



DECISION of the FEI TRIBUNAL

dated 26 September 2018

Positive Controlled Medication Case No.: 2017/FT09

Horse: ARACO'S ROMAN **FEI Passport No:** 104HA65/UAE

Person Responsible/NF/ID: Manohar Singh Mod Singh/10134652/IND

Event/ID: CEI3* 160 – Dubai (UAE)/2017_CI_1513_E_S_01_01

Date: 7 January 2017

Prohibited Substance: Tiludronic acid.

I. COMPOSITION OF PANEL

Mr. Henrik Arle (FIN), one member panel

II. SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

- 1. Memorandum of case:** By Legal Department.
- 2. Summary information provided by Person Responsible (PR):**
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.
- 3. Oral hearing:** none.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE CASE FROM THE LEGAL VIEWPOINT

1. Articles of the Statutes/Regulations which are applicable:

Statutes 23rd edition, effective 29 April 2015 ("**Statutes**"), Arts. 1.4, 38 and 39.

General Regulations, 23rd edition, 1 January 2009, updates effective 1 January 2017, Arts. 118, 143.1, 161, 168 and 169 ("**GRs**").

Internal Regulations of the FEI Tribunal, 2nd edition, 1 January 2012,

and Internal Regulations of the FEI Tribunal, 3rd Edition, 2 March 2018 (Part I – 3.) (“**IRs**”).

FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations (“**EADCMRs**”), 2nd edition, effective 1 January 2016.

FEI Controlled Medication Regulations (“**ECM Rules**”), 2nd edition, effective 1 January 2016.

Veterinary Regulations (“**VRs**”), 13th edition 2015, effective 1 January 2017, Art. 1055 and seq.

FEI Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse.

2. Person Responsible: Mr. Manohar Singh Mod Singh.

3. Justification for sanction:

GRs Art. 143.1: “Medication Control and Anti-Doping provisions are stated in the Anti-Doping Rules for Human Athletes (ADRHA), in conjunction with the World Anti-Doping Code, and in the Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations (EADCM Regulations).”

GRs Art. 118.3: “The Person Responsible shall be the Athlete who rides, vaults or drives the Horse during an Event, but the Owner and other Support Personnel including but not limited to grooms and veterinarians may be regarded as additional Persons Responsible if they are present at the Event or have made a relevant Decision about the Horse. In vaulting, the lunger shall be an additional Person Responsible.”

ECM Rules Art. 2.1.1: “It is each Person Responsible’s personal duty to ensure that no Controlled Medication Substance is present in the Horse body during an Event without a valid Veterinary Form. Persons Responsible are responsible for any Controlled Medication Substance found to be present in their Horse’s Samples, even though their Support Personnel will be considered additionally responsible under Articles 2.2 – 2.5 ECM Rules where the circumstances so warrant. It is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use be demonstrated in order to establish a Rule violation under Article 2.1.”

EADCMRs APPENDIX 1 – Definitions:

“Fault. Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel’s degree of Fault include, for example, the Person Responsible’s and/or member of the Support Personnel’s experience, whether the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support

Personnel is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Person Responsible's and/or member of the Support Personnel's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Person Responsible's and/or member of the Support Personnel's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that the Person Responsible would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Person Responsible only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2."

"No Fault or Negligence. The Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had administered to the Horse, or the Horse's system otherwise contained, a Banned or Controlled Medication Substance or he or she had Used on the Horse, a Banned or Controlled Medication Method or otherwise violated an EAD or ECM Rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Horse's system."

"No Significant Fault or Negligence. The Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel establishing that his fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the EADCM Regulation violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1 of the EAD Rules and Article 2.1 of the ECM Rules, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Horse's system."

IV. DECISION

Below is a summary of the relevant facts, allegations and arguments based on the Parties' written submissions, pleadings and evidence adduced. Additional facts and allegations found in the Parties' written submissions, pleadings and evidence may be set out, where relevant, in connection with the legal discussion that follows. Although the Tribunal has fully considered all the facts, allegations, legal arguments and evidence in the present proceedings, in its decision it only refers to the submissions and evidence it considers necessary to explain its reasoning.

