
FEI STEWARDS MANUAL



FEI™
JUMPING

ANNEXES
Edition November 2009
Updated 23 June 2020

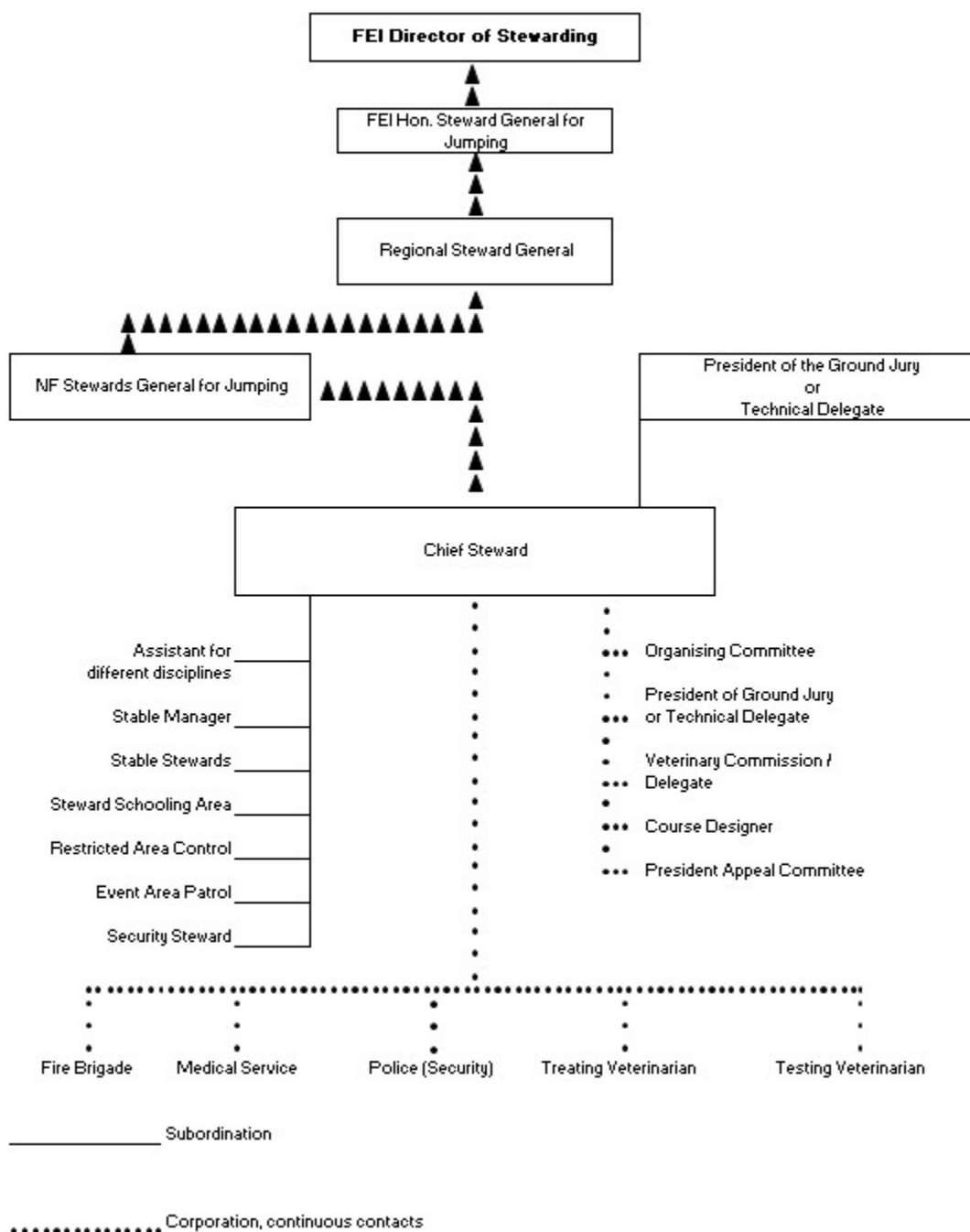
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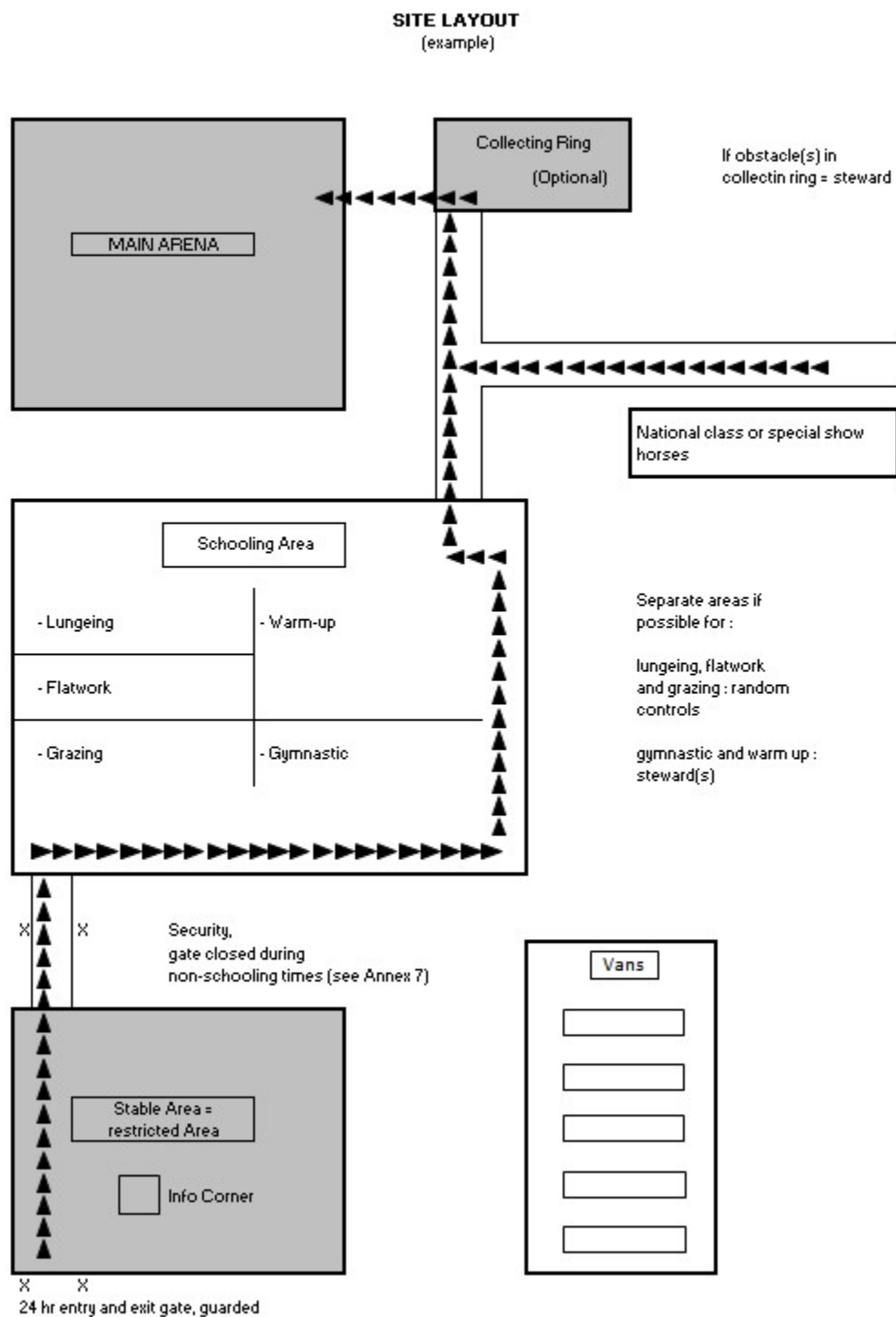
ANNEX I – THE CHIEF STEWARD REPORT

