

FEI
FEDERATION EQUESTRE INTERNATIONALE



ANNEXES TO THE MANUAL
FOR JUMPING STEWARDS

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2015**

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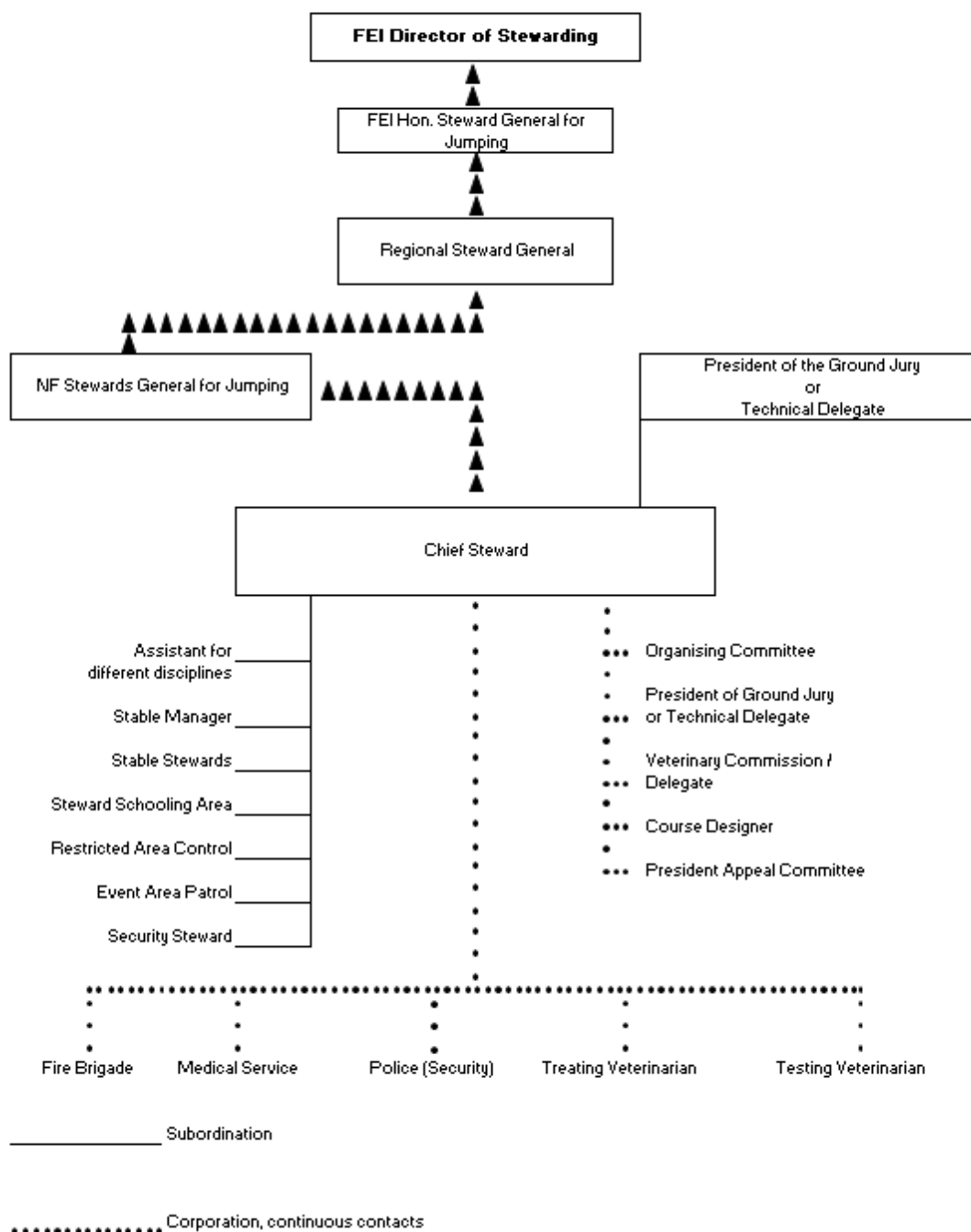
ANNEX I – THE CHIEF STEWARD REPORT

The latest version of the Chief Steward Report can be found using the following link:

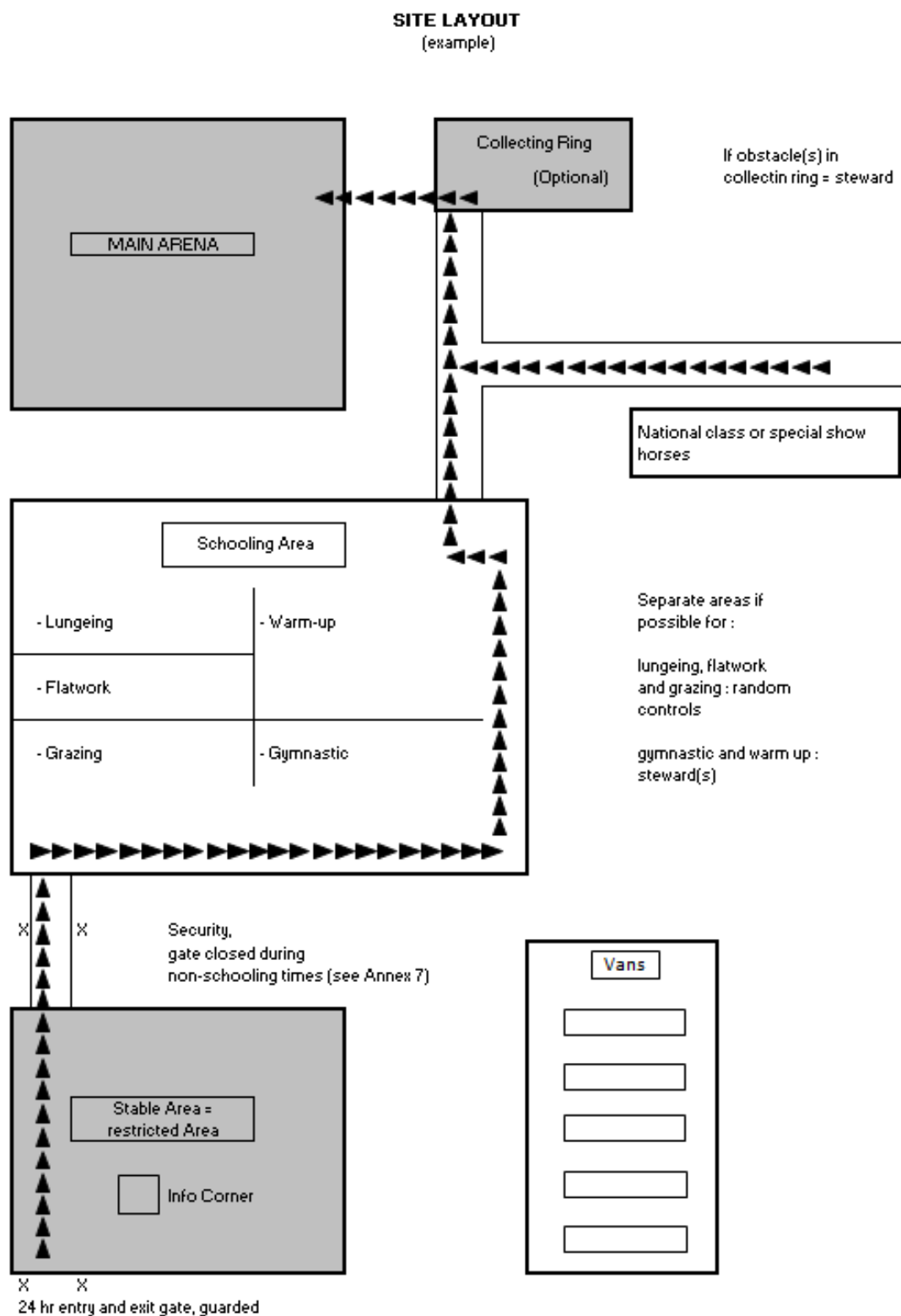
<http://www.fei.org/fei/your-role/officials/jumping/officials-reports>

ANNEX II – THE POSITION OF THE CHIEF STEWARD

THE POSITION OF CHIEF STEWARD



ANNEX III – SITE LAYOUT



ANNEX IV – EXERCISE AREAS TIMETABLE*Examples*One Day

Time	Location	Disciplines	Remarks
6am – 9am	Main arena open for schooling, with fences	All disciplines	
7am – end of competitions	Arena 5 (only lunging)	All disciplines	Limited to 3 horses at a time
9am – end of competitions	Arena 1 Warm-up for classes 1, 3 & 5	CSI small tour	Arena closed for 10 minutes for footing preparation immediately after every class
9am – end of competitions	Arena 2 Warm-up for classes 2, 4 & 6	CSI big tour	Arena closed for 10 minutes for footing preparation immediately after every class
9am – end of competitions	Arena 3 Warm-up for class 7, 8 & 9	CSIJ-A	Arena closed for 10 minutes for footing preparation immediately after every class

Another Day

Time	Location	Disciplines	Remarks
6am – 7.30am	Main arena open for schooling, with dressage rails	CDI	
7.30am – 9am	Main arena Open for schooling, with fences	CSI	
7am – 8am	Arena 4 Horse Inspection	CSIAm-A	
9am – 11am	Arena 1 Warm-up for class 1	CDI	Only for horses starting in class 1
10am – end of competitions	Arena 2 Warm-up for classes 2, 4 & 6	CSI	Arena closed for 10 minutes for footing preparation immediately after every class
11am – end of competitions	Arena 3 Collecting Ring for CSI class	CSI	Open for next 2 competitors in class

Remarks

It is better to prepare a sheet for each day on a daily basis, to avoid later changes.

If improving the footing takes a long time, it should be mentioned under remarks.

Good liaison with the person responsible for special shows must be maintained, in order to avoid show horses impeding competition horses (especially in case of jump-off or lateness)

ANNEX V – WORK SHEET

(example with 2 different exercise areas)

Date

Briefing for group leaders at

Work / Steward	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E
Horse Inspection	10-12.30 14-15.30				
Area A		7-19			
Area B			7-19		
Stables				24 hours	
Random					6-21

Group B and
C

Time / Steward	Mr A Mr F	Mr B Mr G	Mr C Mr H	Mr D Mr I	Mr E Mr J
7 - 9	X				
9 - 11		X			
11 - 13			X		
13 - 15	X				
15 - 17				X	
17 - 19					X

Group A : Mr K and Mr L
 Group D : Mr M & Security 6 - end of competition, Mr N and Mr O by night
 Group E : Mr P : 06-13, Mr Q : 13-21

ANNEX VI (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 30 minutes (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) unless authorized by the Chief Steward before the start of any competition where it could be used and is therefore available for use by all athletes.
- 1.2 Obstacles may only be jumped in the direction for 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 (horizontal or diagonal);
 - In a cup at one end and the other on the ground (diagonal);
 - Completely on the ground.
- 1.4 No part of the 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 one metre away on the take-off side. If there is a ground-line in front of the obstacle, a placing pole may also be used behind the obstacle at an equal distance up to a maximum of one metre. **NB: No placing poles may be used with oxers, either on the take-off side, or the landing side (see paragraph 1.12).**

- 1.8 Any obstacles 1.30 m 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 1.30 m 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 these 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. ~~A placing pole on the landing side of an obstacle may only be used at a vertical.~~ No placing poles may be used with oxers, either on the take-off side, or on the landing side.
- 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.
- ~~1.16~~ 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-~~1.16~~1.17 above:

