

SEI AM6

ACTIVITY MODULE 6 – EVENTS AND COMPETITIONS

Module Introduction

1. Purpose and Application

AM6 – Events and Competitions establishes the requirements applicable to organisations planning, organising, hosting or delivering organised equestrian activities involving competition, assessment, qualification, ranking, demonstration or public presentation. AM6 is discipline-neutral and may apply to riding-centre competitions, examination and diploma days, club and local events, national competitions, international competitions, championships, polo tournaments, race meetings, equestrian shows and other structured events involving horses. Applicability does not depend upon the prestige, governing status or size of the event. Requirements shall be applied proportionately according to the nature, scale, duration, horse numbers, participant numbers, public attendance, location, discipline, environmental impacts and foreseeable risks of the activity.

2. Event Status and Applicable Requirements

The organisation shall determine whether the event is governed, authorised, recognised, sanctioned or otherwise subject to requirements established by a competent sporting organisation, racing authority, polo authority, examination body, veterinary authority, public authority or other relevant organisation. Applicable external requirements remain applicable and shall operate alongside AM6. Certification shall not replace sporting, veterinary, competition, racing, polo, examination or regulatory rules. Where no external competition framework applies, the organisation remains responsible for establishing proportionate rules that protect horses, participants, people, and the environment.

3. Local Competitions, Examinations and Progression Events

AM6 recognises that organised equestrian events extend beyond elite competition. A riding centre may periodically organise examinations, progression tests, diploma riding, or internal competitions in which participants complete defined exercises, receive scores or promotion points, obtain certificates or qualifications, or are ranked during the activity. Such events shall be assessed against the same underlying principles of legal compliance, horse wellbeing, competence, safety, integrity, environmental responsibility and evidence-based improvement, while the extent of documentation and measurement shall remain proportionate. Where existing AM1 or AM2 controls already provide equivalent evidence, that evidence shall be recognised without unnecessary duplication.

4. Permanent Equestrian and Racing Venues

AM6 applies equally where events are repeatedly held at permanent specialist venues. This includes competition centres, showgrounds, polo clubs and racecourses that may host individual race meetings regularly throughout the year, including predominantly one-day events. For such venues, permanent infrastructure may already exist, and much of the operational system may remain consistent between events. The organisation shall nevertheless demonstrate that each event, or defined series of events, operates within approved capacity and that event-specific horse numbers, participants, visitors, incidents, and material sustainability performance are measurable. The existence of permanent infrastructure shall not remove the requirement to demonstrate event readiness and actual event performance.

5. Temporary Equestrian Venues

AM6 also applies where a non-equestrian venue is temporarily adapted for horses. This may include exhibition centres, airports, stadiums, parks, agricultural grounds, urban sites or other premises whose normal function is unrelated to horses. For the period during which horses are accommodated, handled, exercised or compete there, the relevant area becomes a temporary equestrian operating environment. The normal function of the building or land shall not justify lower horse-wellbeing, veterinary, biosecurity, safety or environmental controls.

6. Responsibility and Operational Control

Responsibility shall follow operational control and allocated duty, not ownership of the land, building or horse alone. The organiser, venue operator, horse owner, trainer, competitor, groom, official, veterinarian, contractor and other relevant parties may each hold different responsibilities. These responsibilities shall be sufficiently defined to prevent gaps in horse care, temporary stabling, veterinary response, biosecurity, participant safety, public safety, environmental management or emergency intervention.

Where responsibilities are delegated, the organisation retaining operational authority shall maintain appropriate oversight of the delegated activity.

7. Participant and Stakeholder Commitment

People participating in or materially supporting an event shall be informed of the conduct and performance expectations relevant to their role. Where proportionate, event registration, accreditation, contracting or participation shall include acknowledgement of applicable horse-wellbeing, safety, biosecurity, sustainability and responsible-conduct requirements. For larger events, this principle may extend beyond competitors to horse owners, trainers, grooms, officials, contractors, exhibitors, concessionaires, suppliers and sponsors.

Acknowledgement does not replace event-organiser oversight or enforcement.

8. Horse Wellbeing and Event Integrity

Horse wellbeing shall remain paramount before, during and after the event. Competition results, qualification, rankings, examination outcomes, prize money, broadcasting, sponsorship, commercial commitments or spectator expectations shall not override an appropriate horse-welfare decision. Only horses suitable and fit for the intended activity shall participate.

9. Event Sustainability and Lifecycle

An event shall be considered across its complete operational lifecycle:

CONCEPTUALISATION → PLANNING → PROCUREMENT → VENUE PREPARATION → HORSE & PARTICIPANT ARRIVAL → EVENT DELIVERY → DEPARTURE → SITE RESTORATION → PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Sustainability shall therefore be considered early enough to influence venue selection, transport, temporary infrastructure, procurement, energy, water, waste, land use, workforce, community impacts and communication.

10. Pre-Event Readiness and Post-Event Performance

Where proportionate to event scale, risk and certification arrangements, assessment may distinguish between:

- *Pre-Event Readiness*: evidence that the organisation, venue, infrastructure and responsible parties are prepared to deliver the event responsibly; and
- *Post-Event Performance Verification*: evidence demonstrating what actually occurred and the quantitative performance achieved.

Pre-event readiness shall not, by itself, be communicated as evidence that the event has already achieved verified operational performance.