1. Factual Background

- 1.1 ARACO'S ROMAN (the "**Horse**") participated at the CEI3* 160 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), on 7 January 2017 (the "**Event**"), in the discipline of Endurance. The Horse was ridden by Mr. Manohar Singh Mod Singh who is the Person Responsible in accordance with Article 118.3 of the GRs (the "**PR**").
- 1.2 According to information submitted by the FEI, the Horse suffered an open fracture of the right hind leg in the first phase of the competition. As it was impossible to manage the fracture and transport the Horse to a clinic, it was decided with the approval of the PR that the Horse is to be euthanized. The Horse was administered with 0.4 ml Detomidine IV for sedation. Thereafter, the Testing Veterinarian conducted the sample collection which was followed by the administration of Xylazine and T61 for Euthanasia.
- 1.3 Blood samples were taken from the Horse on 7 January 2017, prior to the Horse being euthanized. The FEI Medication Control Form lists the PR – next to Dr. Mohamed Shawki - as having witnessed *"the opening of the kit used for these samples and the process of sample collecting and sealing."*
- 1.4 Analysis of the blood sample number 10067621 were performed at the FEI-approved Laboratory, the Laboratoire des Courses Hippiques (LCH), in Verrières le Buisson, France (the "**Laboratory**"). The analysis of the blood sample revealed the presence of Tiludronic acid.
- 1.5 The Prohibited Substance detected is Tiludronic acid. Tiludronic acid is a Bone metabolism agent used as treatment for navicular disease and bone spavin. Tiludronic acid is classified as Controlled Medication Substance under the FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (the "**FEI List**"). Furthermore, no valid Veterinary Form exists for the substance. Therefore, the positive finding for Tiludronic acid in the Horse's sample gives rise to a Controlled Medication Rule violation under the EADCMRs.

2. The Further Proceedings

- 2.1 On 14 February 2017, the FEI Legal Department officially notified the PR through the Indian National Federation ("**IND-NF**"), of the presence of the Prohibited Substance following the laboratory analysis, the possible rule violation and the possible consequences.
- 2.2 The proceedings were initiated under the Administrative Procedure (otherwise referred to as the "Fast Track" procedure) insofar as the respective prerequisites under Article 8.3 of the ECM Rules were fulfilled. The PR was afforded the opportunity to accept the following administrative sanctions: (i) Disqualification of himself and the Horse from the whole Event including the forfeiture of all prizes and prize money won at the Event, (ii) a fine of one thousand five hundred Swiss

Francs (CHF 1,500), and (iii) the payment of thousand Swiss Francs (CHF 1,000) in costs. The PR was further informed that in case he did not accept the administrative sanctions offered, the case would be submitted to the Tribunal procedure, and, provided the presence of the substance was established, the Tribunal would impose penalties which would be more or less severe than the administrative sanctions offered.

- 2.3 The PR, and after having been made fully aware of the potential risks and consequences of declining the administrative sanctions by the FEI, did not accept the administrative sanctions offered, and the case at hand was submitted to the Tribunal procedure.

3. The B-Sample analysis

- 3.1 Together with the Notification Letter of 14 February 2017, the PR and the owner of the Horse ("**Owner**") were also informed that they were entitled (i) to the performance of a B-Sample confirmatory analysis on the positive sample; (ii) to attend or be represented at the B-Sample analysis; and/or (iii) to request that the B-Sample be analysed in a different laboratory than the A-Sample.
- 3.2 The PR or the Owner did not request that the B-Sample be analysed. Hence, they accepted the results of the A-Sample analysis.

4. Written submission by and on behalf of the PR

- 4.1 On 19 February 2017, the Owner submitted the following explanations for the positive finding:

"With the reference to your below mail thanks for your notification and this is to bring to your kind notice that we don't know that our horse was sampled or not. Even worse because we were not informed that the horse was sampled at the day of the ride until we got your email. If you see the annex 2 the same person (Who does not belong to our stable) fill and sign the form demonstrating that no one from our stable was present or informed at that time. Therefore we don't know that the sample collected is belonging to our horse or not. From our understanding no one from our stable who represent our horse signed the form and kept the slip as proof that the sample is belong to our horse how we can accept that the sample that was collected is belong to our stable horse. I hope that you can understand our point of view regarding the Notification of Positive Controlled Medication Substance Case 2017/FT09. You are therefore requested to please do the needful waiting for your kind reply as Your kind support regarding the matter will highly be appreciated."

