

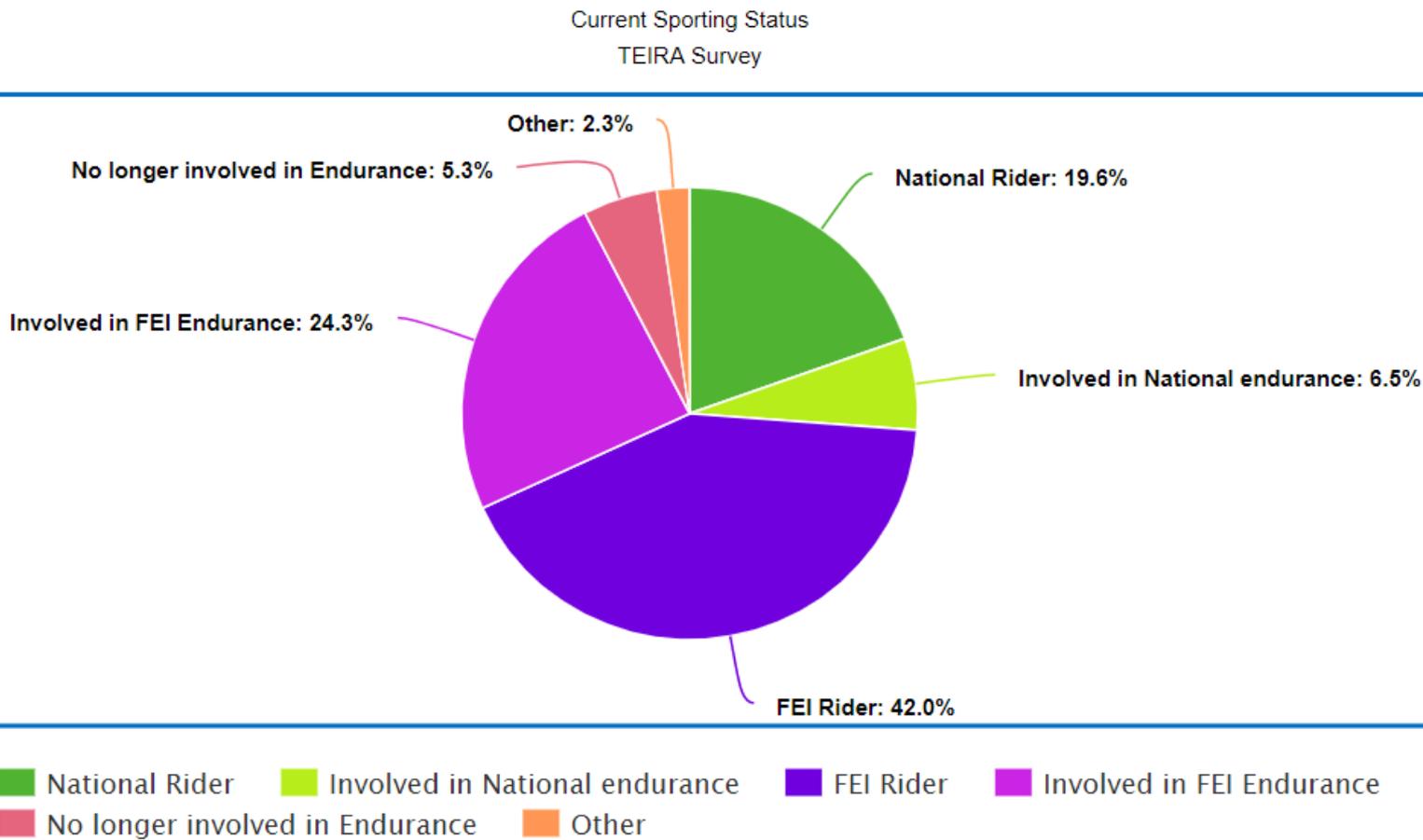
TEIRA

FEI RULE RECOMMENDATION SURVEY RESULTS

MAY 2019

Preface

This survey was about the 16 recommendations announced at the FEI Sports Forum on the 16th April 2019. The survey was in English. We would like to thank all of the participants for their time filling in the survey.



Just under 500 people took part in the survey and every FEI regional group was represented.

49% of the participants were aged 21 to 50, 44% aged over 50, 5% aged between 14 and 21, with the rest, preferring not to give their age.

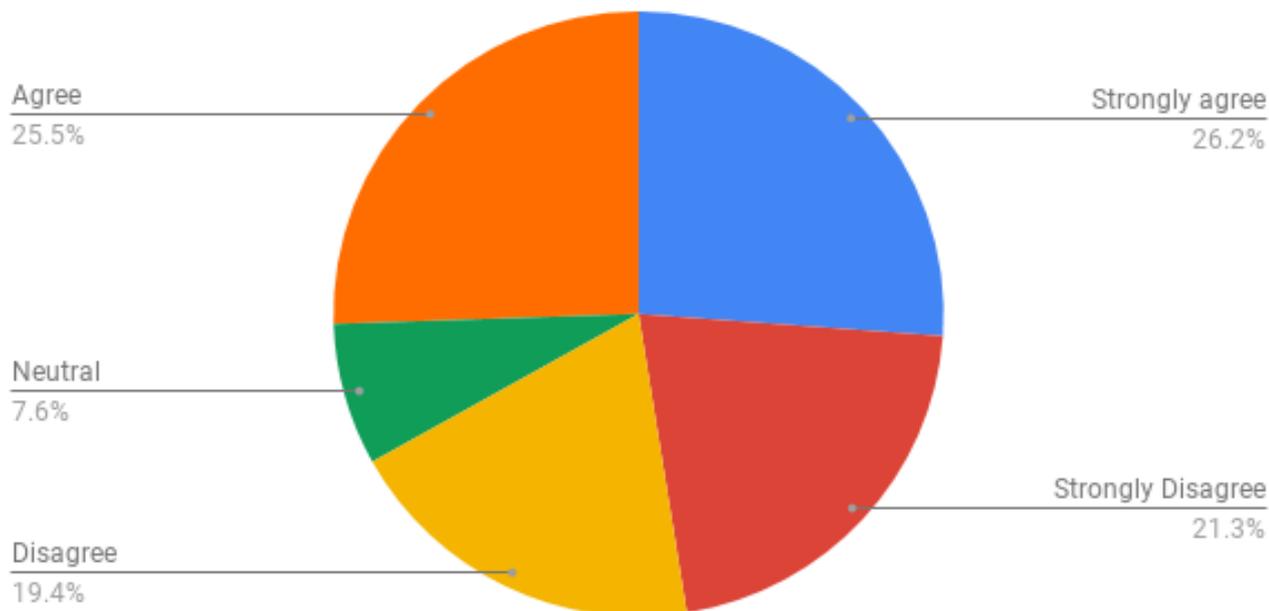
74% of the participants were female, 25% were male, with 1% preferring not to answer.