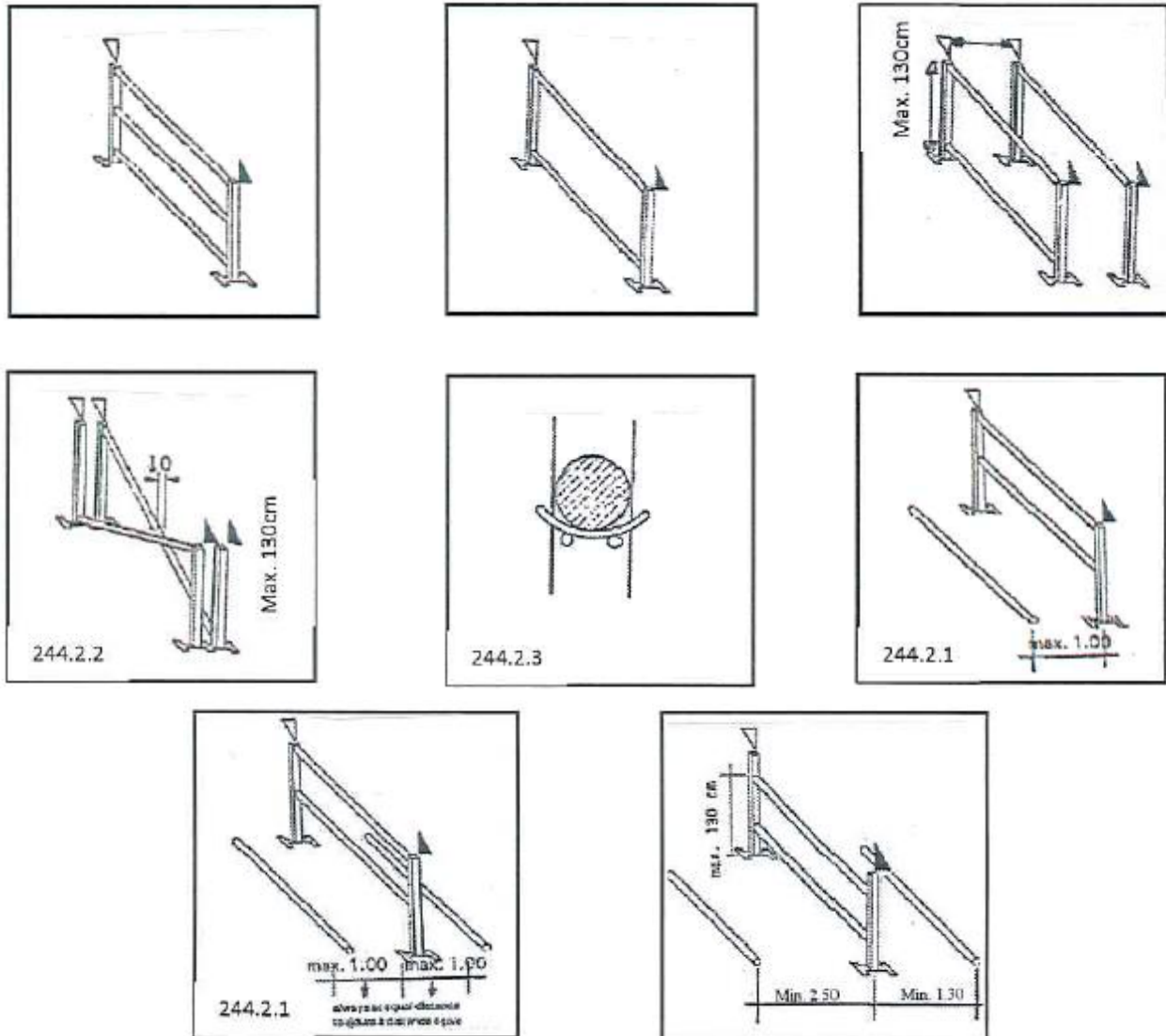
- 2.1 Athletes may train their horses in gymnastic exercises but obstacles used for this purpose may not exceed 1.30m in height. Athletes using such obstacles must not violate the rules against rapping (JRs Art. 243.2.1)
- 2.2 Whenever possible provision should be made for athletes to exercise and train 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 maybe 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 1.15m in height~~consist of more than three obstacles with a height not exceeding 75cm; 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.