Information on the online 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



November 2009, updated 23 June 2020

ANNEX IV – EXERCISE AREAS TIMETABLE

Example

UPDATED	Thursday 29 November			Friday 30 November			Saturday 1 December			Sunday 2 December		
	0500 Stables open			0500 Stables open			0500 Stables open			0500 Stables open		
	Main arena	Warm up	Stables	Main arena	Warm up	Stables	Main arena	Warm up	Stables	Main arena	Warm up	Stables
05:30 05:45				05:30 05:45	Closed	Closed	05:30 05:45	Closed	Closed	05:30 05:45	Closed	Closed
05:45 06:00				05:45 06:00	Closed	Closed	05:45 06:00	Closed	Closed	05:45 06:00	Closed	Closed
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06:45 07:00				06:45 07:00	Flatwork only	Schooling	06:45 07:00	Flatwork only	Lunging 5* horses BOOK!!!	06:45 07:00	0715	0600
07:00 07:15				07:00 07:15	0715 Footing	0715 Footing	07:00 07:15	0715 Footing	0715 Footing	07:00 07:15	0715	0600
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07:30 07:45				07:30 07:45	0715	1015	07:30 07:45	0715	0715	07:30 07:45	0715	0705
07:45 08:00				07:45 08:00	Closed	Classes III & IV	07:45 08:00	0715	0715	07:45 08:00	0715	0945
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08:45 09:00	0630			08:45 09:00	0945	1* Class III	08:45 09:00	0930	0715	08:45 09:00	0925	0715
09:00 09:15	All horses			09:00 09:15	0915	Class III	09:00 09:15	0915	0715	09:00 09:15	0915	0715
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Remarks

An overview of the training/warm-up timetable for the entire Event should always be distributed, but make it clear that there is a possibility of updates on a daily basis.

Indication of footing breaks should always be included in timetables.

It is important to liaise with the person responsible for any displays or shows that might be planned in order to ensure that they are also allocated exercise times, and that they do not enter the warm-up arena or any other arena while it is being used by competition horses either during training or classes.

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). The use of personal material limited to water trays or simulation water trays may be requested. Any such material must initially receive the authorization of the Chief Steward and subsequently be approved in writing by the OC prior to its use. Such material must be made available to all Athletes participating in the Competition in question from at least 45 minutes before the start of that Competition until the last horse in that Competition has left the warm up. The above is permitted only if at least three obstacles are provided by the OC.
- 1.2 Obstacles may only be jumped in the direction 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 on the take-off side of a vertical obstacle, a ground line may be placed on the landing side of the obstacle at an equal distance up to a maximum of 1.00m. A ground line may never be used on the landing side of a spread obstacle.

- 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. No placing poles may be used with oxers, either on the take-off side, or on the landing side.
- NB: Any pole placed approximately 6 metres or more from an obstacle on either side or on both sides is not considered a placing pole and is therefore allowed to be used with verticals and oxers.
- 1.13 Swedish oxers are not permitted.
- 1.14 The OC may provide material to simulate a water ditch such as a Liverpool. If a Liverpool is supplied:
- The front of the Liverpool may not be behind the front plane of the obstacle;
 - The back of the Liverpool may not exceed the front plane of the obstacle;
 - If used at a spread the front of the Liverpool may not be more than 1 meter in front of the obstacle.
- 1.15 Nothing (i.e. blankets or towels) may be laid over an obstacle.
- 1.16 For competitions where the maximum obstacle height is 1.40m or less, the obstacles in the practice arena may not exceed in height and width ten centimeters more than the actual maximum height and width of the obstacles in the competition in progress. If the obstacle height of the competition in progress is greater than 1.40m, the obstacles in the practice arena may not exceed 1.60m in height and 1.80m in width.
- 1.17 If there is enough space, one or two guiding poles may be used in the practice arena on a vertical obstacle not exceeding 1.30m in height. Guiding poles must not rest on the top pole of the obstacle. If two poles are used, they may be placed diagonally towards the centre of the obstacle or at a 90° angle to the obstacle on each side. If one pole is used, it must be placed at a 90° angle to the obstacle and not more than 1/3 toward the centre of the obstacle.