66% of the participants are either an FEI rider or involved in FEI endurance. 26% are National level riders or involved in National level endurance, with 7% either no longer involved in endurance at all or from other disciplines or walks of life.

Tarek Taher

Qualifications

Horses and riders must do three 1* events before progressing to 2*



Horses must do 3 x 1* rides before progressing to 2* The participants were divided on this recommendation. The main fears were cost of the extra qualifications and problems in some countries where there are few FEI endurance rides to participate in.

Just over 51% of participants agreed or strongly agreed with this recommendation. 40% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Maximum ride speed 18 km/h for the first 3 x 1* Almost 74% of participants felt that speed should be limited to 18 km/h for the first 3 x 1* rides. Some felt that 18 km/h was too fast and should be reduced to 16 km/h others felt that 18 maximum speed was fair.

Horses will have to complete three 1* rides no faster than 18 km/h

57% agreed or strongly agreed with this compared to 33% who disagreed or strongly disagreed. Some of the participants were again concerned that this would penalise the countries where there are few FEI rides in a year. Some felt that the 3 x 80 should be done at national level.

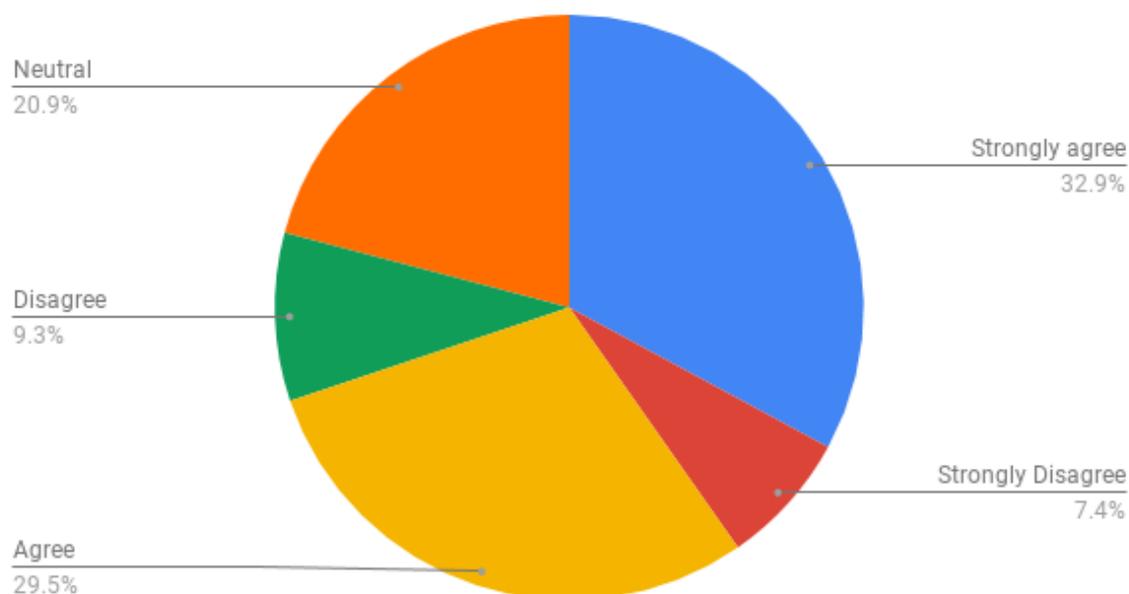
The ride speed will be connected to completion %

62% agreed or agreed strongly with this recommendation. 16% disagreed or strongly disagreed. We received very few comments on this recommendation.

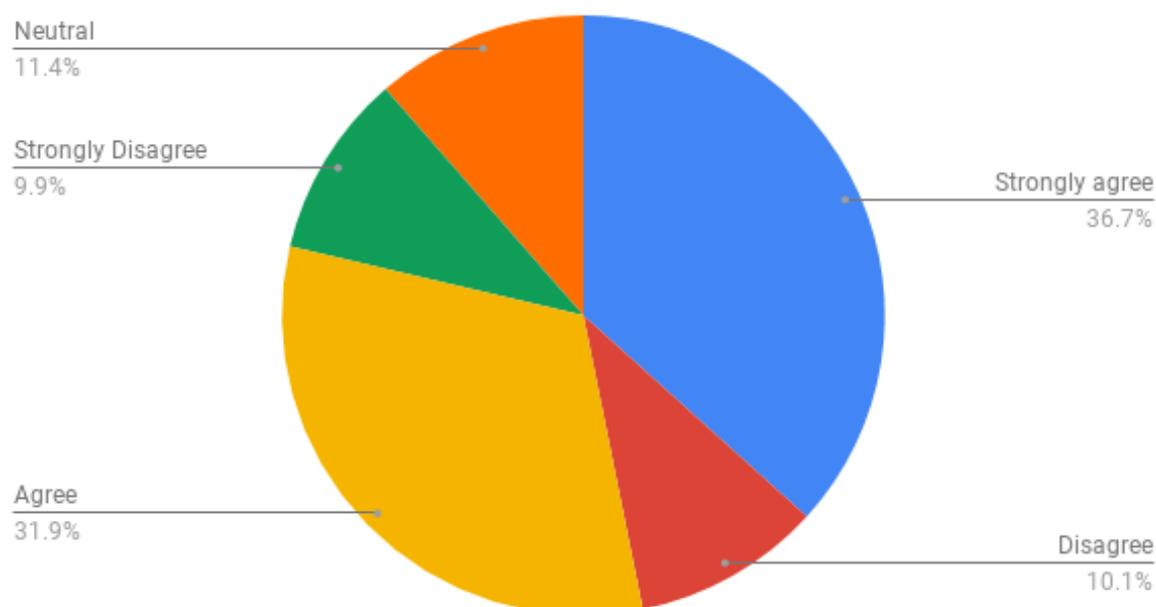


Qualifications

The ride speed will be connected to completion %



The first 2* will be limited to 18 km/h



The first 2* will be limited to 18 km/h

68% agreed or strongly agreed with this recommendation, 20% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

The first 2* should be limited to 20 km/h

33% agreed or strongly agreed and 45% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

There should not be a speed limit on 2* rides

18% agreed or agreed strongly and 62% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

