued by the PR do not alter the allocation of liability under the EAD Rules, and that the liability therefore remains with the PR. Additionally, the argument by the PR that he is released from his responsibilities insofar as Dr. Bahaa had administered the Prohibited Substance, is not supported by the applicable rules. To the contrary, from the wording of EAD Rules Article 2.1 (" ... , even though their Support Personnel will be considered additionally responsible under Articles 2.2 - 2.7 below where the circumstances so warrant.") it follows that any member of the *Support Personnel* will only be considered "additionally responsible", meaning that the respective *Person Responsible* will always remain the principle individual responsible for the rule violation. This is the fundamental philosophy on which the EADCM Regulations are based. The Tribunal therefore finds that the PR did not establish that he bears "No Significant Fault or Negligence" for the rule violation. According to EAD Rules Article 9, a violation of the EAD Rules in connection with a test in a given Competition automatically leads to the Disqualification of the result of the Person Responsible and Horse combination obtained in that Competition.

4.9.2 The veterinarian

By administering the Stanozolol to the Horse, Dr. Bahaa assisted the PR in the preparation for and his participation in the Event, and therefore clearly acted as Support Personnel as defined by the FEI EAD Rules. The administration of the Stanozolol further qualifies as "Use" of a Prohibited Substance under EAD Rules Article 2.2. A rule violation by Dr. Bahaa has therefore been established. The Tribunal further finds that it is unacceptable for Dr. Bahaa to work with competition horses and administer Prohibited Substances without educating himself properly about the FEI anti-doping rules and the Equine Prohibited Substances List. Before using any substances on

the Horse, Dr. Bahaa should have informed himself – for example by consulting the FEI’s Prohibited Substance database which is readily available on the FEI website to any user at no cost - about the product used, and should have further ensured that the product did not contain any Prohibited Substances. The actions by Dr. Bahaa were furthermore quite disturbing insofar as Dr. Bahaa was driven by self-interested motivations: the hope to obtain a permanent position in the Horse’s stable. Such behaviour is contrary to the ethics and the spirit of the sport. The Tribunal therefore determines that Dr. Bahaa acted with fault in performing his duties as a veterinarian and member of the PR’s Support Personnel. The Tribunal finds that he did not bear “No Significant Fault or Negligence” for the positive finding as required by EAD Rules Article 10.5.2 in order to reduce the sanctions.

4.9.3 The trainer

32. Regarding Mr. Mubarak, the Tribunal takes note that the definition of Support Personnel also extends to trainers. The Tribunal understands that Mr. Mubarak - as uncontested by him – was involved as trainer and manager in the preparation of the Horse for the Competition. Considering further Mr. Mubarak’s position as trainer and manager at the Horse’s stable, the Tribunal is of the opinion that it was insufficient for Mr. Mubarak to advise Dr. Bahaa only once regarding the use of Prohibited Substances. Mr. Mubarak should have taken further measures to ensure that the staff working for him, whether permanently or on a short term basis, were well informed of the applicable rules. That respective training should have been provided, and constant supervision of the staff guaranteed. This lack of fulfilment of obligations resulting from his position as trainer and manager, leading to the established Use by Dr. Bahaa of Prohibited Substances in violation of the EAD Rules, leads the Tribunal to determine that Mr. Mubarak himself has committed a violation of the EAD Rules. With regards to the four (4) earlier cases in which horses in charge of Mr. Mubarak have been involved, the Tribunal finds that those cases are not considered as prior offences by Mr. Mubarak under EAD Rules Article 10.7. However, it is alarming to the Tribunal that within a short period of two years, five (5) horses under Mr. Mubarak’s charge tested positive for Prohibited Substances. To the Tribunal, this is a sign at a minimum of bad stable management. As concerns the 2007 Medication Control Rule violation by Mr. Mubarak, the Tribunal holds that this first violation is clearly covered by the eight (8) year period as stipulated in EAD Rules Article 10.7.4, and therefore constitutes a first violation in accordance with EAD Rules 10.7. The Tribunal finds that EAD Rules Articles 10.5.1 “No Fault or Negligence” or 10.5.2 “No Significant Fault or Negligence” are not applicable for any elimination or reduction of sanctions.