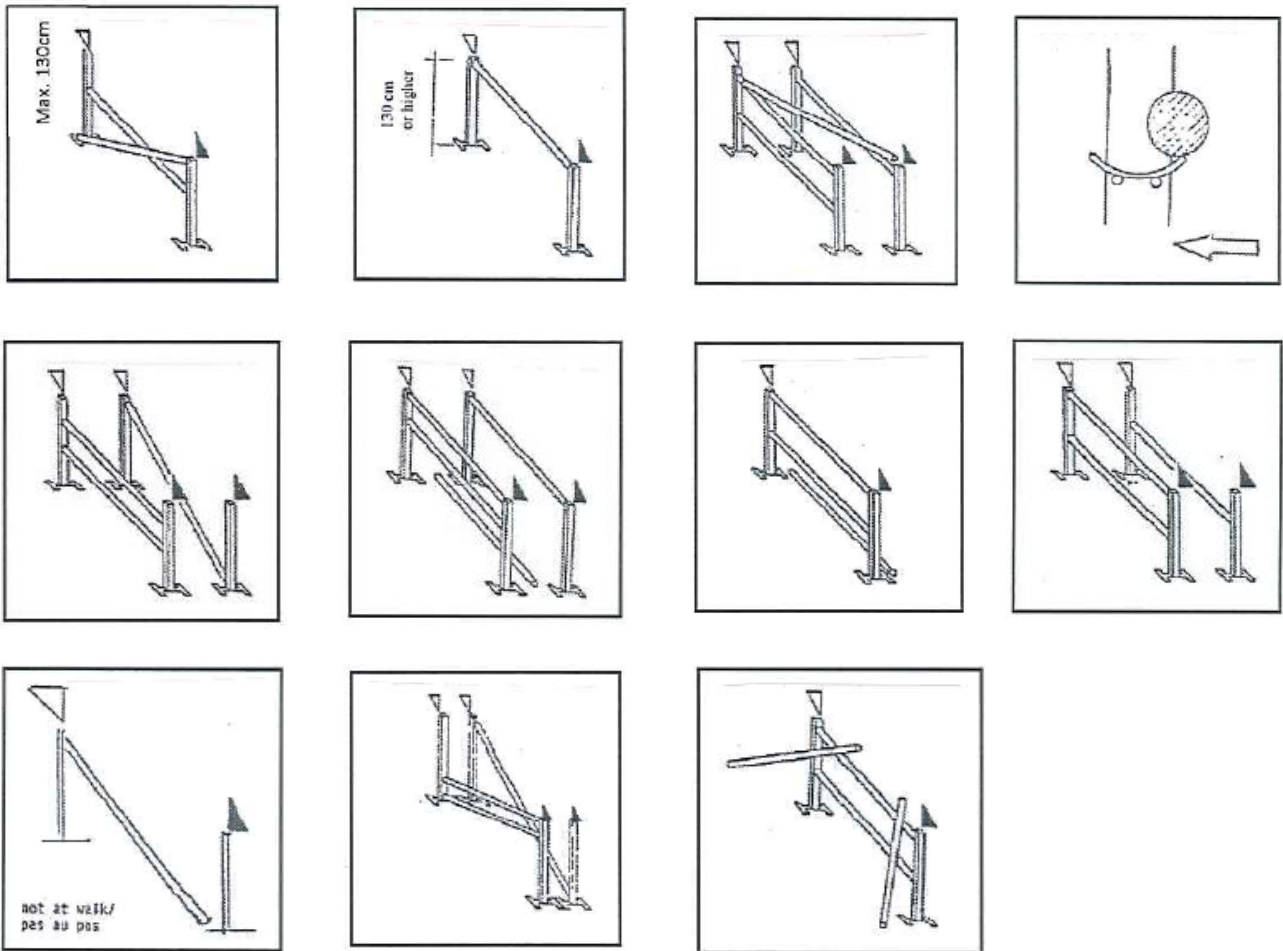
ANNEX VI (PART II) – BUILDING OBSTACLES IN EXERCISE / SCHOOLING AREAS

Right ways:

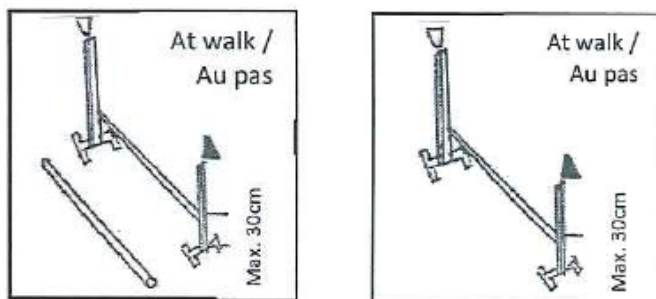


- Combinations are allowed at correct distances
- Never higher than 1.60m, never to exceed the spread of 1.80m for **horses**
- Never higher than 1.35m, never to exceed the spread of 1.45m for **ponies**

Wrong ways:



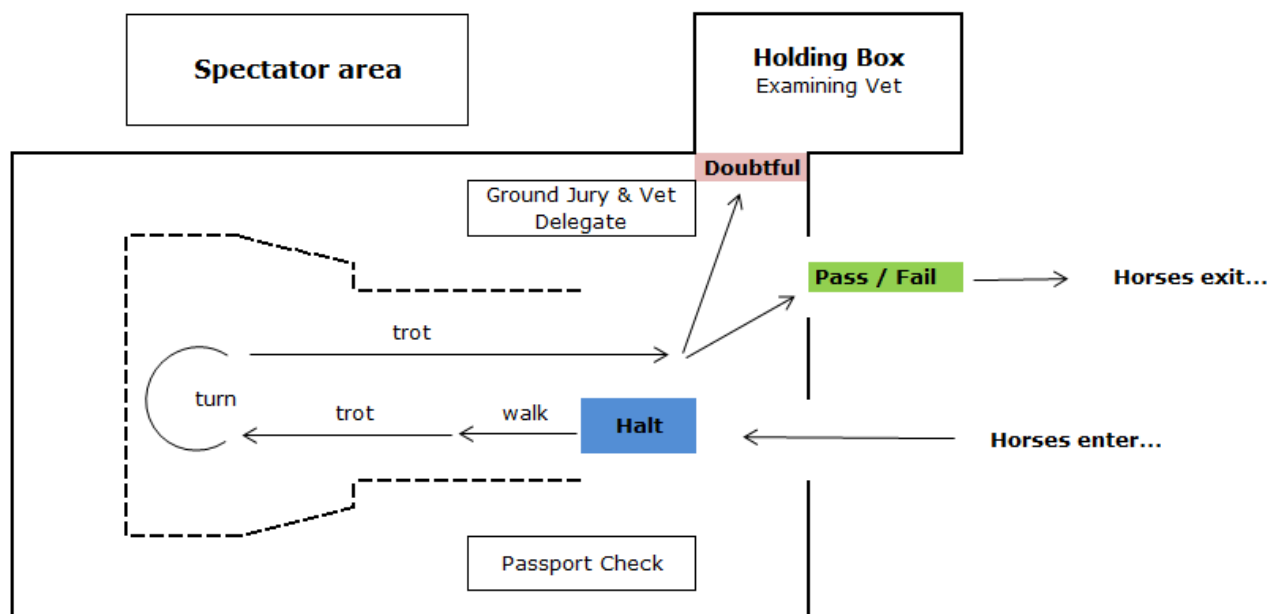
No walk poles are allowed:



For further reference please refer to the **Annex VI Supplement:**

<http://www.fei.org/fei/your-role/stewards-manual>

ANNEX VII – THE HORSE INSPECTION



ANNEX VIII – NIGHT CONTROL IN THE STABLES

Date :

Time		Nation	Name	Horse Nr	Signature	Reason for visit Remarks
In	Out					

1. Only accredited grooms who have requested permission may stay during the night in the stable allocated to their own nation.
2. Any other accredited person visiting the stables during the night must sign the night control book. The person in question must be accompanied by a steward.
3. The stables must be patrolled approximately every hour.
4. Smoking must be restricted to designated areas.
5. Festivities in the stable area are not allowed.
6. In case medication has to be given to a horse, check the appropriate form (Medication Form I/II/III) of that specific horse.
7. Maintain contact with the vet. on duty.