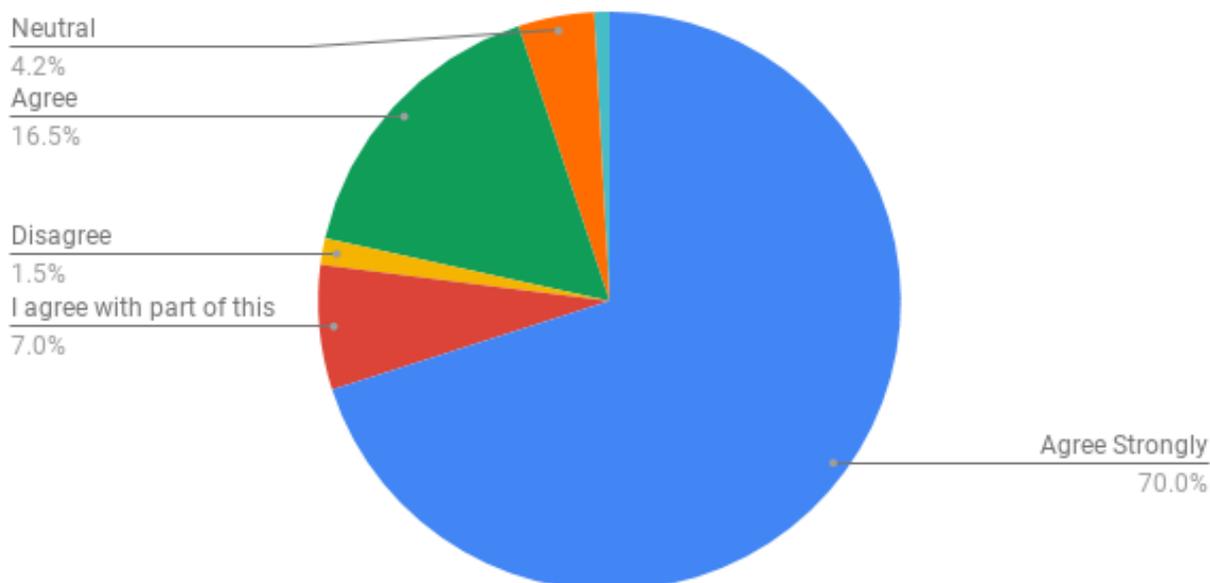
Some of the comments we received stated that it was fair to limit the speed of the first 2*.

Some felt that speed should be capped at all 2* and 3* rides to no faster than 25 km/h.

Some felt that FEI rides should not have speed limits, others suggested a lower speed limit of 12 km/h.

Course Design

The Athlete is responsible to ride according to the climate and course conditions



The minimum loop length should be 20 km

54% agreed or strongly agreed, 14% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

The minimum number of loops for a 160 km should be 6

59% agreed or strongly agreed, 15% disagreed or strongly disagreed with 25% neutral or partially agreeing.

There should be a minimum distance of 5 km between crew points

65% agreed or strongly agreed, 11% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

There should be a maximum distance of 10 km between water points

74% agreed or strongly agreed, 5% disagreed and the rest were neutral or partially in agreement.

The Athlete is responsible to ride according to the climate and course conditions

86% agreed or strongly agreed, 2% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Many people commented on the need for technical tracks, some felt that stewards should be able to pull up riders who weren't riding to the conditions, some felt there should be no on course crewing at all, only at the venue.

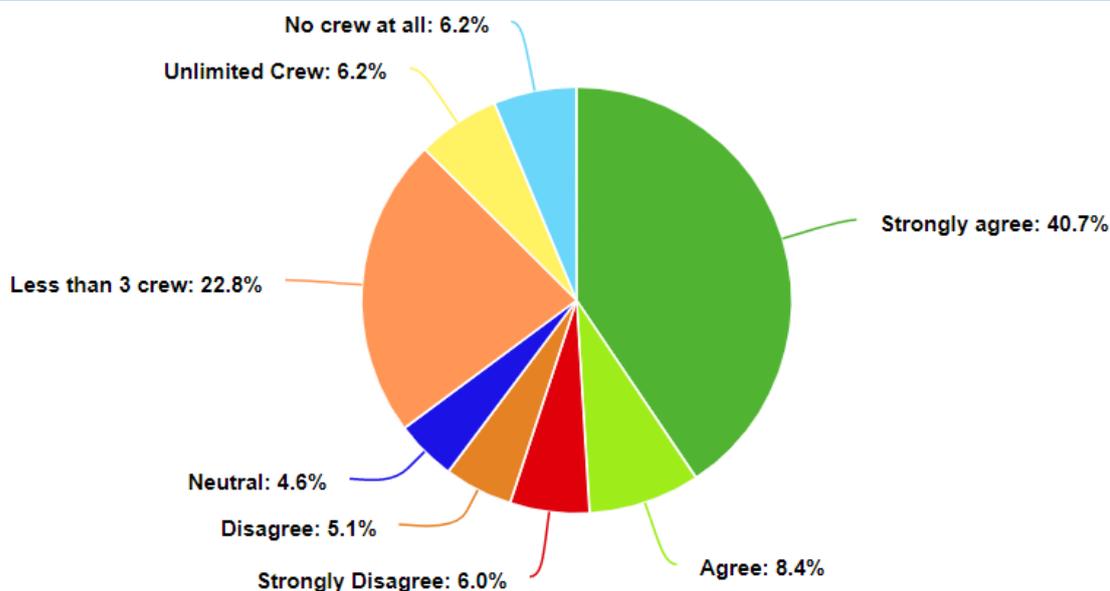
Some felt the minimum loop length should be 25 km, others felt 20 km was too long.

Number of crew.

Limit the number of crew to three in crew areas, reinforcing the responsibility of the athlete.
49% agreed or strongly agreed with this, 11% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Limit the number of crew to three in crew areas, reinforcing the responsibility of the athlete.

TEIRA Survey



■ Strongly agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Neutral
 ■ Less than 3 crew
■ Unlimited Crew
■ No crew at all

The comments we received on this recommendation were quite varied. Several participants felt the rider should not have crew at all or fewer crew than 3. Others felt it should be up to the rider to choose how many crew they have.