4.9.4 The Request by the FEI to Suspend the Horse

33. In light of the earlier case involving the Horse and considering that a considerable period of Ineligibility had been imposed on the PR of that earlier case, the Tribunal holds that the FEI rightfully imposed a Provisional Suspension on the Horse in the case at hand. The Tribunal further finds that – in light of the entire absence by the Horse’s owner of any cooperation in the proceedings at hand – a further suspension of the Horse is adequate and necessary in order to preserve and protect the welfare of the Horse. The Tribunal bases its competence for this decision on GRs Article 161.2(v).

34. According to GRs Article 168.4, the present decision is effective from the day of written notification to the persons and bodies concerned.

4.11 Disqualification

35. For the reasons set forth above, the FEI Tribunal is disqualifying the Horse and the PR from the Competition and all medals, points and prize money won at the Competition must be forfeited, in accordance with EAD Rules Article 9.

4.12 Sanctions

36. Under current Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations, the sanction for an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Banned Substance is a two-year Ineligibility period. The FEI Tribunal imposes the following sanctions on the PR, the members of the Support Personnel and the Horse, in accordance with Articles 161.2(v) and 169 GRs and EAD Rules Article 10:

- 1) The PR, **Mr Ahmed Salem Ali Sultan Al Subose**, shall be suspended for a period of **2 (two) years** to be effective immediately and without further notice from the date of the notification. The period of the Provisional Suspension, effective from 16 December 2010 to 31 October 2011, shall be credited against the Period of Ineligibility imposed in this decision. Therefore, the PR shall be ineligible through 15 December 2012.
- 2) The trainer, **Mr Mubarak Khalifa bin Shafya**, shall be suspended for a period of **2 (two) years** to be effective immediately and without further notice from the date of the notification. The period of the Provisional Suspension, effective from 19 January 2011 to 31 October 2011, shall be credited against the Period of Ineligibility imposed in this decision. Therefore, the trainer shall be ineligible through 18 January 2013.
- 3) The veterinarian, **Dr. Bahaa Mohammed Salah Hamed**,

shall be suspended for a period of **2 (two) years** to be effective immediately and without further notice from the date of the notification. The period of the Provisional Suspension, effective from 19 January 2011 to 31 October 2011, shall be credited against the Period of Ineligibility imposed in this decision. Therefore, the veterinarian shall be ineligible through 18 January 2013.

- 4) The Horse, **CASTLEBAR KADEEN**, shall be suspended for a period of **1 (one) year**, to be effective immediately and without further notice from the date of the notification. The period of the Provisional Suspension, effective from 16 December 2010 to 31 October 2011, shall be credited against the Period of Ineligibility imposed in this decision. Therefore, the Horse shall be ineligible through 15 December 2011.
- 5) The PR is fined **CHF 1,000.-**.
- 6) The trainer is fined **CHF 2,500.-**.
- 7) The veterinarian is fined **CHF 2,500.-**.
- 8) The PR shall contribute **CHF 500.-** towards the legal costs of the judicial procedure.
- 9) The trainer shall contribute **CHF 2,000.-** towards the legal costs of the judicial procedure.
- 10) The veterinarian shall contribute **CHF 2,000.-** towards the legal costs of the judicial procedure.

5. DECISION TO BE FORWARDED TO:

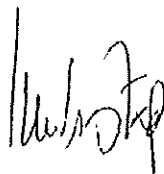
5.1 The persons sanctioned: Yes

5.2 The President of the NF of the persons sanctioned: Yes

5.3 The President of the Organising Committee of the event through his NF: Yes

5.4 Any other: Al Aasfa

FOR THE PANEL



THE CHAIRMAN Mr Erik Elstad