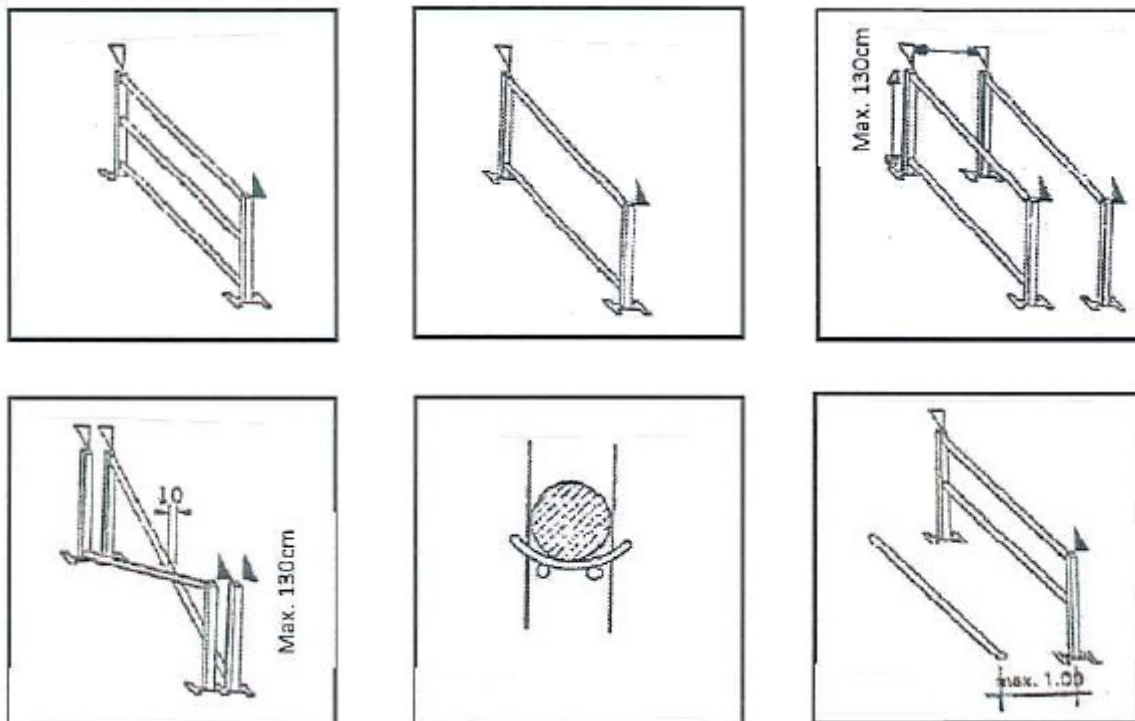
2. Gymnastic Training

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

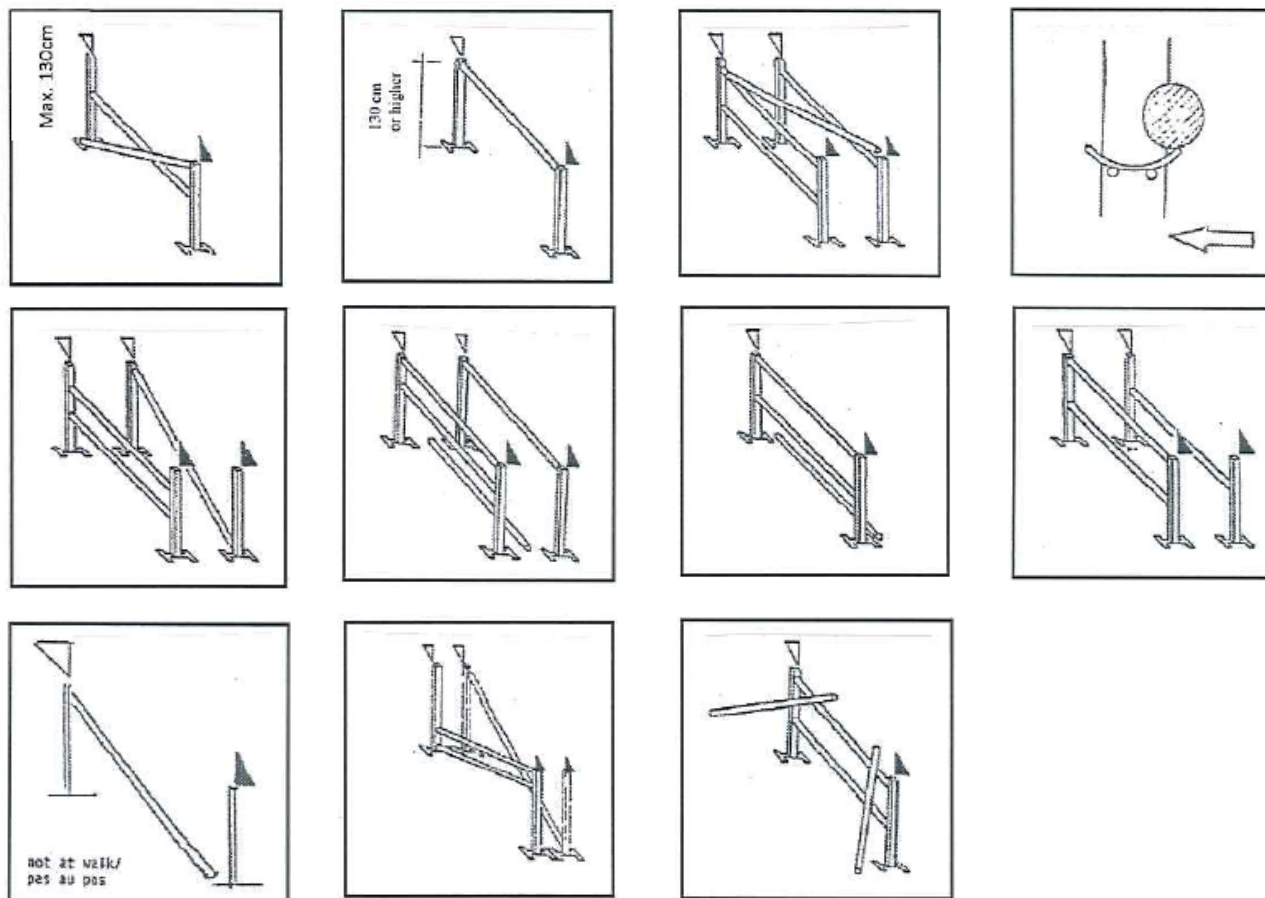
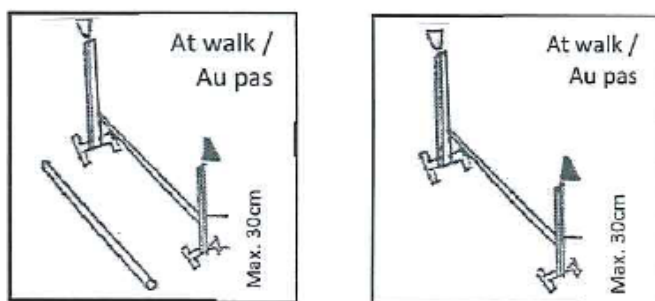
- 2.1 Athletes may train their horses in gymnastic exercises but obstacles used for this purpose may not exceed 1.30m in height. Athletes using such obstacles must not violate the rules against rapping (JRs Art. 243.2.1).
- 2.2 Whenever possible provision should be made for athletes to exercise and train in the presence of a steward for several hours in the morning. Athletes may change obstacles providing JRs Art. 201.4, 201.5 and 201.6 are not contravened.
- 2.3 If space and available fence material allows and safety conditions permit, combinations 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 consist of more than three obstacles with a height not exceeding 1.00m; minimum distance between bounce obstacles is 2.50m, maximum distance is 3.00m.

3. Collecting ring

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

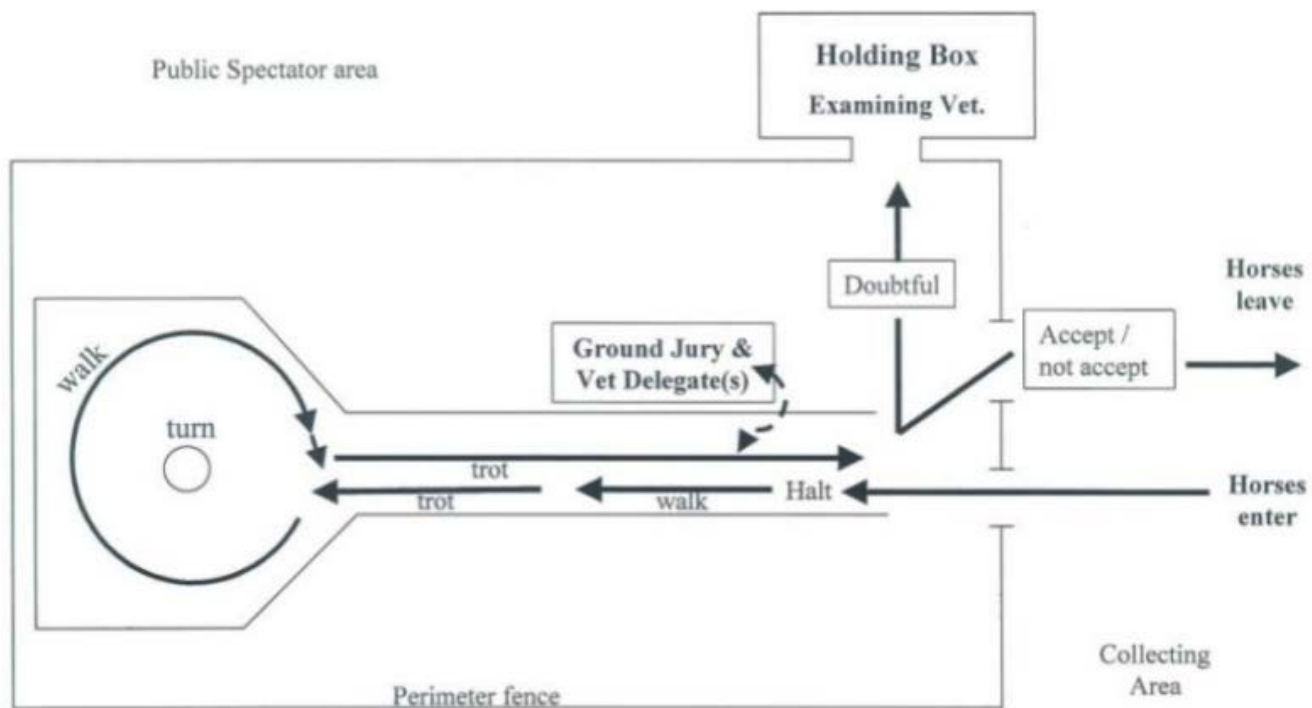
ANNEX VI (PART II) – BUILDING OBSTACLES IN EXERCISE / SCHOOLING AREAS**Right ways:**

- 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/regulations/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

Article 1008 Stables

I. Stable Area Requirements

1. Stables/ loose boxes must be provided within the Event venue and be at least 3m x 3m. A minimum of 20% of the stables must be at least 4m x 3m to accommodate the larger Horses. The stables must be of high quality and well-constructed to provide a safe environment for the Horse.
2. A minimum of two stables of at least 3x3m, labelled as 'Testing Boxes' must be provided in a safe and quiet area. They must be secured after having been appropriately cleaned. For Competitions in which there are fewer than 10 Horses entered, it is acceptable to provide only one Testing Box. They must contain clean bedding and it must be possible to observe the Horse being sampled from outside the Testing Box. If the Testing Boxes are constructed on grass, a rubber matting floor must be installed. Additional Testing Boxes may be requested by the Testing Veterinarian or FEI Veterinary Department.
3. A minimum of two clean stables of at least 3x3m, labelled as 'Treatment Boxes'. They must be provided in an easily accessible location and separated with a solid partition from individual stables or be located in a veterinary treatment centre. The number of Treatment Boxes must be determined by the VD and VSM, based on the number of entries and the Discipline in question. Additional Treatment Boxes may be requested by FEI Veterinary Department. Treatment Boxes must be easy to clean, available at all times when the stables are open and must not be used for EADCM sampling.
4. Isolation Stables must be provided, in a secure location far from any other stables at the Event. There must be a minimum of two Isolation stables provided and one additional Isolation Stable for every 100 Horses. Isolation Stable must not be used for any other purposes.
5. The stables area and all stables must be cleaned and disinfected before the arrival of Horses, ensuring they are free of contamination and disease vectors.
6. The stables area must adhere to biosecurity requirements as described in Article 1029 and, include the following facilities:
 - a) adequate lighting, safe electrical points throughout the stables;
 - b) adequate ventilation
 - c) fresh, dust-free straw, wood shavings and/or paper bedding;
 - d) good quality, clean water and feed;
 - e) fire precautions and a stables evacuation plan;
 - f) sufficient number of Horse wash down facilities, so that Horses do not wait more than 10 minutes to be washed; and
 - g) space between stables for Horse/ Athlete equipment and to allow the safe movement of Horses around the stable areas.