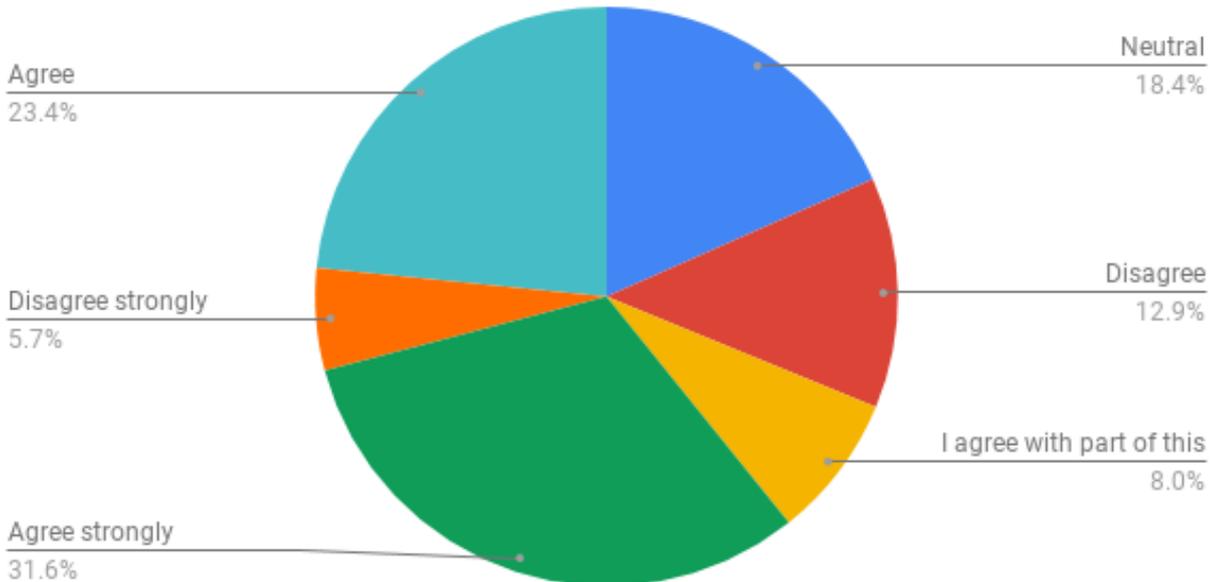
One person felt the rider should not be 100% responsible for their horse as it leads to bad horsemanship.

Others felt that less crew would make the riders more responsible for their horses in a positive way.

Some felt that the existing rule should be enforced so that only crew matching the horses number may crew that horse.

The role of the trainer

When a horse has a change of registered trainer, the Horse will not be permitted to compete for 30 days



The trainer must be over 18 years old

74% agreed or strongly agreed, 8% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Substitution of the registered trainer of a horse taking part in an event not allowed after the date of Definite Entries.

71% agreed or strongly agreed, 7% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

When a horse has a change of registered trainer, the Horse will not be permitted to compete for 30 days

55% agreed or strongly agreed, 19% disagreed or disagreed strongly. 26% were neutral or agreed partially.

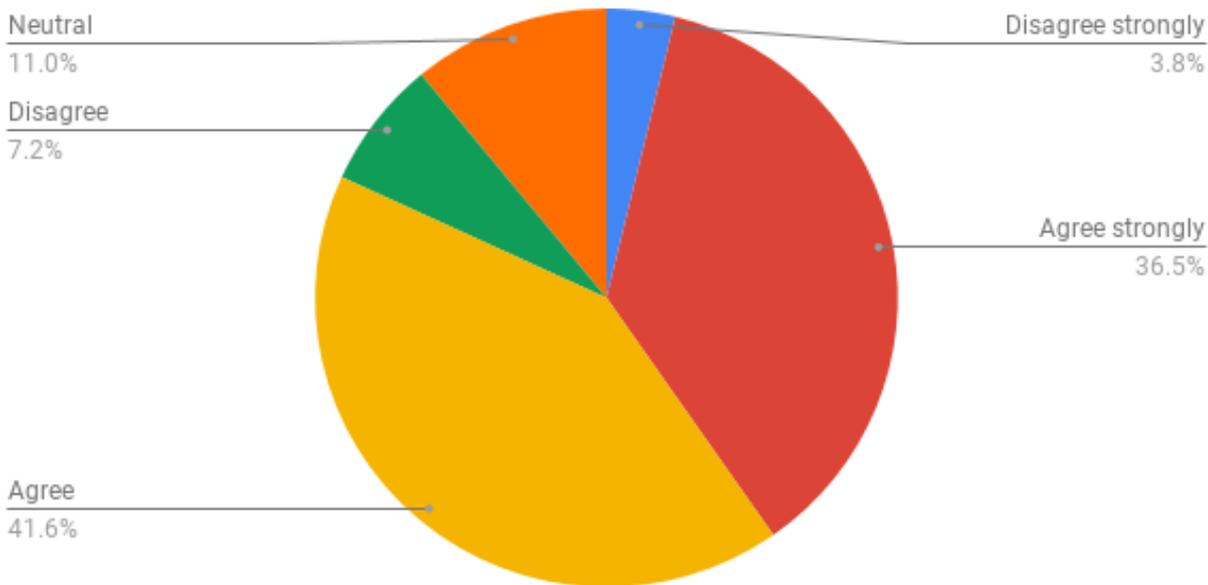
Some of the participants were concerned that as a private owner/rider that they didn't have anyone else to list as their trainer, this included some YRs.

Others were confused about a horse changing hands shortly before a ride and how the change in trainer would affect it competing afterwards if there was a 30 day limit, or if the rider changed trainers for personal reasons then the horse and rider would be 'penalised' and not able to compete for 30 days.

Others felt the 30 day limit was fair, others felt that the trainer should be the same for the whole season, with changes only allowed outside this period.

Minimum rider weight

Any young or junior riders participating in a SENIOR ride will be required to make the minimum weight.



Reduce minimum rider weight to 70 kg for senior rides of 2* and above (regardless of athlete's age).

60% agreed or agreed strongly, 27% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

Any young or junior riders participating in a SENIOR ride will be required to make the minimum weight.

78% agreed or agreed strongly, 11% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

In Junior or Young Rider events there will be no minimum weight category.

71% agreed or agreed strongly, 14% disagreed or disagreed strongly, 15% were neutral.