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

ANNEX IX – STABLE INFORMATION CARD

STABLE INFORMATION CARD	
Name of Horse:
ID # of Horse:
Gender of Horse:
Name of Person Responsible:
Telephone Number:
Name of Groom:
Telephone Number:
Name of Chef d'Equipe :
Telephone Number:

ANNEX X – STABLE SECURITY AND STEWARDING AT INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO ENSURE IMPLEMENTATION OF VETERINARY REGULATIONS ART. 1023 and ART. 1025

1. RESTRICTED ACCESS TO STABLE AREA

For a high level of stable security, the stables must be completely enclosed within a suitably restrictive perimeter (stable area) which will act both as a deterrent to the admission of unauthorised persons and to uncontrolled exit of horses. A CCTV system may be prescribed by the FEI for certain Events. Access to this area must only be after checking the necessary accreditation. The area must be sufficiently large, where possible to allow horses to be evacuated from the stables in an emergency but still remain within the confines of the perimeter. However, in some disciplines (see discipline rules), lower levels of stable security are permitted. If possible there must be provision of a restricted area for athletes and others to mix away from the general public, in order to keep non- authorised people out of the secure stable area.

Whenever possible the stable area must include only stables; lorries, caravans, etc., should not be permitted within the area. Access to stables must be limited to those persons indicated in VRs Art. 1023.VI.19 and GRs Art. 132. It is essential that the person issuing authorised access be a responsible person of seniority within the Organising Committee. The FEI Veterinary Department will maintain a List of accredited Team Veterinarians and accredited Individual Competitors Private Veterinary Surgeons. It is important that the NFs and OCs of international Events liaise closely with the Veterinary Authorities and that the Committee and all officials, particularly the Chief Steward, are aware of the Veterinary Authorities requirements in respect to access control and separation of horses in the stables and during training.

2. CONTROL OF ACCESS (VRs Art. 1023.V & VI)

A control system must operate at all entrance gates so that there is an efficient and reliable method of identifying the accreditation of those who enter and leave the stable area at any time. Extra vigilance must be used in establishing the identity of persons and reasons for entering the stables during the night by means of a night access list. A CCTV system may be prescribed by the FEI for certain Events

3. STEWARDING OF STABLE AREA (VRs Art. 1025.I)

At least one stable steward, directly responsible to the Chief Steward, must be present or readily available in the vicinity of the stable area 24 hours a day during the entire duration of the Event. He may be assisted by deputies as required. The steward/deputies must regularly patrol the stable area, without establishing any predetermined pattern, to discourage any form of forbidden practices or abuses. Any misdemeanours must be reported immediately to the stable steward who must, in turn, report to the Chief Steward. Stewards must be under instructions to ask for the appropriate Veterinary Forms if a horse is seen to receive treatment; including the use of nebulisers. The duty of the stewards is to safeguard the welfare of the horses and to prevent any form of illegal practices that may also disrupt fair play.

4. GROOMS (VRs Art. 1025.I)

Grooms must be accredited to enter the stabling area and, if sleeping in a lorry at night within the security perimeter, must register their presence with the FEI Chief Steward or the Stable Manager, and may only enter the stables at night when they are closed with an FEI Steward. Discipline rules may allow a derogation from this requirement. The Person Responsible must ensure that his/her grooms, or any other authorised persons with access to his/her horses, are familiar with the security and stewarding procedures operating at the Event attended. The PR

must also ensure that his/her grooms, or any other authorised persons with access to his/her horses, are familiar with the regulations pertaining to the use of substances on the FEI Prohibited Substances List. Grooms may also be sanctioned if found at fault under the EADCMP Regulations and current and further accreditation may be withdrawn, preventing attendance at future FEI Events.

5. MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT EVENT GROUNDS

Movement of horses between the stables, practice, grazing and main arena must be strictly controlled. It is appreciated that flexibility will be required depending on the requirements of different disciplines.

6. STEWARDING OF PRACTICE ARENA (VRs Art. 1025.III)

The Chief Steward must ensure that all practice arenas are fully stewarded all the time that they are officially open. He must also ensure that these arenas are subject to random controls when they are officially closed.

7. GRAZING AREA (VRs Art. 1025.IV)

It is recommended that a grazing area be provided at all outdoor Events, and that this be subject to random control. If available, horses must only be grazed or walked in hand within this area. The Foreign Judge/TD at Events will be specifically asked to check that the relevant requirements are met as reasonably as can be expected, depending on the discipline, and to indicate clearly any shortfalls, following which consideration may be given to altering the category of the Event in future.

ANNEX XI – BANDAGE AND TACK CONTROL DURING FEI EVENTS

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.

(VRs 1035, see also VRs 1025.VI)

1. In addition to these Veterinary Regulations, the prohibitions and requirements regarding specific types of tack are also regulated according to the various Sport Rules.
2. Mouth guards which cover teeth are prohibited at any time during the Period of the Event.
3. Throat support devices such as Cornell collars are allowed; provided a written statement from a veterinary surgeon, certifying that the horse requires such a device for welfare reasons is received by the FEI Veterinary Department, at least 4 weeks before first use at an Event. A copy of the statement must be retained at all times for inspection during an FEI Event.
4. Tongue guards are only permitted if used correctly; separate items must not be incorporated around the bit so as to cause welfare concerns.
5. Examination (control) of horse's legs, boots, bandages and/ or other tack material may be carried out by Stewards and/or Official Veterinarians at any time during the Period of the Event. The Veterinary Delegate must be made aware that the examination of boots is taking place and be available for consultation if required.
6. The President of the Ground Jury must be notified of any scheduled or unannounced examination/control that is to take place; the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate should be informed and be available for consultation.
7. For controls carried out during the finals of major Events (Championships, Games, World Cups, etc.), a member of the Veterinary Commission should attend the control procedure.
8. This examination should check for:
 - a) any abnormality or sensitivity of the horse's legs;
 - b) any irregularity in the shape, size or weight of the boots or bandages;
 - c) any irregularity in other tack material;
 - d) the presence of foreign or prohibited materials or substances.
9. The procedure requires that:
 - a) in control areas prior to entry to the warm up: the legs, boots and any other tack material will be examined before the boots (and bandages if used) are applied;
 - b) in control areas where the horse exits the arena: the steward should remove any or all boots, bandages or other items attached to the legs to enable a close examination;
 - c) the horse's limbs will be examined;
 - d) boots may be weighed using scales; and
 - e) any other tack may also be subject to inspection.
10. If a problem is suspected, the horse and all examined items must be kept under strict surveillance until further examination by the (Foreign) Veterinary Delegate (FVD/ VD).