II. Enclosures (also known as 'yards') *

7. Enclosures may be provided at FEI Events in exceptional circumstances.
8. Only one Horse should occupy each individual enclosure.
9. Each enclosure must adhere to the following requirements:

- a) a minimum size of 3m x 3m;
- b) solid and safe designed for the safety of the Horses;
- c) adequate electrical points must be available in the vicinity of the enclosures;
- d) adequate shade must be provided;
- e) fire precautions and evacuation plans, including a safe area for evacuation in the incident of any such emergency;
- f) adequate Horse wash down facility, so that Horses do not wait more than 10 minutes to be washed;
- g) adequate space between rows of enclosures/yards for Horses/Athlete equipment and to allow the safe movement of Horses around the enclosure areas; and
- h) consideration is to be given to the safety of housing stallions in enclosures.

***Note:** The provisions of this Article 1008 II (Enclosures) shall only apply as “best practice” guidelines as of 1 January 2019. Compliance with these provisions will only become mandatory as of 1 January 2020.

III. Minimum Stabling Requirements for Horses during an Event

10. All Events must comply with the following stabling requirements except for 1 day Events in all Disciplines and CEI* and CEI2* Events

- a) a designated stables area must be provided for Horses within the Event venue and must be demarcated as determined by the VC/ VD;
- b) the designated stables area will be subject to 24 hour supervision by Stewards;
- c) only authorised persons authorised, as described in Article 1009, are allowed within the stables area.

11. The following stabling arrangements for Horses must be implemented:

- a) unvaccinated Horses are not permitted into the FEI stables area;
- b) Horses that are not vaccinated against Equine Influenza, in accordance with Article 1003 (e.g. Horses competing in national classes that are running at the same Event venue) must be stabled separately and away from vaccinated Horses; and
- c) where possible, Horses from the same country must be stabled together and stable blocks should be assigned according to the Horses' region of origin (e.g. separate blocks of Horses from the EU, North America, Australia/ New Zealand etc.).

12. No Horse may be stabled overnight inside a truck or trailer. Only the Technical Delegate in consultation with the Chief Steward and the Veterinary Delegate may grant exceptions in extreme circumstances. Granted exceptions must be reported to the FEI Veterinary Department.

IV. Stable Security

13. Stable security as described below is required at all Events, with the following exceptions:

Dressage: CDI1*, CDI2*, CDICH, CDI-P, CDI-J, CDI-Y, CDI-YH and CDI3* outside Europe

Driving: CAI 1*, CAI 2* and CAI3*

Endurance: CEI1*, CEI2* and CEI3*

Eventing: CCI2*, CCI1* and all CCI short format competitions

Para Equestrian Dressage: All CPEDI except Championships and Games

Reining: CRI 1*, CRI 2*, CRI 3*, CRI-J and CRI-Y

Vaulting: CVI 1*, CVI 2*, CVI 3* CVI-Ch and CVI-J

14. All Horses participating in an Event that requires stable security must be stabled within a completely restricted stables area, consisting of the following minimum requirements:
 - a) 24 hour security system;
 - b) a system to check the entry and exit of all Horses and the accreditation required by all personnel entering the stables; and
 - c) a system using a suitable "sign in" sheet to record the entry and exit of persons into the stables outside of stated working hours (e.g. overnight).
15. The restrictive perimeter around the stable area must prevent the entrance of unauthorised persons and the uncontrolled exit of Horses.
16. Whenever possible the stables area must include only stables, Testing Boxes and Treatment Boxes; lorries, caravans, and other vehicles must not be permitted within the stables area.
17. A CCTV system may be deployed by the FEI at some Events.
18. Athletes and/or NFs are permitted to install and use their own camera monitoring systems within the Event stables area for the sole purpose of monitoring their horse(s), provided that they have submitted their request to the FEI for approval. Any such use of camera monitoring systems must comply with the FEI's protocol.
19. Failure of the OC to provide adequate stable security shall not be a defence to any violation brought under the EADCMRs.

Article 1009 Access to Restricted Areas

1. Accreditation is provided by the OC for admission to all restricted areas, including all stables areas, training areas, paddocks, collecting rings and arenas during an Event.

Provision of accreditation to restricted areas must be specific, in accordance with the GRs (Article 132), limited and only provided to those persons directly involved in the competition, including support personnel (grooms, PTVs, coaches etc.), NHVs, all appointed Veterinary Officials, Testing Technicians and essential FEI Headquarters staff.

2. Any person accepting accreditation to enter the stables area will by virtue of that acceptance agree to abide by all applicable FEI rules and regulations.
3. Any other person requesting access to restricted areas may be authorised by the VC/ VD, OC or FEI Veterinary Department and must be under supervision when present within these areas.

Article 1019 Stewards' Role

1. Stewards support and safeguard the welfare of the Horses and Athletes. They must prevent any form of illegal practice that may jeopardise Horse welfare and/or disrupt fair play.
2. VR violations witnessed must be immediately reported to the VD and/or GJ through the Chief Steward where possible.
3. For each Discipline, the Stewarding Manuals and their Annexes set forth the specific stewarding requirements applicable to Events in that Discipline.

Article 1020 Stables Areas

1. At each entrance to the stables area, the accreditation of persons entering and leaving must be

checked.

2. Smoking is not permitted in the stables area except in designated smoking areas.
3. At least one Steward, must be present or in the vicinity of the stables area 24 hours a day throughout the Period of the Event.
4. Stewards must regularly monitor the stables area, without establishing a predetermined pattern, to discourage rule violations of any nature, especially abuses of Horses.
5. A night access list must be used to identify all persons entering the stables at night and their reasons for doing so. An adequate number of night Stewards must be provided to escort persons throughout the stables.
6. Grooms sleeping in lorries within the restricted access area must register their presence with a Steward and must be accompanied by a Steward if required to enter the stable area at night.
7. Grooms, or other persons, are not permitted to sleep within the stable area, unless by exceptional authorisation by the Chief Steward and VD.
8. Horses must not be schooled in the stable block.
9. Horses stabled at facilities away from the Event venue are subject to 24 hour stewarding as for those stabled on-site.

Article 1021 Practice, Exercise, Warm –up and Grazing Areas

1. Practice arenas must be fully stewarded at all times when they are officially open and be subject to random controls when they are officially closed.
2. Horses competing in FEI Events must be given priority access to practice arenas over accompanying Horses.
3. Movement of Horses between the stables, grazing areas, practice arenas and main arena must be strictly controlled by Stewards.
4. When a grazing area is provided, it is subject to random control by Stewards.
5. Horses must only be grazed or walked in hand in the grazing area.

Article 1022 Horse Inspections

1. Stewards must steward Horses, to ensure the safety and efficiency of the Horse Inspection. Stewards must accompany Horses to the Holding Box.

Article 1023 Tack and Boot Checks

1. Stewards are responsible for ensuring tack and boot checks are conducted as described in Articles 1046 and 1047 and in accordance with the Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse.
2. At least two Stewards perform boot checks.