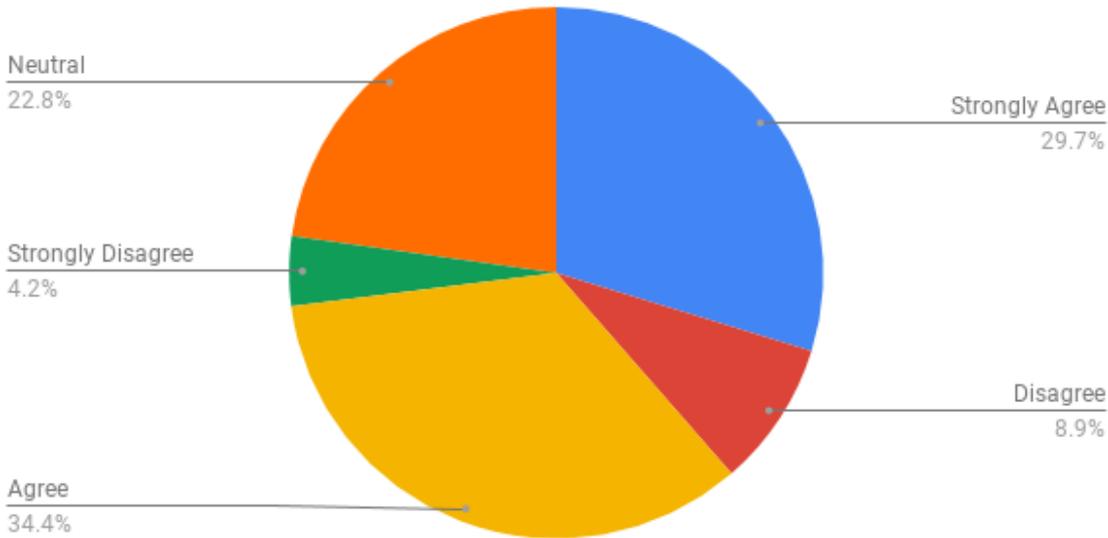
Many comments stated that the a minimum weight was a good idea as to remove it would see an increase in speed. Others felt minimum weight is an outdated concept and should be removed completely. Some felt that the minimum weight should be in ratio to the height of the horse.

Others felt that there should be weight categories within the FEI classes.

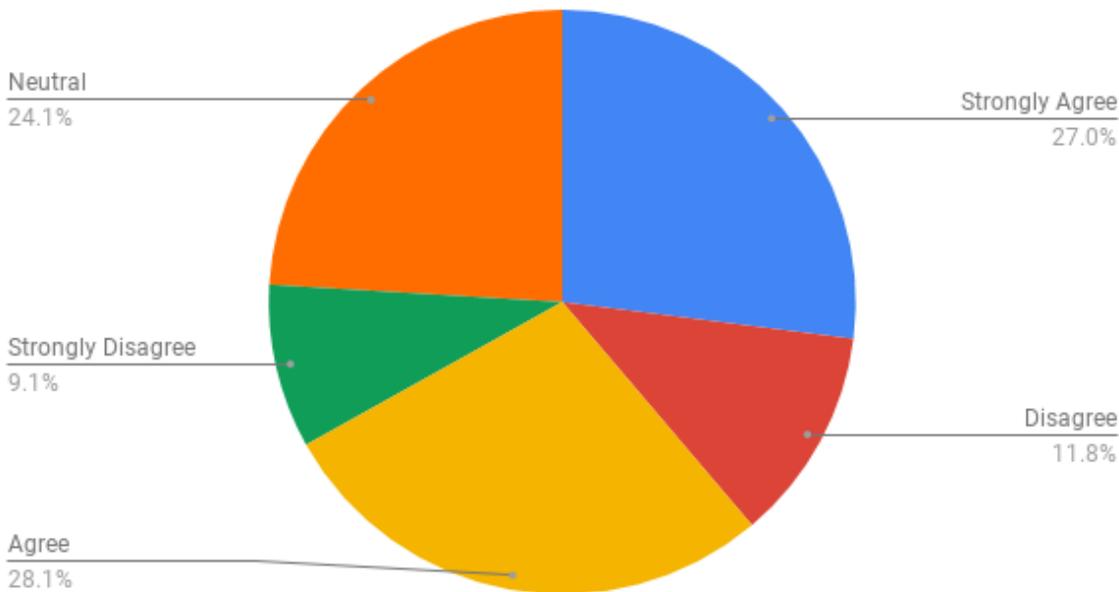
One suggestion was to have separate weight categories for ponies and horses. 70 kg for ponies and 75 kg for horses. These categories exist in other FEI disciplines and would be easy to enforce.

Maximum number of starters

A maximum of 200 starters per event subject to venue and appropriate ratio of competitors to Officials



A maximum 400 starters per day



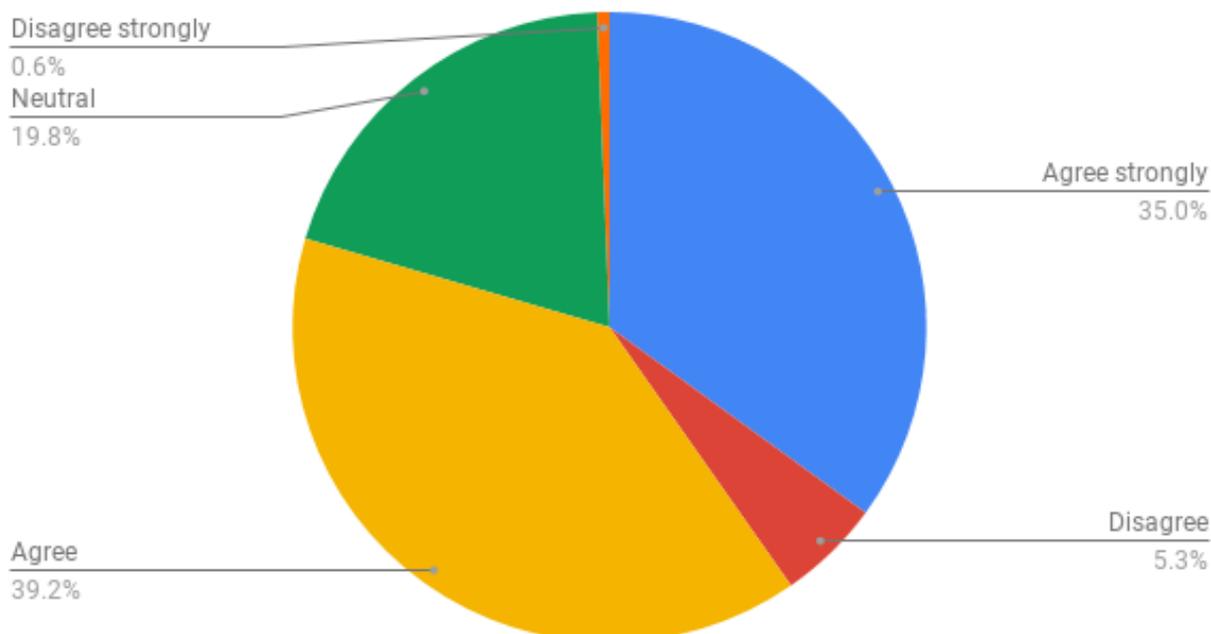
The majority of participants agreed or strongly agreed that a cap on entries was a valid recommendation, but many stated that 200 was too high. They felt that 200 entries per class would make it difficult for officials to correctly oversee the event.