11. The FVD/ VD must verify the identification of the horse against the outline diagram in the passport and record the name and FEI Passport number of the horse and the Person Responsible.

12. For boot or leg concerns, the FVD/ VD must examine the horse, including palpation of the legs, to assess for irritation, skin damage, or abnormal sensitivity. A thermographic examination may also be made.

13. For tack concerns the FVD/ VD may be required to provide advice on welfare or health implications.

14. The FVD/ VD must include the name and FEI Passport number of the horse, the Person Responsible and details of every examination in the FEI Veterinary Report completed at the end of the Event.

15. If the examination results in the finding of suspicious material, irritation, skin damage or abnormal sensitivity of the limbs, the President of the Ground Jury must be informed immediately.

16. Where the examination (control) has taken place prior to competition, in the case of positive findings and at the discretion of the Steward and/ or Ground Jury:

17. The horse may be allowed to compete if the irregularity relates to the shape, size or weight of boots, bandages or tack materials once corrected.

18. The horse is not allowed to compete and may be Eliminated or Disqualified from the Event if the irregularity relates to skin damage, abnormal sensitivity or the presence of foreign materials or substances.

19. It is recommended that material that may be required for forensic screening (bandages, tape, applied substances, etc.) be kept in a sampling kit to be sent, with official barcode labels for identification, to the designated laboratory. It is essential that the material be put in a closed bag or sampling bottle as soon as possible, since the substances used could be volatile.

Photographs and/or a video recording must be made showing the limbs involved, and all written reported material must be signed by witness(es).

BOOTS FOR YOUNG HORSES

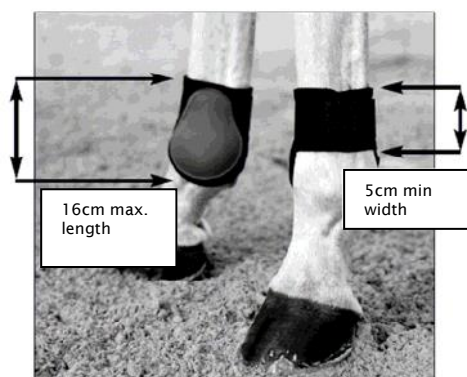
Ref. Art. 257.2.4

For all international Young Horse competitions (five*, six, seven and eight year old horses): All hind leg protections must have a maximum interior length of 16 cm; the width of the fastener must be at least 5cm.

* 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:

- The inside of the protection must be smooth. Only non-elastic Velcro-type fasteners are permitted; no hooks, buckles, clips or other methods of attaching the fasteners may be used;
- The rounded rigid part of the protection must be placed around the inside of the fetlock;
- No additional elements may be used in conjunction with the protection.



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 of these boots must be smooth" ~~flat and have no pressure pads~~ referenced in Art. 257.2.4 means there may not be any pressure pads of any kind. Sheepskin linings are allowed.

The following is an example of a hind boot which is not allowed in Young Horse competitions:



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

ANNEX XII – PERMITTED DRESS, SADDLERY AND EXERCISING ACTIVITY

	SENIORS (18+)	YOUNG RIDERS (16-21)	JUNIORS (14-18)	CHILDREN (12-14) – Annex XII	PONY (12-16) – Annex XI
HEADGEAR – fastened with 3-point retention harness	When mounted (exception for ceremonial protocol - 256.1.4)	ALWAYS (Art 256.1.4)			
SPURS	No restrictions			Blunt metal spurs	
SADDLES				Max length 4cms measured from the boot (Ch Annex XII Art 17.3, Pony Annex XI Art 19.3)	
WHIP	Yes (max length 75 cm – unweighted) (Art 257.2.2 – Ch Annex XII Art 18.6, Pony Annex XI Art 19.3)				
DRESSAGE WHIP	Only for flatwork (Art 257.2.2) Not in competition or for jumping and riding over poles Max. length 120cm (Dressage rules Art 428.3)			NEVER (Annex XII Art 18.6)	NEVER (Annex XI Art 19.3)
STANDING MARTINGALE	Not in competition (Art 257.1.3)			ALWAYS (Art 257.1.3, Annex XII Art 18.3)	NEVER (Annex XI Art 21.2)
DRAW REINS	Not in competition (Art 257.1.6)				NEVER
RUNNING MARTINGALE	ALWAYS (Art 257.1.3, Ch Annex XII Art 18.3, Pony Annex XI Art 21.2)				
BITS	No restrictions providing no injury is caused (Art 257.1.4) *NB: Reins must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle				Restricted (Annex XI Art 21.2)
GAGS	ALWAYS (Art 257.1.4, Ch Annex XII Art 18.4, Pony Annex XI Art 21.2)				
HACKAMORES	ALWAYS (Art 257.1.4)				Max. Length of shanks 17cm; not allowed with a bit
TONGUE STRAPS	NEVER				
SHEEPSKIN (or leather piece) ON BRIDLE	Max distance from cheek 3 cms (Art 257.1.2)				
FLY HOODS	ALWAYS				
BLINKERS	Not in competition (Art 257.1.1)			Not in competition (Annex XII Art 18.2,7)	Not in competition (Annex XI Art 21.2)