5. Written Response by the FEI

- 5.1 On 5 July 2018, the FEI provided its Response to the explanations provided by the PR and Owner.
- 5.2 In essence the FEI submitted that:
- a) Article 3.1 of the ECM Rules made it the FEI's burden to establish all of the elements of the ECM Rule violation charged, to the comfortable satisfaction of the Tribunal. The elements of an Article 2.1 violation were straightforward. *"It is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use be demonstrated in order to establish an ECM Rule violation under Article 2.1"*. Instead it was a "strict liability" offence, established simply by proof that a Controlled Medication Substance was present in the Horse's sample. The results of the analysis of the A-Sample taken from the Horse at the Event confirmed the presence of Tiludronic acid, and constituted "sufficient proof" of the violation of Article 2.1 of the ECM Rules. The Owner did not dispute the presence of the Tiludronic acid in the Horse's sample. However, the Owner called into question whether or not the sample collected indeed belonged to the Horse since the Owner was not notified of sampling and therefore was not present at the time of sample collection.
 - b) The FEI submitted that the sample collection followed a strict procedure as defined in relevant FEI regulations and that in the present case the PR who had legal responsibility for the Horse during the entire Event was present at sample collection and no departure from regulated procedure occurred.
 - c) In accordance with Articles 1038 – 1040 of the VRs any horse sustaining a Catastrophic injury may be sampled in accordance with the EADCMRs. Moreover, in the event of Euthanasia, as in the present case, the sample collection is obligatory. In the case at hand, the PR was present at sample collection and the PR had no objections to the sampling procedure and accepted in its entirety the sampling procedure.
 - d) Accordingly, the FEI submitted that there was no departure from regulated sampling procedure and that the FEI had therefore discharged its burden of establishing that the PR had violated Article 2.1 of the ECM Rules.
 - e) Where a Controlled Medication Substance was found in a horse's sample without a valid Veterinary Form, a clear and unequivocal presumption arose under the ECM Rules that it was administered to the horse deliberately in an illicit attempt to enhance its performance. As a result of this presumption of fault, Article 10.2 of the ECM Rules provided that a Person Responsible with no previous doping offence, but who violated Article 2.1 of the ECM Rules was subject to a period of Ineligibility of six (6) months, unless he was able to rebut the presumption of fault. To do this, the rules specified that he must

establish to the satisfaction of the Tribunal (it being his burden of proof, on a balance of probability): (i) how the Prohibited Substances entered the Horse's system; and (ii) that he bore No Fault or Negligence for that occurrence, *i.e.*, that he did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he had administered to the Horse (or the Horse's system otherwise contained) a Controlled Medication Substance; or, alternatively (iii) that he bore No Significant Fault or Negligence for that occurrence. If the PR failed to discharge this burden, the presumptive six-month ban under Article 10.2 of the ECM Rules applied.

- f) The ECM Rules stipulate and the jurisprudence of the Tribunal and the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("**CAS**") are very clear: it is a strict threshold requirement of any plea of No (or No Significant) Fault or Negligence that the PR prove how the substance(s) entered into the Horse's system. The FEI submitted that the PR has an obligation to provide clear and convincing evidence that proved how the Tiludronic acid entered the Horse's system. The PR has failed to provide any explanation for the rule violation and subsequently has failed to establish how the Tiludronic acid entered the Horse's body, thus the FEI was of the opinion that the threshold requirement was not fulfilled.
- g) In terms of the degree of Fault or Negligence by the PR for the rule violation, the starting point of any evaluation was the "*personal duty*" of the PR following from Article 2.1.1 of the ECM Rules, *i.e.*, his personal duty to ensure that "*no Controlled Medication Substance is present in the Horse's body*".
- h) The FEI argued that, through the FEI Clean Sport programme and in particular the "*Athletes Guide*"¹, it had gone to considerable lengths to communicate relevant information on the EADCMRs to Athletes. It had to be noted in this context that, in the *Glenmorgan decision*², CAS had stated that the Athlete's Guide "*contains straightforward advice both to PRs and Support Personnel in a non-technical, non-legal form*" and described the Athlete's Guide as "*required reading*".
- i) Furthermore, the Sole Arbitrator in the *Royal des Fontaines case*³ had endorsed the rationale behind the FEI's policy of making the Athlete/rider the Person Responsible. The CAS Decision states as follows (at para 57):

"No doubt the degree of care is high; but horses cannot care for themselves. As the Respondent (the FEI) put it in its skeleton argument

"The FEI believes that making the rider the responsible in this way is

¹ Athlete's Guide to the Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations, effective 5 April 2010

² CAS 2014/A/3591 Sheikh Hazza Bin Sultan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan v. FEI

³ CAS 2015/A/4190 Mohammed Shafi Al Rumaithi v. FEI

necessary to protect the welfare of the horse, and to ensure fair play. It strongly incentivises riders to ensure compliance with the rules, whether by caring for the horse personally or else by entrusting that task only to third parties who are up to the job. In the case of such delegation, it protects the welfare of the horse, and clean sport, by requiring the rider to stay apprised of and be vigilant with respect to the way the horse is being prepared for competition, including as to any treatments given to the horse"

The Sole Arbitrator respectfully agrees."