Others felt there should be a minimum ratio of stewards to entries.

Some were concerned that this would have a negative impact on rider invitations to other countries.

Criteria for test events

Test rides must have the same course as the Championship



Test rides must have the same distance as the championship

74% agreed or strongly agreed with this recommendation

Test rides must have the same course as the Championship

74% agreed or strongly agreed with this recommendation

Test rides must have the same panel of Officials as the Championship

52% agreed or agreed strongly, 33% were neutral, 15% disagreed or disagreed strongly

Test rides must have the same timing provider as the Championship

70% agreed or agreed strongly

Test rides must have the same data handling and heart rate monitoring systems as the Championship. 77% agreed or agreed strongly

The timing company can not be from the same country as the sponsor of the Championship 65% agreed or agree strongly, 24% were neutral and 11% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

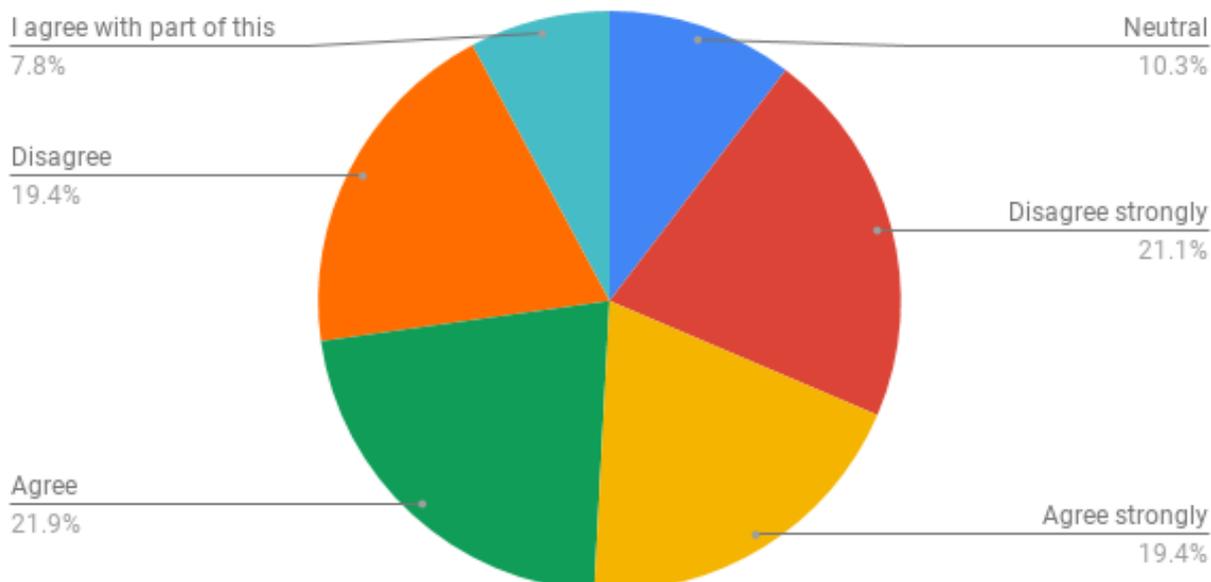
Some participants were concerned that if the test event showed issues, then it would be important to be able to change what was wrong, either on the course or with the officials or timing system.

Some felt that a foreign timing system would be prohibitively expensive for some Championship organisers.

Others thought it was a good idea to have a full "dress rehearsal" to ensure the actual Championship runs smoothly.

Heart rate parameters and presentation times

Vet gate after the halfway point horses that present with heart rate greater than 64bpm will not re-present and will be FTQ



For venues where for the last 3 years, the top 10 finishers have an average speed of 20 kph or greater over the same distance 60 bpm and 15 minutes for all vet gates , with presentation time of 20 minutes at the finish is recommended. 56% agreed or strongly agreed, 23% disagreed or strongly disagreed with 21% neutral or in partial agreement.

For venues where, for the last 3 years, the top 10 finishers have an average speed of less than 20 kph, the existing rules regarding heart rate and presentation times will apply. 56% agreed or agreed strongly, 27% were neutral or agree partially and 18% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

At the first vet gate after the halfway point in any ride, horses that present with heart rate greater than 64 bpm at the first presentation will not have the opportunity to re-present and will be designated FTQ-ME. 41% agreed or strongly agreed, 41% disagreed or disagreed strongly and 18% were neutral or agreed partially.

There were a lot of comments on these recommendations.

Participants were concerned about the increased risk of doping, or the fact a horse could be stressed for various reasons, thus giving a higher HR and being unfairly eliminated at the halfway vet gate.

Some felt the 3 year average was difficult to use as venues have different weather conditions that could affect the average. Others felt that the HR should be 60 bpm for all presentations.

Implementation of rules on the basis of Horse Welfare

Where a rule change is judged to have a clear potential benefit to horse welfare, the FEI Board should require changes to be made if there is a chance that this could make a positive difference.

51% agreed or agreed strongly with this recommendation, 17% disagreed or disagreed strongly and 32% were neutral or agreed partially.

Participants were concerned that knee jerk reactions could be of detriment to the sport, others felt that Welfare rules were very important and should be applied immediately if there is need for them.

Some felt that the NFs should always be consulted and that 30 days was a good time frame, others felt that 30 days was too long.

Mandatory out of Competition Periods

Longer MOOCP to be applied: additional seven days for horses exceeding the average of 22kph over completed phases.

84% agreed or agreed strongly and 5% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

An additional 14 days MOOCP for 2 consecutive FTQ-ME

87% agreed or agreed strongly and 3% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

A MOOCP of 6 months following 3rd consecutive FTQ-GA with specific examination protocol before being permitted to start

79% agreed or agreed strongly and 9% disagreed or disagreed strongly

MOOCPs specifically targeted to musculoskeletal or metabolic serious injury and no longer related directly to immediate invasive treatment.