Article 1024 Veterinary Medication and Supportive Therapies

1. Stewards may request to see FEI Veterinarians' ID card and authorised Veterinary Form, as described in Articles 1061 and 1100, for any veterinarian administering treatments to a Horse.
2. Stewards may also request to see FEI Permitted Equine Therapists' ID card and verify the supportive therapy they are carrying out against their Permitted Equine Therapists' Registration Form for that Event.
3. Stewards may carry out checks to ensure that only Permitted Equine Therapists are carrying out Restricted Supportive Therapies.
4. Designated Treatment Boxes are subject to intermittent monitoring by Stewards.

Article 1026 EADCM Sampling

1. Stewards may be appointed by Testing Veterinarians to:
 - a) notify the PR that the Horse is to be tested; and/or
 - b) chaperone the Horse to the Testing Box.

Pony Measuring

During the Transition Period (1 January 2020 – 31 December 2022) the FEI will carry out measuring in competition according to the procedure set out in Chapter IX Art. 1082-1088 of the Veterinary Regulations and only at the following FEI Events:

- FEI European Pony Championships
- FEI Jumping Nations Cup™ Youth (Ponies) Final ; and
- FEI Jumping Ponies' Trophy Final

1. Suitable Stewarding must be provided for Pony Measuring, as required in these VRs.
2. A minimum of three Stewards must be appointed to facilitate the Pony Measuring procedure and ensure the safety of all participants. This includes and is not limited to: ensuring the efficient movement of Ponies into and out of the Measuring Area, assisting with identification, ensuring the Measuring Area does not become unnecessarily crowded and observing the Ponies in the lungeing / riding area.
3. Stewards must ensure that no more than two people accompany the Pony during measuring.
4. Ponies awaiting Second Measurement must be observed by Stewards.

ANNEX XI – BANDAGE AND TACK CONTROL DURING FEI EVENTS

(Please refer to Annex XVI – Stewards' Protocol for handling cases of blood on a horse's flank(s) and/or marks indicating excessive use of the spur(s))

Article 1046 Bandages and Tack

1. In addition to these VRs, the prohibitions and requirements regarding specific types of tack are also regulated according to the various Sport Rules.
2. The FVD/VD may be required to advise on health and welfare matters concerning tack.
3. The following items of tack are prohibited for use at any time during the Period of the Event:
 - a) tongue ties
 - b) mouth guards which cover the teeth
4. Throat support devices such as Cornell collars are allowed for use during Events however a written statement from a veterinarian must be provided to certify that the Horse requires such a device for welfare reasons. The statement must be 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 Event.
5. Tongue guards are only allowed for use during Events provided they are correctly used. Separate items must not be inter-twined with the bit.

Article 1047 Examination of Horses

1. Horses' legs, boots, bandages and/or other tack may be examined by Stewards and/or OVs at any time during the Period of the Event.
2. The President of the GJ must be notified by the Chief Steward of any scheduled or unannounced Examination that is to take place.
3. The FVD/VD must be made aware by the Chief Steward that the Examination of boots is taking place and be available for consultation if required.
4. A member of the VC must attend the examination of horses of major Events (e.g. Championships, Games, World Cup Events).
5. The 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; and
 - e) the presence of blood on the Horse's legs, flanks or mouth.
6. The Examination involves:
 - a) examination of the Horses' legs, boots and other tack before the boots are applied. This Examination takes place prior to the Horses entering the warm up area where possible;
 - b) examining the Horses' legs after removing all boots, bandages and other items attached to the Horses' legs. This Examination takes place where the Horse exits the arena;
 - c) examination of the Horse's limbs and body;
 - d) the weighing of boots using scales may be carried out;
 - e) the possibility of other tack being subject to inspection; and
 - f) the Steward contacting the Veterinary Delegate, who, in turn, must notify the Ground Jury, should the presence of blood be identified.

7. Horses and all examined items must be kept under strict surveillance until further examination by the FVD/ VD, should a problem be suspected.
8. The FVD/ VD must examine the Horse in cases of boot or leg concerns. The Examination should include palpation of the legs to assess for irritation, skin damage, or abnormal sensitivity. A thermographic examination may also be made.
9. In the case of positive findings where the Examination has taken place prior to Competition:
 - a) the Steward and/or GJ may allow Horses to compete if the irregularity relates to the shape, size or weight of boots, bandages or tack materials and is corrected.
 - b) the GJ may not allow Horses to compete. The Horse 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.
10. If the Examination results in the finding of suspicious material, irritation, skin damage or abnormal sensitivity of the limbs:
 - a) the President of the GJ must be informed immediately; and
 - b) 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 PR.
11. Material that may be required for forensic screening (bandages, tape, applied substances, etc.) should be immediately packed into an FEI approved EADCM sampling kit and be sent to an FEI Approved Laboratory.
12. Photographs and/or a video recording must be made showing the limbs involved, and all written reported material must be signed by witness(es).

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.

JRs Art. 241.3

3. The Ground Jury must enforce Elimination under the following circumstances:
 - 3.30 Blood on the horse's flank(s);
 - 3.31 Horses bleeding in the mouth (in minor cases of blood in the mouth, such as where a horse appears to have bitten its tongue or lip, Officials may authorize the rinsing or wiping of the mouth and allow the Athlete to continue; any further evidence of blood in the mouth will result in Elimination;

JRs Art. 242.3

3. Disqualification* is mandatory in the following cases:
 - 3.1 Marks indicating excessive use of spurs or of the whip anywhere on the horse; additional sanctions may also apply (see JRs Art. 243);

NB: Blood in the nose doesn't lead to disqualification however the Steward must contact the Veterinary Delegate to exam the horse and determine its fitness to compete in the next round, jump-off or competition as applicable.

*Only the Ground Jury may disqualify a horse and/or athlete.

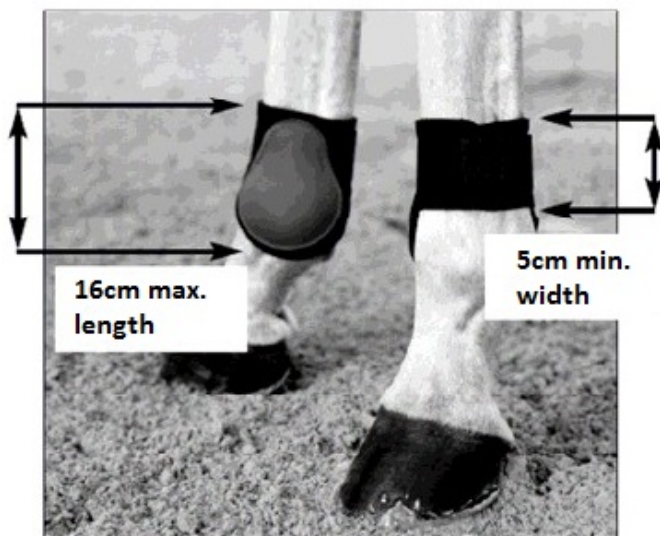
HIND BOOTS FOR YOUNG HORSES

Ref. Art. 257.2.4

For all FEI Jumping Competitions for Young Horses (five, six, seven and eight year old horses):

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

- Hind boots that have a protective element on the inside only are the only type of hind boot allowed. The boot must have a maximum interior length of 16 cm; the width of the fastener must be at least 5cm. Hind boots with additional protection for the pastern that extends below the rounded shell on the inside of the boot are allowed providing the protection is made of soft pliable material. The pastern protection that extends below the rounded shell on the inside is not taken into account when measuring the length of the boot.
- The inside of the boot must be smooth, that is, the surface must be even and there may not be any pressure points on the inside of the boot; for the avoidance of doubt, stitching on the inside of the protective element that attaches the inner lining to the boot, is permitted. Sheepskin linings are allowed. Only non-elastic Velcro-type fasteners are permitted; no hooks, buckles, clips or other methods of attaching the fasteners may be used;
- The rounded protective element of the boot must be placed around the inside of the fetlock;
- No additional elements may be added to or inserted in the boot itself. Fetlock rings may be used for protective purposes providing they are properly adjusted and providing the total weight of equipment on the horse's leg does not exceed 500 grams (JRs 257.2.3). Pastern bands may not be used.
- For clarification, bandages may be used instead of boots for all categories.