- j) In the Glenmorgan case (in para 209) the Panel confirmed that the rider was best fit to control the Horse before a competition. *"... Among them (any support personnel), the rider is best able to function as the "last check" on the physical condition of the horse immediately prior to and during the race, regardless of whether he knows the horse or mounts it for the first time. An experienced rider can quite often identify with the naked eye an irregularity in the condition and behaviour of the animal both before mounting and during the competition."*

- k) The Panel further stated as follows (in para 203):

"The Panel wishes to emphasize again that the fault or negligence which determines the measure of the Appellant's sanction is not that of the Dr. It is the Appellant's own fault and negligence in not having exercised the standard of care applicable to a PR which, like the non-equine Athlete, is placed at the exercise of "utmost caution". It is the PR's personal duty to ensure that no Banned Substance is present in the Horse's body."

- l) In light of the stated CAS jurisprudence on this point, the FEI respectfully submitted that making the PR prima facie responsible for the condition of the Horse while competing, subject to his ability to prove he bore No (Significant) Fault or Negligence for the Horse's positive test results is a reasonable and justifiable stance. Furthermore, as the CAS jurisprudence confirmed, the rider was, no matter what, the Person Responsible for the horse he competed with, and could not delegate this duty to another person. The PR, therefore, has an obligation to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters into the horse's system, and must act with the utmost caution to fulfil this duty. Conclusions to be drawn from the case law are that the duty of care is very high and that this duty of care cannot be delegated. In addition, the case law further provides that Persons Responsible are responsible for their Support Personnel and the medical treatments given to their horses by their veterinarians.
- m) In the case at hand, the PR has not established how the Prohibited Substances entered the Horse's system nor has the PR provided any evidence. The PR has therefore not discharged his burden of proving how the Tiludronic acid got into the Horse's system. Due to the PR's inactiveness in providing any explanation of circumstances that led to

this ECM Rule violation, the FEI was of the opinion that it cannot apply No (Significant) Fault or Negligence according to Article 10.4 and Article 10.5 of the ECM Rules. Consequently, no elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility in this case was possible. The FEI therefore respectfully submitted that the applicable period of Ineligibility should be six (6) months.

- n) The FEI also requested that the results of the PR and Horse combination obtained in the Competition be disqualified with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any related medals, points and prizes. Furthermore, since this was a case with a Controlled Medication Substance, occurring during or in connection with an Event, and in order to safeguard the level playing field, all of the Person Responsible's individual results obtained in that Event, with any and all Horses with which the Person Responsible competed, with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, might be disqualified in accordance with Article 10.1.2 of the ECM Rules.
- o) As fairness did not dictate that no fine be levied in the case at hand, the FEI requested that a fine be imposed on the PR, and that the PR be ordered to pay the legal costs that the FEI had incurred in pursuing this matter. The FEI requested that the Tribunal fine the PR in the amount of 1,500 CHF, and order the PR to pay the legal costs of 1,500 CHF.

6. Further proceedings

- 6.1 On 18 September 2018, - upon receipt of the Case File in the instant case - the Tribunal granted the PR a final deadline to provide his written explanations to the alleged rule violation. The Tribunal further requested the PR to inform it whether he wished for a hearing to be held; and that - in case of failure to request a hearing within the deadline provided - the PR shall be deemed to have waived his right for a hearing.
- 6.2 The PR did not provide any explanations to the positive finding, or request for a hearing to be held.

7. Jurisdiction

- 7.1 The Tribunal has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to the Statutes, GRs and EAD Rules.

8. The Person Responsible

- 8.1 The PR is the Person Responsible for the Horse, in accordance with Article 118.3 of the GRs, as he was the rider of the Horse at the Event.