75% agreed or strongly agreed and 5% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

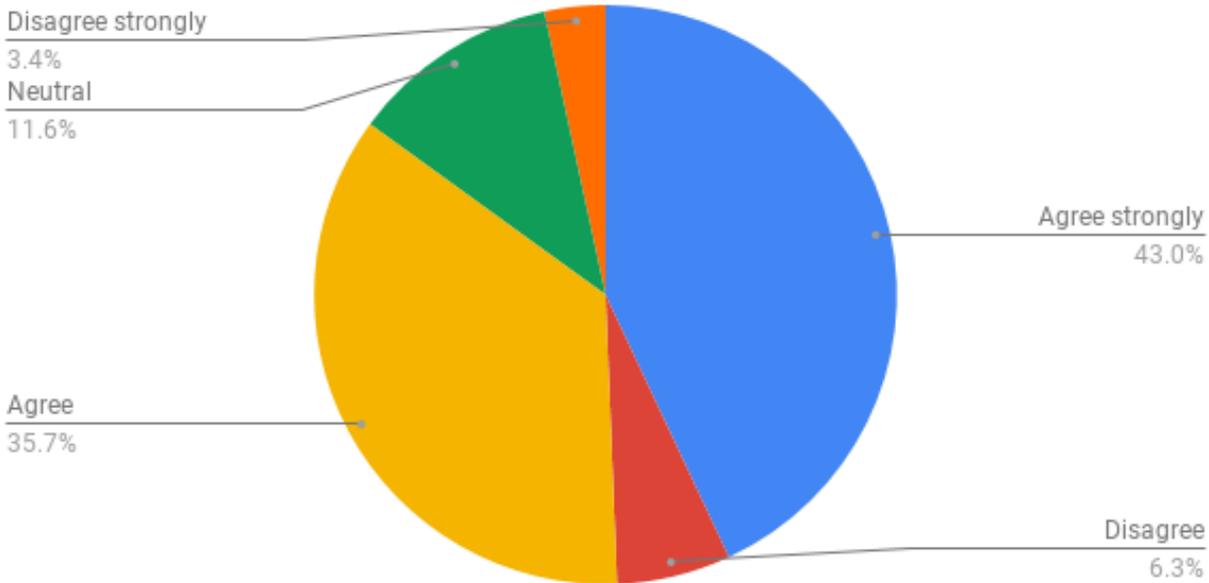
As the results show, the majority of participants support these recommendations, but some felt that there was still no control in place to ensure horses are receiving a real rest from intensive training outside competitions.

Some felt that any invasive treatment should result in a longer MOOCP, some felt that the current rest intervals were sufficient. Others felt that the number of competitions per year per horse should be limited instead.



Tack, Protests and Abuse

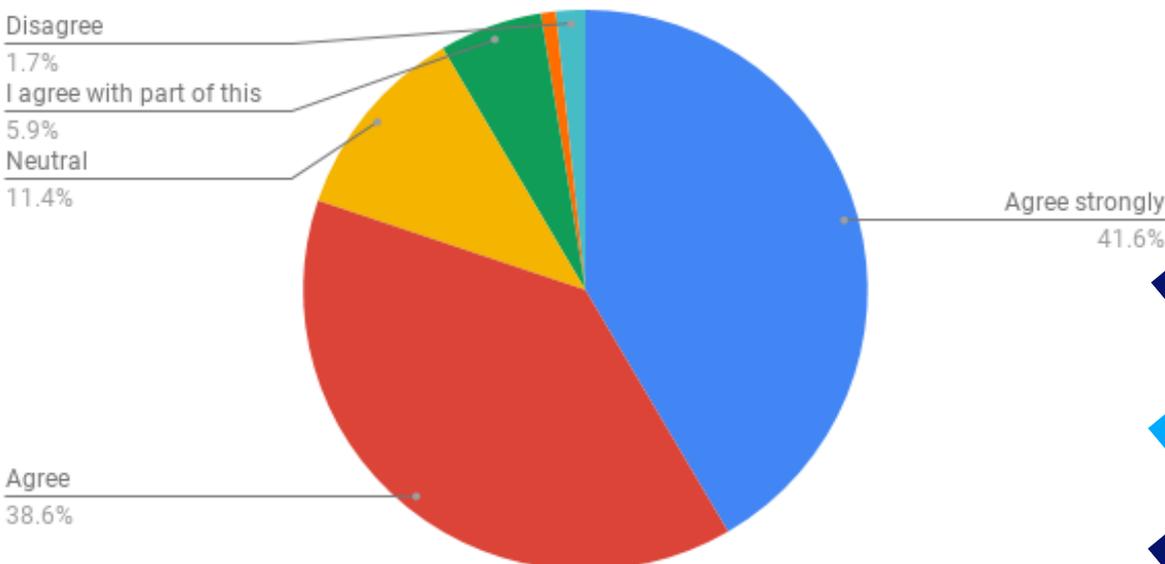
To create specific rules for permitted tack/equipment to bring Endurance in line with other disciplines.



To create specific recommendations regarding permitted tack/equipment to bring Endurance in line with other disciplines.

79% agree or agree strongly, 10% disagree or disagree strongly. Some comments were worried that the restrictions would be prohibitive, others thought that tack rules were long overdue.

To extend the current 30 minutes to a period of 12 hours for making an objection and then 24 hours to provide evidence.



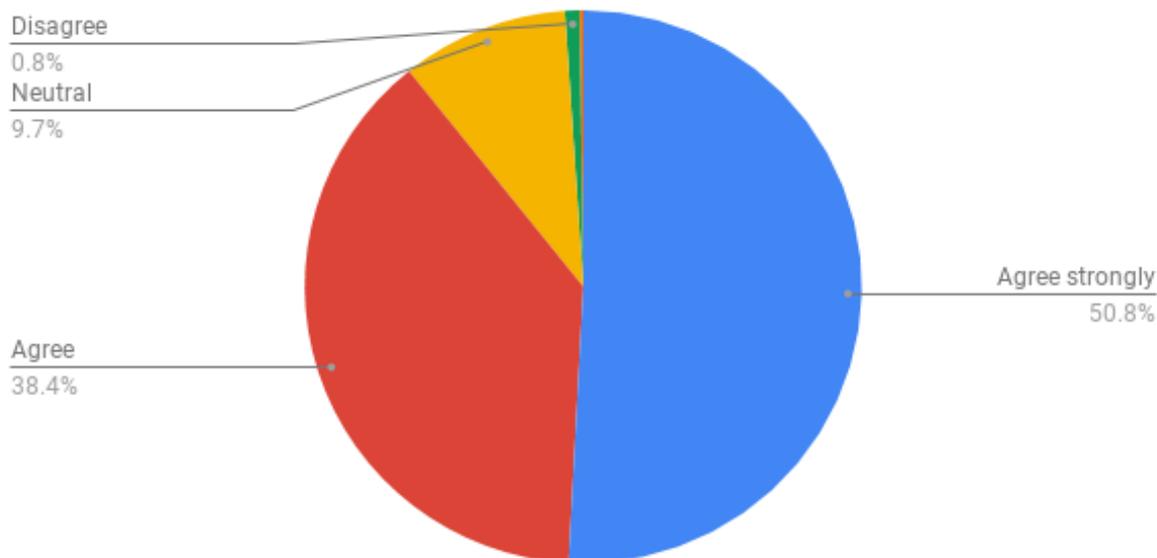
Extension of period for reporting rule violations to enable sanctions: To extend the current 30 minutes to a period of 12 hours for making an objection and then 24 hours to provide evidence.