November 2009, updated 23 June 2020

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



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



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

At all FEI Jumping Events for U-25, Young Riders, Juniors, Pony Riders, Children, Amateur Owners and Veterans, and at all FEI Jumping World Challenge Events, only hind boots meeting the following descriptions may be used (Art. 257.2.5):

Boots described in Art. 257.2.4 of the Jumping Rules.

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

- The boot must have a maximum length of 20 cm at its longest point.
- The rounded protective part of the boot must be placed around the fetlock (for boots with a protective element on one side only, the protective element must be placed around the inside of the fetlock).
- The inside of the boot must be smooth, that is, the surface must be even and there may not be any pressure points on the inside of the boot; for the avoidance of doubt, stitching on the inside of the protective element that attaches the inner lining to the boot, is permitted. Sheepskin linings are allowed.
- The boot may have no more than two fasteners.
Only the following types of fasteners are permitted:

Velcro-type fasteners: - Straps must: - o Have a Velcro or Velcro-type fastening system - o Have a minimum width of 2.5 cm if there are two straps or - o Have a minimum width of 5 cm if there is only one strap - For boots with a protective element only on the inside of the fetlock, straps may be elastic or non-elastic - For double-shell boots, the straps must be elastic	
Stud-type fasteners: - Straps must: - o Be made of elastic - o Have a minimum width of 2.5 cm - o Have holes that fit over a stud on the boot	
Hook- type fasteners: - Straps must: - o Be made of elastic - o Have a minimum width of 2.5 cm - o Have a hook at the end that fits into an "eyelet" on the boot	

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

November 2009, updated 23 June 2020

Fetlock rings may be used for protective purposes providing they are properly adjusted and providing the total weight of equipment on the horse's leg does not exceed 500 grams (see JRs 257.2.3). Pastern bands may not be used.



- For clarification, bandages may be used instead of boots for all categories. Bandages, including Vet Wrap bandages, may not be used under hind boots, except for Senior categories where it is permitted to use such bandages under hind boots up to and including 31.12.2020.

MEASURING THE BOOT LENGTH

Examples of correct measuring:





CHART HIND BOOTS:

FEI JRs 2020 Art 257.2.4 & 5		All length/ heights are cm	Max length/ height longest point	Fasteners (straps)							
				Type	Number	Min width	No elastic	Elastic			
CSIP CSIch CSIAm CSIV CSIJ CSIY CSIU25 WCHA	CSIYH only	Young Horse Hind Boots	16	Velcro only	1	5.00	✓				
				Stud, hook, pull-back, click, buckles not allowed							
			Inside protection only	20	Velcro	1	5.00	✓	✓		
						2	Each 2.50	✓	✓		
					Stud	1	2.50		✓		
						2	Each 2.50		✓		
					Hook	1	2.50		✓		
						2	Each 2.50		✓		
					Pull-back, click, buckles not allowed						
					Double shell / wrap around	20	Velcro	1	5.00		✓
								2	Each 2.50		✓
							Stud	1	2.50		✓
								2	Each 2.50		✓
							Hook	1	2.50		✓
								2	Each 2.50		✓
							Pull-back, click, buckles not allowed				
					All categories above		Fetlock ring		Allowed		
Pastern strap		NOT ALLOWED									
The above chart does not apply to Senior categories during 2020. From 01.01.21, the above chart will apply to ALL categories, including Seniors.											

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

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)			
EARPHONES	Earphones and/or other electronic communication devices may never be worn during FEI Jumping Competitions. For the avoidance of any doubt, Athletes, grooms or any other person may wear one earphone at any other time while mounted. (Art. 256.1.10)				
SPURS	Rowel spurs with discs that have notched or serrated edges are not authorised anywhere within the grounds of international Jumping Events; rowel spurs with discs that have smooth, even edges are allowed.			Blunt metal spurs 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 18.2.2, Pony Annex XI Art 21.1.3)				
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 428.4)			NEVER (Annex XII Art 18.2.2)	NEVER (Annex XI Art 21.1.3)
STANDING MARTINGALE	Not in competition arena (Art 257.1.3)			ALWAYS (Art 257.1.3, Annex XII Art 18.1.3)	NEVER (Annex XI Art 21.1.1)
DRAW REINS	Not in competition arena (Art 257.1.5, Ch Annex XII Art 18.1.5, Pony Annex XI Art 21.2.3)				
RUNNING MARTINGALE	ALWAYS (Art 257.1.3, Ch Annex XII Art 18.1.3, Pony Annex XI Art 21.1.1)				
BITS	No restrictions providing no injury is caused (Art 257.1.4, Ch Annex XII Art 18.2.3) *NB: Reins must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle				Restricted (Annex XI Art 21.1.1.1)
GAGS	ALWAYS (Art 257.1.4, Ch Annex XII Art 18.1.4, Pony Annex XI Art 21.1.1.1)				
HACKAMORES	ALWAYS (Art 257.1.4, Ch Annex XII Art 18.2.3)				Max. Length of shanks 17cm; not allowed with a bit
TONGUE STRAPS	NEVER				

	SENIORS (18+)	YOUNG RIDERS (16-21)	JUNIORS (14-18)	CHILDREN (12-14) – Annex XII	PONY (12-16) – Annex XI
SHEEPSKIN (or leather piece) ON BRIDLE	Max distance from cheek 3 cms (Art 257.1.2, Ch Annex XII Art 18.1.2, Pony Annex XI Art 21.2.2)				
EAR HOODS	ALWAYS				
NOSE NET	ALWAYS				
BLINKERS	Not in competition arena, but permitted in practice/warm-up arena (Art 257.1.1) (Ch Annex XII Art 18.1.2, Pony Annex XI Art. 21.2.1)				
FLY MASKS	Fly masks are forbidden in the competition arena however are allowed to be worn in the practice/warm-up arena.				
GLASSES / SUNGLASSES	Plastic shields that cover the horse's eyes (i.e. glasses or sunglasses for horses) are forbidden. (Art. 257.2.7)				
AIRBAG JACKET	Attaching the airbag jacket to the saddle is not considered tying the athlete to the saddlery. (Art. 257.2.1)				

	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

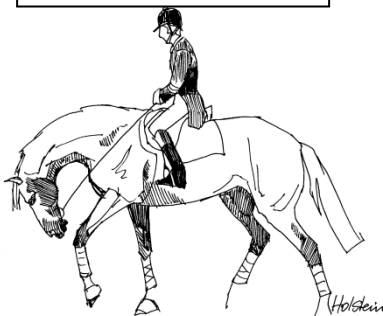
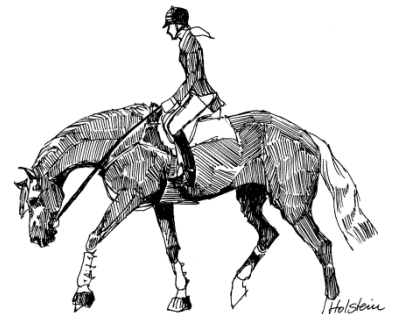


Diagram ii
Low, deep and
round



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 athlete 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;
- An athlete deliberately maintaining a sustained fixed head and neck carriage longer than approximately ten minutes;
- In cases when the horse is in a state of general stress and/or fatigue.

The steward may also ask the athlete to walk for a certain period in situations where the athlete'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/herself, it is his/her 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 Grand Prix;
- All FEI World Cup competitions;
- Puissance and Six Bar competitions.

It is also recommended that boot and bandage control be carried out during Ranking competitions, Derby competitions and other 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 the 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/her 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 is in place:

- 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.

NB: When carrying out Boot and Bandage Controls Stewards must also check at the same time for blood evidence anywhere on the horse's body. Refer to the Stewards' Protocol for handling cases of blood on a horse's flank(s) and/or marks indicating excessive use of the spur(s) in Annex XVI.