9. The Decision

- 9.1 As stated in Article 2.1.2 of the ECM Rules, sufficient proof of an ECM Rule violation is established by the presence of a Controlled Medication Substance in the Horse's A-Sample where the PR waives analysis of the B-Sample and the B-Sample is not analysed. The Tribunal is satisfied that the laboratory reports relating to the A-Sample reflect that the analytical tests were performed in an acceptable manner and that the findings of the Laboratory are accurate. The Tribunal is satisfied that the test results evidence the presence Tiludronic acid in the sample taken from the Horse at the Event. The PR did not contest the accuracy of the test results or the positive findings. Neither did the Owner of the Horse. The substance is classified as Controlled Medication Substance under the FEI List. The presence Tiludronic acid during an event without a valid Veterinary Form is prohibited under Article 2.1 of the ECM Rules.
- 9.2 The FEI has, therefore, established an Adverse Analytical Finding and has sufficiently proven the objective elements of an offence by the PR, in accordance with Articles 3.1 of the ECM Rules.
- 9.3 To start with, the Tribunal has taken note of the Owner's claim that he (or anyone from his stables) was not present at sample collection, as well as of the FEI's response in this respect. According to Article 1061 of the VRs *"The PR, or their representative, must witness the sampling procedure. The PR remains responsible for the supervision of the Horse at all times."* Furthermore, the Tribunal takes note that the FEI Medication Control Form lists the PR – next to Dr. Mohamed Shawki - as having witnessed *"the opening of the kit used for these samples and the process of sample collecting and sealing."* Hence, according to the VRs the Owner does neither need to be informed of the sampling, nor be present during sampling. As a result, the Tribunal finds that no departure from FEI Rules regarding sampling occurred.
- 9.4 In cases brought under Article 2.1 of the ECM Rules, a strict liability principle applies as described in Articles 2.1.1 of the ECM Rules. Once an ECM Rule violation has been established by the FEI, the PR has the burden of proving that he bore "No Fault or Negligence" for the rule violation as set forth in Article 10.4 of the ECM Rules, or "No Significant Fault or Negligence," as set forth in Article 10.5 of the ECM Rules.
- 9.5 However, to benefit from any elimination or reduction of the applicable sanction under Article 10.4 or 10.5 of the ECM Rules, the PR must first establish how the Controlled Medication Substances entered the Horse's system.
- 9.6 The Tribunal takes note that the PR did not (and neither did the Owner) provide any information on how the Tiludronic acid entered the Horse's system, and therefore holds that the PR has not established how the Controlled Medication Substance entered the Horse's system. Accordingly, the Tribunal does not need to address the question of whether the PR has established that he bears no Fault or Negligence for

the rule violation. Furthermore, given the lack of information provided by the PR, the Tribunal finds that the degree of Fault or Negligence of the PR for the rule violation is impossible to assess. The Tribunal therefore holds that no reduction or elimination of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is warranted.

- 9.7 The Tribunal therefore decides to impose a period of Ineligibility of six (6) months, in accordance with Article 10.2 of the ECM Rules.

10. Disqualification

- 10.1 For the reasons set out above, the Tribunal disqualifies the Horse and the PR from the Competition and the entire Event and all medals, points and prize money won must be forfeited, in accordance with Articles 9 and 10.1.2 of the ECM Rules.

11. Sanctions

- 11.1 As a result of the foregoing, and pursuant to Articles 10.2 of the ECM Rules, the period of Ineligibility imposed on the PR shall be six (6) months.
- 11.2 The Tribunal imposes the following sanctions on the PR in accordance with Article 169 of the GRs and Article 10 of the ECM Rules:
- 1) The PR shall be suspended for a period of **six (6) months** to be effective immediately and without further notice from the date of the notification of this Decision. Therefore, the PR shall be ineligible through **25 March 2019**.
 - 2) The PR is fined **one thousand five hundred Swiss Francs (CHF 1'500,-)**.
 - 3) The PR shall contribute **one thousand five hundred Swiss Francs (CHF 1'500,-)** towards the legal costs of the judicial procedure.
- 11.3 No Person Responsible who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity that is authorised or organised by the FEI or any National Federation or be present at an Event (other than as a spectator) that is authorized or organized by the FEI or any National Federation, or participate in any capacity in Competitions authorized or organized by any international or national-level Event organisation (Article 10.11.1 of the ECM Rules).
- 11.4 Where a Person Responsible who has been declared Ineligible violates the rule against participation or attendance during Ineligibility, the results of any such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period

of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. In addition, further sanctions may be imposed if appropriate (Article 10.11.2 of the ECM Rules).

- 11.5 According to Article 168 of the GRs, the present decision is effective from the day of written notification to the persons and bodies concerned.
- 11.6 In accordance with Article 12 of the ECM Rules the Parties may appeal against this decision by lodging an appeal with the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) within twenty-one (21) days of receipt hereof.

V. DECISION TO BE FORWARDED TO:

- a. The person sanctioned: Yes**
- b. The President of the NF of the person sanctioned: Yes**
- c. The President of the Organising Committee of the Event through his NF: Yes**
- d. Any other: No**

FOR THE PANEL

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Henrik Arle', is written over a light blue rectangular background.

Mr. Henrik Arle, one member panel