80% agreed or strongly agreed, 8% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

Many comments were concerned that 24 hours was not long enough to provide evidence which often comes to light a few days after the ride has finished.

Horse Abuse

To increase sanctions for Horse Abuse in line with current review underway by the FEI Legal Department

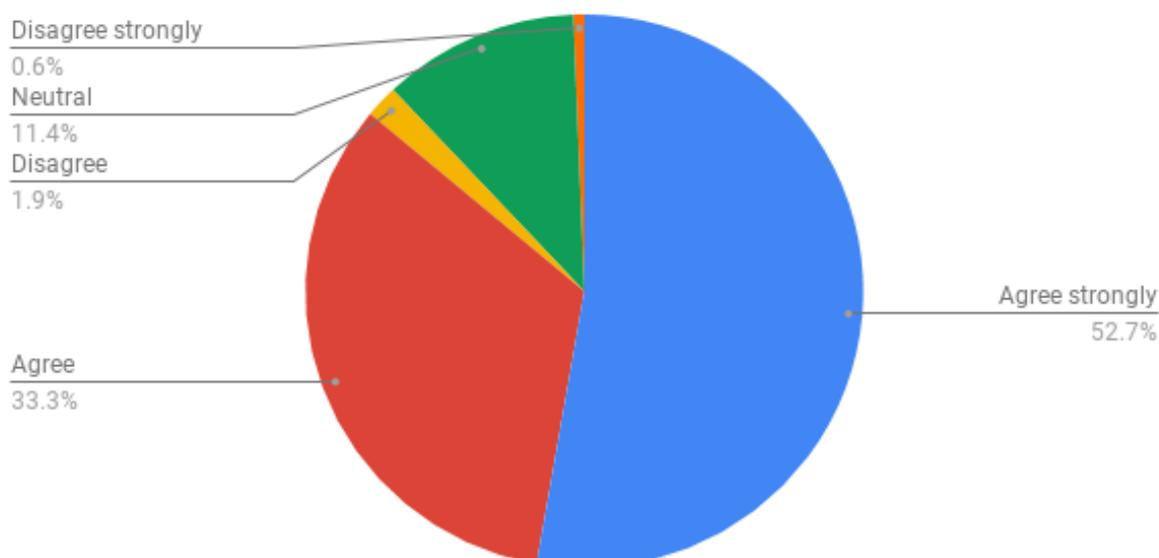


To increase sanctions for Horse Abuse in line with current review underway by the FEI Legal Department 89% agreed or strongly agreed , only 1% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

Suspensions to be served within the competitive season of those involved. 86% agreed or strongly agreed and 3% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

Increased sanctions for removing a horse from the field of play: Six months suspension plus 80 penalty points for first infraction. 83% agreed or strongly agreed, 8% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

Suspensions to be served within the competitive season of those involved.



Many participants felt the current sanctions were not strong enough. Many strongly supported the recommendation of serving suspensions in the competitive season. There was some confusion about how sanctions would be deferred to the following season if they were incurred towards the end of the current season.

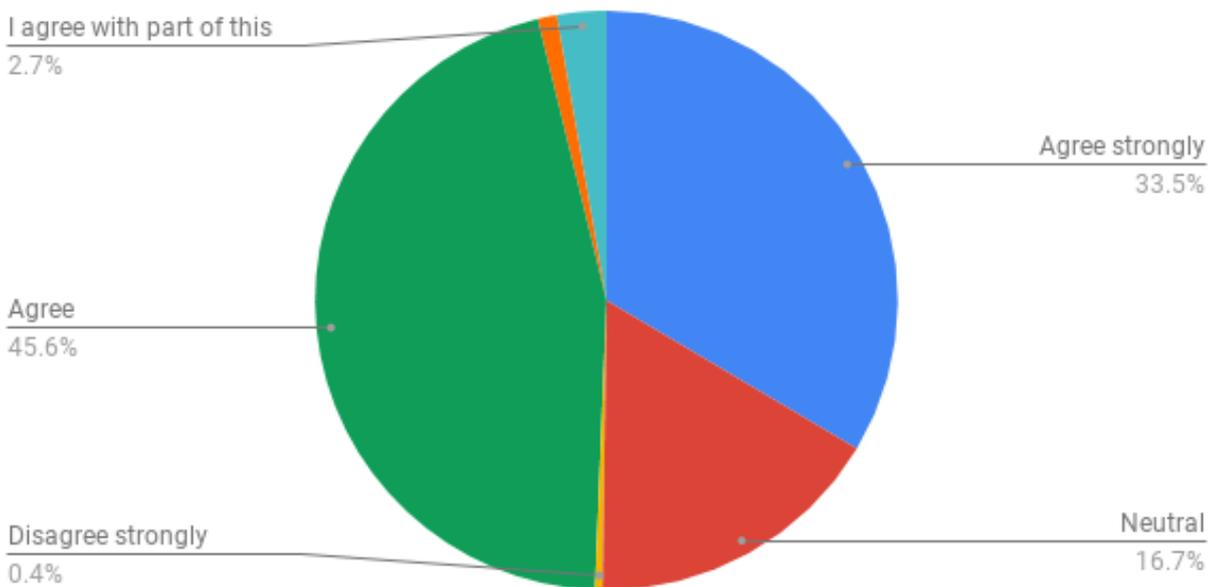
Visible blood

Horses in competition that have free-flowing blood from an injury or from an orifice should be examined by a panel of three veterinarians who will report their findings to the President of the Ground Jury. These horses would be designated FTQ.

67% agreed or agreed strongly with this recommendation. 8% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

Many were concerned about the definition of free flowing blood, some felt that at bigger rides the vets were too busy to form a panel of 3 and were concerned this would delay other horses vetting.

The MOOC period that was previously triggered by Immediate Invasive Treatment would now be linked to the SI designation.



Serious (SI) and Catastrophic Injury (CI) designations: in order to eliminate confusion, the MOOC period that was previously triggered by Immediate Invasive Treatment would now be linked to the SI designation.

80% agreed or agreed strongly with this recommendation. 1% disagreed or disagreed strongly.

Some participants felt that all invasive treatment should have an additional MOOC period whereas others wanted confirmation that comfort drips would not be included in this MOOC period.

Some felt that these recommendations were long overdue.