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, SADDLERY AND DRESS 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/her body to the saddlery. (JR Art. 257.2.1)

Saddles such as the one pictured below, where the stirrup leather does not hang outside the flap, are not allowed unless there is an option to reposition the stirrup leather correctly.



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.



The use of the following safety stirrup is allowed in FEI Jumping Competitions:



2. Spurs

Restrictions on spurs for Pony Riders and Children (JRs Ann. XI, Art. 19.3 and JRs Ann. XII, Art. 17.3 - see also below):

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. Rowel Spurs 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.

Allowed:



Allowed only if not sharp – minimum thickness of edge = 3mm

Not allowed:



Restrictions on spurs for all categories except for Pony Riders and Children:

Rowel spurs, that is spurs with a notched or serrated rotating disk, are not authorised anywhere within the grounds of international Jumping Events; spurs with a rotating disc that is not notched or serrated are allowed.

Examples of rowels spurs (with a notched or serrated rotating disk):



Examples of spurs with a rotating disk that is not notched or serrated:

**Applicable for all categories:**

Covering notched or serrated rowels with tape or any other material is NOT allowed.



For clarification purposes, Smart'Clix spurs are permitted in FEI competition.

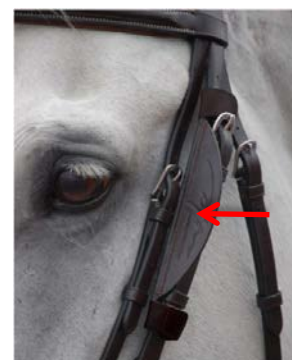
3. Riding boots

Riding boots must have heels:



4. Blinkers & Fly Masks

Blinkers and Fly Masks that cover the Horse's eyes are not allowed in the competition arena as per Art. 257.1.1, Annex XI Art. 21.2.1 and Annex XII Art. 18.1.2, but are permitted to be used in the practice arena. For clarification purposes the item of tack pictured does not fall under the category of 'blinkers' and is therefore allowed in the competition arena.



5. Glasses / Sunglasses

Plastic shields that cover the horse's eyes (i.e. glasses or sunglasses for horses) are forbidden. (Art. 257.2.7)



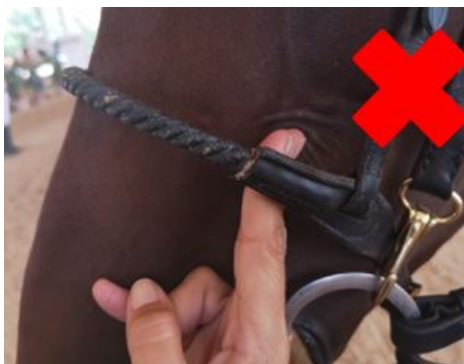
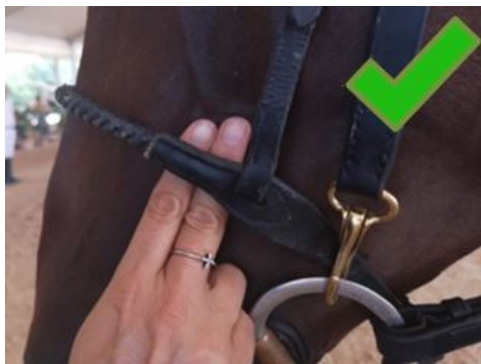
6. Auxiliary Reins and Nosebands

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. In the competition arena only one martingale stopper per rein is allowed. The stopper must be positioned between the ring of the martingale and the attachment of the rein to the bit, hackamore or bridle. Reins may not be configured in such a way as to cause a running martingale to function as a standing martingale.

The Thiedemann rein as pictured below is not allowed in the competition arena, however is allowed in the practice/warm-up arena.



To protect the welfare of the horse, Stewards must ensure that the tack is fitted properly so that it does not cause pain or injury to the horse. Special care must be taken concerning nosebands that have been excessively tightened, regardless of their position. It must be possible to place two fingers between the horse's cheek and the noseband; both fingers are to be placed side by side, flat against the horse's cheek. Furthermore, Stewards must not allow any noseband to be positioned so low and tight that it interferes with the horse's breathing as this would be against the welfare of the horse.



7. Bits – Pony Events

Both of the Pessoa snaffles pictured below are allowed; however, the maximum cheek length remains 16cm (ref. Annex XI, Art. 21.1.1.1 of the FEI Jumping Rules).



The use of a connecting strap is allowed.

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.



8. Nosebands – Pony and Children's Events

Permitted nosebands for Pony and Children's Events:

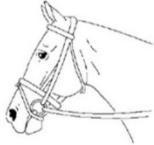
Dropped noseband



Cavesson noseband



Flash noseband



Crossed noseband



Variations of the above nosebands, such as but not limited to the Micklem bridle pictured below, may be permitted providing they comply with the provisions of this paragraph, are properly fitted and do not interfere with the Pony's and Horse's breathing.



Other variations that are permitted are pictured below:

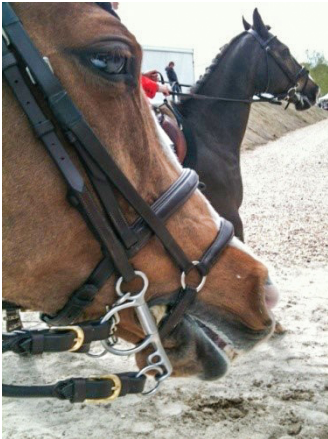


High Jump Bridle



Jump Off Bridle

The following nosebands are not allowed:



Two separate nosebands are not allowed.

9. 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 only for Senior Events until the end of 2020:





The above fetlock boots are only allowed during Senior Events if the rear strap and the plastic insert have been removed as pictured below.



The new version of this boot with the pullback Velcro straps (see below) is allowed for Senior Events only.



November 2009, updated 23 June 2020

Pull-back hind boots such as but not limited to those pictured below are not allowed for Senior Events unless the rear strap has been removed:



Incorrect use of the hind boot



Correct use of the hind boot

If a Steward notices at any time that a boot is improperly positioned on the horse's leg (e.g. a fetlock boot that is positioned incorrectly on the fetlock joint) 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, the Chief Steward may issue a yellow warning card.

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



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

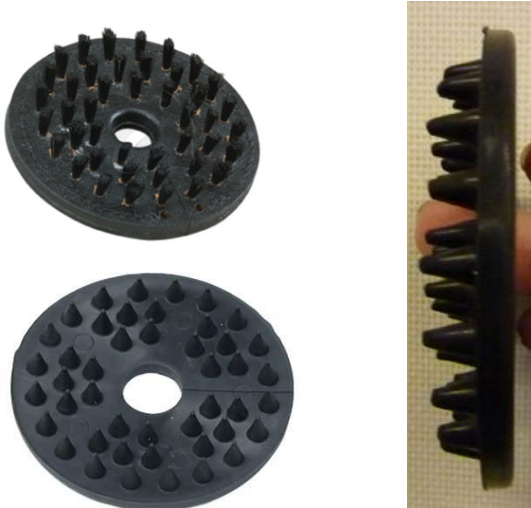


If a boot strap causes bleeding on the horse's leg the Chief Steward is to issue a yellow warning card to the athlete.

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

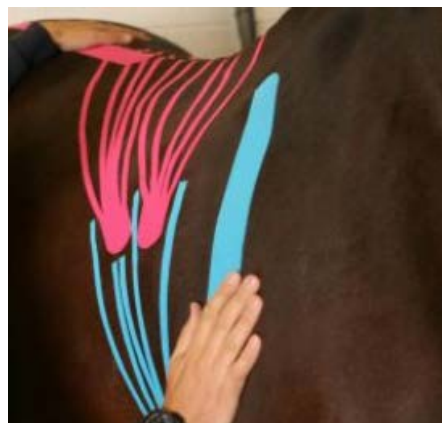
10. Bit Burrs

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.



11. 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.



12. 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 both before and after the horse has competed. Great care must be taken to ensure that any marks that are healing or have recently healed are not re-opened when lifting the body bandage.