	SENIORS (18+)	YOUNG RIDERS (16-21)	JUNIORS (14-18)	CHILDREN (12-14) – Annex XII	PONY (12-16) – Annex XI
JUMP DIMENSIONS					
GYMNASTIC TRAINING / SCHOOLING	Gymnastic 130 x 160 max (Art 201.5.1) Jumps: 160 x 180 max		Gymnastic 130 x 160 max (Art 201.5.1) Jumps: 140 x 170 max	Jumps: 130 x 140 max. (Annex XII Art 14.1)	Jumps: 135 x 145 max (Annex XI Art 17.2)
WARM-UP IN RELATION TO A COMPETITION	Classes >140: =< 160 x 180 Classes ≤140: not more than 10 cms higher and wider than dimensions of class		Not more than 10 cms higher and wider than dimensions of class	Not more than 10 cms higher and wider than dimensions of class	Same as class in progress
SCHOOLING: WHO CAN RIDE IN PRACTICE or WARM-UP RINGS?	No restrictions	Competitor only from 18h of evening before 1 st class (others may lunge) (Annex IX Art 10)		As J/YR/P but special rules for events with borrowed horses (Annex XII Art 9.1)	Competitor only from 18h of evening before 1 st class (others may lunge) (Annex XI Art 10.1)

ANNEX XIII – 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

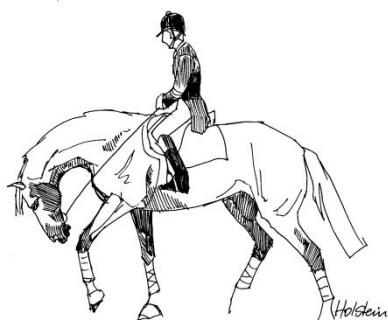


Diagram ii
Low, deep and round



Diagram iii
Long and low



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 rider 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 cooldown 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 a rider's performance in the competition arena, may not exceed a period of ten minutes.

8. Exercise / Training arena

All training sessions, including pre-competition warm-up, may only be performed in the official training arena while under the supervision of stewards. Use of a training arena outside the official training period, and/or in an unsupervised arena, may at the discretion of the Ground Jury lead to the rider's disqualification.

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. Revision

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

ANNEX XIV - STEWARDING GUIDELINES

Additional Stewarding Guidelines for International Jumping Events

In an effort to ensure that the FEI Veterinary Regulations and the FEI Rules for Jumping Events are fully enforced as voted into effect by the General Assembly, the following additional guidelines are being issued to FEI Stewards with immediate effect. All of these guidelines pertain to the specific implementation of existing rules and therefore do not represent rule changes. We ask that the Stewards take these guidelines seriously and use their best efforts to apply them.

In line with the current rules, at the following Events boot and bandage controls are considered by the FEI to be compulsory:

- Both rounds of the Nations Cup competition;
- Grand Prix or the competition with the highest prize money if there is no a Grand Prix;
- All FEI World Cup competitions;
- Derby competitions.

1. Stewarding at Morning Training Sessions

During the morning training sessions each day, bandage and boot checks should be carried out at all Events. Such checks should be done on a random basis unless another approach is considered necessary or unless there is reason to examine a specific horse, with particular attention being paid to bandages and use of boots that may be excessively heavy. The maximum weight of equipment permitted on a horse's leg is 500 grams. This excludes the shoe or any equipment used to substitute the shoe (see photo below).



If a horse's boots are changed during the course of a training session, the Steward should inspect the boots which have been removed at the time of removal, as well as the replacement boots once the athlete in question has completed his/her training.

Should the Steward in question observe anything unusual with the boots or bandages, he/she must inform the Chief Steward immediately.

2. Stewarding Prior to Competition

If a horse's boots are changed during the preparation for a competition, the Steward should inspect the boots which have been removed at the time of removal, as well as the replacement boots and bandages after the horse in question has completed his round. Should the Steward in question observe anything unusual with the boots or bandages,

he/she must inform the Chief Steward immediately. The maximum weight of 500 grams of equipment permitted on a horse's leg similarly applies to the period of time in which an athlete is preparing the horse for competition. This excludes the shoe or any equipment used to substitute the shoe (see photo above).

The following policy came into effect on 1 July 2014 and is included in the 2015 Draft Schedules):

- If an athlete is uncertain as to whether the boots he/she intends to use during an event are allowed, he/she or his/her representative should show the boots to the Chief Steward for his/her opinion before the boots are used in training or in competition.
- In addition, athletes are to be made aware that hind boots must be removed and placed again on the horse's legs in the presence of a Steward while in the warm-up arena prior to entering the competition arena for certain competitions. (If bandages are used in place of boots, athletes are not required to remove the bandages in the warm-up arena.) This procedure is compulsory for competitions for which boot and bandage control is mandatory, that is the Nations Cup, Grand Prix, and the competition with the highest prize money, and is at the discretion of the Chief Steward for other competitions.
- As an alternative to carrying out this procedure at the time designated by the Steward an athlete may ask his/her groom to take the boots to the in-gate and place them on the horse's legs in front of the Steward prior to the combination entering the arena.
- The Steward has the authority to intervene if a boot is deemed excessively tight by instructing that the boot be removed and put on again correctly. *[Stewards are to note that it is normal for a horse's gait to be somewhat affected immediately after boots have been removed and re-placed.]* If an athlete or his/her groom refuses to remove and re-place the boot(s) when instructed to do so by the Steward, a Yellow Warning Card will be issued to the athlete in question.
- If it is deemed impossible or unsafe to remove the hind boots in the warm-up arena prior to the combination entering the competition arena, due to an extremely excited or nervous horse, the boots of the horse in question are to be removed by the athlete/groom following the athlete's round upon leaving the arena and inspected by the Steward. This inspection may be carried out during the boot and bandage control if the boot and bandage control is carried out for the competition in question.
- This procedure does not replace boot and bandage control after completion of an athlete's round for competitions for which boot and bandage control is mandatory (refer to JRs Art. 244.1).

[Note to Stewards: Refer to Annex XV for additional guidelines on hind boots.]

3. Stewarding at Boot and Bandage Control during Competitions

Boot and bandage checks should be carried out during as many FEI competitions as possible. Such checks may be done on a random basis, unless there is reason to examine a specific horse. It is advised that two (2) Stewards should be present for any examination taking place during competition.

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.

4. Stewarding in the Stables

At all times during FEI Events, there should be a presence of Stewards in the stables patrolling randomly and observing during the period the stables are open. During such time, Stewards are advised to pay particular attention to the following;

- Unauthorized administration of any medication, if in doubt it is recommended that the Steward request to see the applicable veterinary form;
- Anything that may negatively affect the welfare of the horse such as:
 - Horse's head tied up in the stable too tightly for an extended period;
 - Horse's head tied down for an extended period;
 - Horses left without water in the stable;
 - Stables not mucked out;
- Any indication that efforts have been made to sensitize or hypersensitize a horse's leg(s).

ANNEX XV - TACK AND SADDLERY GUIDELINES

1. Stirrups

In the interests of safety, the stirrup iron and the stirrup leather (this also applies to safety stirrups) must hang freely from the bar of the saddle and the outside of the flap. The athlete must not directly or indirectly tie any part of his body to the saddlery.

Stirrups such as those pictured below are therefore not allowed (i.e. the foot would be tied to the stirrup).



"K'Vall" stirrups pictured below are not approved by the FEI and must not be used in FEI competition.



2. Spurs

Reference Annex XII of the manual, there are no restrictions on spurs, except for Pony Riders and Children (JRs Ann. XI, Art. 19.3 and JRs Ann. XII, Art. 17.3 - see also below). For clarification purposes, Smart'Clix spurs are permitted in FEI competition.

For Pony Riders and Children Spurs are optional but if used they must be made of smooth metal. If there is a shank it must not be more than 4cm long, measured from the boot to the tip of the spur, and must only point towards the rear; the end of the shank must be blunt. If the shank is curved, the spurs must be worn only with the shank directed downwards. Rowels are not permitted. Hammer spurs are allowed provided they meet the above requirements. Metal or plastic 'Impulse Spurs' with round hard plastic or metal knobs and 'Dummy Spurs' with no shank are allowed. Spurs with flat disks are allowed. The contact surface with the horse/pony and all edges must be smooth and rounded.

For clarification, rowel spurs with serrated edges are not allowed. Roller spurs with a flat disc are allowed providing the disc is not sharp and has a thickness of at least 3 mm.

3. Blinkers

Blinkers are not allowed as per Art. 257.1.1. For clarification purposes the item of tack pictured does not fall under the category of 'blinkers' and is therefore allowed.



4. Auxiliary Reins and Nosebands

A maximum of two pairs of reins may be used. If two pairs of reins are used, one pair must be attached to the bit or directly to the bridle. If one pair of reins is used, they must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle as per Art. 257.1.4; they may not be run through rings without a fixed point of attachment to the bridle.

To protect the welfare of the horse, Stewards must ensure that the tack is fit properly so that it does not cause pain or injury to the horse. Special care should be taken where nosebands are concerned as an excessively tight noseband could, depending on where it is positioned, interfere with the horse's breathing without there being any visible signs of pain or injury. Stewards should not allow any noseband to be positioned so low and/or over-tightened to the extent that it interferes with the horse's breathing as this would be against the welfare of the horse.

45. Bits – Pony events

Both of the Pessoa snaffles pictured below are allowed; however, the maximum cheek length remains 16cm (ref. Annex XI, Art. 21.2 of the FEI Jumping Rules).



The following bit is only authorised if used with an additional rein attached directly to the large ring of the bit.



Incorrect use of the bit

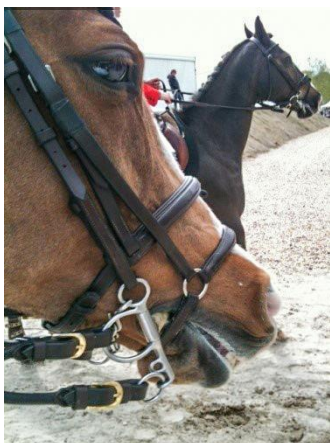


A Pessoa snaffle as a Waterford snaffle type (pictured below) is not allowed.



56. Nosebands – Pony events

The following nosebands are not allowed:



67. Boots

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:



However the version below IS allowed **with** the purple plastic insert.



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.

*Correct positioning
(rounded part placed
around the inside of fetlock)*



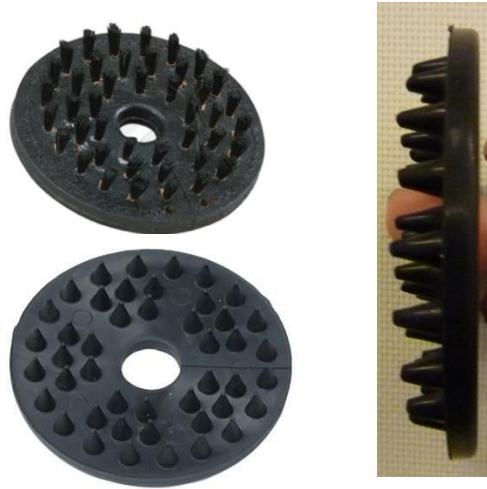
*Incorrect positioning (the boot is placed between
the fetlock joint and the hock)*



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

78. Bit Burrs

Common sense should be used with regard to allowing various types of rubber discs around the bit rings and that those that do not hurt the horse's face should be permitted: e.g. discs with small brushes should be allowed but those with rubber spikes should not be allowed unless the spikes have been rubbed down to a flat surface.

**89. Kinesiology Tape**

The tape below may not be used in any arena, during competition or at any time during which a horse is being ridden or exercised. Use within the stables is allowed.

**910. Body bandage**

The use of body bandages is allowed. Pictured below is an example of a body bandage. It is strongly recommended that Stewards check underneath the body bandage.