13. Competition Jacket

Competition jackets may be any colour and must have outward facing buttons. If the jacket has a collar it must be a lapel collar which may be the same colour as the jacket or a different colour. Jackets without a collar are allowed providing the shirt collar and tie are visible when the jacket is closed.

ANNEX XVI – STEWARDS' PROTOCOL FOR HANDLING CASES OF BLOOD ON A HORSE'S FLANK(S) AND /OR MARKS INDICATING EXCESSIVE USE OF THE SPUR(S)**STEWARDS' PROTOCOL FOR HANDLING CASES OF BLOOD ON A HORSE'S FLANK(S) AND/OR MARKS INDICATING EXCESSIVE USE OF THE SPUR(S)**

A member of the Ground Jury must be available throughout the event to examine, at the request of the Chief Steward, a horse if it is found to have blood on the flank(s) and/or marks indicating excessive use of the spur(s).

If a Steward notices blood on a horse's flank at any time in connection with the warm-up for a competition or at any time in connection with a horse leaving the competition arena, including but not only during post-competition boot and bandage control, the following procedures must be followed.

1. The Steward must inform the Athlete that there is an issue with blood on the horse's flank(s), and that he/she will:
 - a) Take photographs of the horse and the affected area(s) and of the spurs
 - b) Inform the Chief Steward* (unless he/she is the CS)
2. After informing the Athlete as above, the Steward must:
 - a) Take a close-up photograph of the injury and the blood.
 - b) Summon the Chief Steward* and inform him/her.
 - c) Take a photograph of the general area where the injury/blood is located.
 - d) Take a photograph of the horse, including its competition number that, if possible, also shows the area of the injury/blood.
 - e) Take a photograph of the spurs that the Athlete was using.
 - f) Remain with the horse until the Chief Steward* arrives, making sure that nobody touches the area in question and that the blood is not wiped off.

NB: If the horse is in a very public area, the Steward should require that the horse be moved to a more private area before proceeding with the above steps. The Athlete may, if he/she wishes, place a horse rug or cooler over the horse while the horse is being moved.

3. On his/her arrival, the Chief Steward* will:
 - a) Examine the area in question making sure that he is wearing an unused latex or similar glove.
 - b) Establish whether points a) c), d) and e) above have been followed, and if not, take the appropriate photos as required above.
 - c) Lay the back of his/her gloved hand over the area in order to transfer blood from the flank(s) onto the glove taking care not to smear or spread the blood over a wider area. If possible, this action should be recorded on video.
 - d) Photograph the blood on the glove.
 - e) Advise the Athlete that according to FEI Rules, he/she must inform the Ground Jury of the situation and tell the Athlete that the horse must remain available and under the supervision of a Steward until further notice.
 - f) The Chief Steward* will then report the incident to the Ground Jury member designated to handle such cases and show him/her the photographs and, if there is one, the video.
4. In all cases of blood on the horse's flank the Ground Jury must eliminate the Athlete/horse combination from the Competition or round in question. Particular attention must be paid to two round competitions and competitions with a jump-off. If a Steward notices blood on a horse's flank after it has taken part in the second round (or jump-off) but had found no blood on that horse's flank(s) after the previous round, the combination is to be eliminated from the second round (or jump-off) only. It is not the role of the Chief Steward or any member of the stewarding team to inform the PR that he/she has

been eliminated. This is the responsibility of the Ground Jury.

5. If the horse has a mark or marks which could indicate excessive use of the spur(s), regardless of whether blood is visible on the horse's flank(s), the Steward must summon the Chief Steward*, who will follow the procedure outlined in paragraph 3 above. The Chief Steward* will then report the incident to the Ground Jury member designated to handle such cases.

The penalty for marks indicating excessive use of the spur(s) is disqualification; additional sanctions may also apply (see JRs Art. 243). Nevertheless, the Ground Jury may not take a decision on disqualification for excessive use of the spur(s) until the designated member of the Ground Jury has seen the photographs and examined the horse. It is not the role of the Chief Steward or any member of the stewarding team to inform the PR that he/she has been disqualified. This is the responsibility of the Ground Jury.

If blood is noticed on a horse's flank prior to the horse entering the competition arena, the Steward shall notify the Ground Jury member designated to handle such cases and inform the Athlete that the horse will not be allowed to enter the competition arena until the procedure outlined above has been carried out and permission has been granted by the Ground Jury for the horse to take part in the competition. Failure of the Athlete to comply with the Steward's instruction will result in the issuance of a yellow warning card by the Chief Steward.

The Chief Steward must always brief his/her team on the above procedures before the start of the event.

*In certain circumstances the Chief Steward may be officially substituted by a specific member of the stewarding team.

ANNEX XVII – FOREIGN STEWARD JOB DESCRIPTION

Job description: FEI L2 or L3 Foreign Steward at CS 5* Events and at all Events of Tours

Job title: FEI Jumping Foreign Steward

Job analysis: As Foreign Steward at CS 5* Events and all Events of Tours, the FEI Level 2 or 3 Jumping Steward represents the FEI within the Stewarding Team. He/she is responsible for ensuring that the CS and the whole Stewarding Team execute their duties in full accordance with current FEI Rules & Regulations and the conditions of the approved schedules in all areas that come under control of the Stewarding Team. In order to achieve this, the FEI Jumping Foreign Steward's principal duties are indicated in the key responsibilities below. The FEI Jumping Foreign Steward is a full and active member of the Stewarding Team and must be integrated into the duties rotation of the same.

Reports to: Chief Steward in the first instance, President of the Ground Jury and/or Technical Delegate subsequently, and finally to the FEI Director of Jumping.

Key responsibilities As Jumping Foreign Steward

- To respect the FEI Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse
- To respect the Codex for FEI Jumping Officials
- Monitoring and assisting less experienced Stewards

As Jumping Foreign Steward

- To enable all athletes and horses to perform to the best of their ability while at all times observing the rules and standards of horse welfare and fair play
- To ensure that the CS organizes and manages the Stewarding Team (ST) correctly and efficiently (please refer to CS job description for principal tasks & duties)
- To be present at all Horse Inspections
- To ensure that the CS and the ST respect and implement the FEI JRs, VRs, GRs and the FEI Jumping Stewarding Manual at all times including, but not limited to:
 - Intervening in a timely manner in order to prevent any form of horse abuse or disregard of fair play or FEI Rules & Regulations, and reporting them if appropriate
 - Reporting any occurrences of the above if it has not been possible to prevent them
 - Reporting any infraction of JRs Art. 242.3.1
 - Ensuring that Boot & Bandage Control and Hind Boot Check are executed in the correct way
 - Ensuring that the stable area is correctly supervised
- To clarify any questions arising from the interpretation of stewarding matters contained in the FEI Rules & Regulations
- To observe the overall performance of the CS and the ST and inform the FEI Director Jumping of any Official whose performance has shown merit and who could be taken into consideration for future appointments or recommendation for promotion. Should there be any Official whose

performance has not met acceptable standards this should also be reported.

- To complete the evaluation form of each Stewarding Official
- To fill in the FS Report after the Event and send it to the FEI Jumping Department together with any annexes including, but not limited to, reports of sanctioned infractions or issues that have been referred and/or handed over to the PGJ/TD by the CS.

Profile

- To be listed as an FEI L2 or L3 Jumping Steward
- To be current with their Refresher Seminar status (at least one every 3 years)
- To be able to speak and write English
- To have extensive experience of stewarding at the top level of Jumping Events
- To be able to work well under pressure
- To have excellent knowledge of horsemanship and horse management
- To have excellent knowledge of saddlery and other equipment and their correct use
- To have excellent knowledge of equine and equestrian terminology
- To have up to date knowledge of the current FEI Rules & Regulations
- To have a courteous manner
- To have good communication and people skills
- To be able to integrate well into a team
- To be able to take responsibility
- To be able to assess situations and take prompt and appropriate decisions
- To have an excellent knowledge of Event organization
- To be independently objective
- To be physically able to carry out the FEI Jumping Foreign Steward's tasks

Work area

Member of Stewarding Team at all FEI 5* Jumping Events and at all Events of Tours

Appointment

FEI appointment