11. Relationship with Other SEI Activity Modules

AM6 shall be applied in conjunction with any other SEI Activity Modules included within the certification scope. Where equivalent requirements have already been demonstrated and verified through another applicable Module, the same objective evidence may be recognised without unnecessary duplication. AM6 shall focus on the additional requirements, risks and impacts created specifically by the event or competition, including visiting horses, participants and spectators, temporary infrastructure, arrival and departure interfaces, veterinary and biosecurity arrangements, resource consumption and event-specific environmental and social impacts. Event-related horse transport that remains external to the organiser shall be addressed through the relevant arrival, departure, recovery and interface controls of AM6. Where the organisation itself undertakes horse transport as a material, routine or separately certified activity, AM7 – Transport & Logistics shall additionally apply according to the defined certification scope.

12. Recognition of Existing Equestrian Governing and Compliance Frameworks

Where an event or competition operates under an established equestrian governing or regulatory framework, existing rules, approvals, veterinary controls, horse-wellbeing procedures, officials' requirements, competition records and other verified evidence may be recognised during SEI assessment where they demonstrably satisfy the relevant SEI requirements. This may include, where applicable, frameworks and requirements established by recognised bodies governing equestrian sport, horseracing, polo and other organised equestrian disciplines, including the FEI, IFHA, FIP, national federations, racing authorities and other competent governing bodies.

SEI does not require unnecessary duplication of evidence. Where existing evidence is current, applicable, reliable and sufficient to demonstrate conformity with an SEI Compliance Requirement, it may be accepted as objective evidence during the SEI assessment. Compliance with an external governing framework does not automatically establish SEI conformity or certification. The relevance and sufficiency of existing evidence shall be evaluated against the applicable SEI requirements, with the Certification Body retaining responsibility for the certification review and decision.

SEI assessment can therefore focus on requirements not already demonstrably covered, including the broader environmental, social, economic, benchmarking, transparency and continual-improvement elements of the SEI Standard.

Note: Organisations already operating under recognised equestrian, racing or polo frameworks can build on credible existing evidence rather than starting again.

12. Assessment Hierarchy

The AM6 criteria follow the sequence of responsible Events and Competitions

LEGAL AUTHORITY → EVENT STATUS → GOVERNANCE → COMMITMENT → PLANNING → VENUE READINESS → HORSE INFRASTRUCTURE → IDENTIFICATION → ARRIVAL & TRANSPORT → BIOSECURITY → FITNESS & VETERINARY CONTROL → EVENT AREAS & PARTICIPATION → SAFETY & EMERGENCY RESPONSE → RECOVERY → RESOURCE & ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE → PEOPLE & ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY → MEASUREMENT → VERIFICATION → CORRECTION → RESTORATION & LEGACY → COMMUNICATION

The hierarchy is intentional. Events and Competitions should begin only when the organisation has established that the legality, infrastructure, horses, and environment are suitable for the intended activity.

Criterion AM6-1 – Legal Authority and Permission to Operate

The organisation shall demonstrate that the event and all material activities associated with its delivery are legally authorised before horses, participants or the public are admitted. Evidence of legal authority shall remain current and correspond with the event as actually authorised and delivered

Compliance Requirements

AM6-1.1 All licences, permits, registrations, notifications and approvals required for the event shall be identified and maintained. Evidence shall remain current and correspond with the event as actually authorised and delivered.

AM6-1.2 Venue-use, temporary-event, public-safety and temporary-structure permissions shall be maintained where applicable. Evidence shall remain current and correspond with the event as actually authorised and delivered.

AM6-1.3 Applicable animal-health, veterinary, sporting, occupational, fire, environmental and other regulatory requirements shall be identified. Evidence shall remain current and correspond with the event as actually authorised and delivered.

AM6-1.4 Conditions, capacity restrictions and other obligations attached to event approvals shall be incorporated into operational controls. Evidence shall remain current and correspond with the event as actually authorised and delivered.

AM6-1.5 Material changes to venue, programme, horse numbers, spectator capacity or activities shall be evaluated to determine whether amended approval is required. Evidence shall remain current and correspond with the event as actually authorised and delivered.

Indicators

- Event-specific legal approvals are current and traceable.
- Actual venue use corresponds with authorised activities.
- Conditions and restrictions attached to approvals are reflected in event operations.
- Applicable legal requirements are incorporated into event planning.
- Material event changes demonstrate prior compliance review.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes examining event licences, competent-authority approvals, governing-body authorisations (where applicable), venue agreements, temporary-use permits, capacity limits, and comparing approved conditions with actual event delivery.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where the event is legally authorised and materially compliant, but isolated administrative, notification, renewal or evidence-control deficiencies exist without invalidating the authority to operate or creating significant horse, human or environmental risk.

Major non-conformity: Arises where a material event activity operates without mandatory authorisation, knowingly exceeds material approval conditions, continues following competent-authority prohibition or cannot demonstrate the legal authority necessary to conduct the activity.

Criterion AM6-2 – Event Classification, Scope and Applicable Rules

The organisation shall define the event sufficiently to determine its applicable legal, sporting, welfare, veterinary, examination, integrity and sustainability requirements. The defined scope shall clearly determine the rules, controls and evidence applicable to the activity.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-2.1 The event type, discipline, status, level, duration and principal activities shall be defined. The defined scope shall clearly determine the rules, controls and evidence applicable to the activity.

AM6-2.2 Applicable sporting, racing, polo, veterinary, examination, qualification or other governing requirements shall be identified. The defined scope shall clearly determine the rules, controls and evidence applicable to the activity.

AM6-2.3 Independently organised activities without external governing rules shall establish proportionate internal event requirements. The defined scope shall clearly determine the rules, controls and evidence applicable to the activity.

AM6-2.4 The event boundary shall include material horse, competition, public, contractor and supporting operational areas under organisational control. The defined scope shall clearly determine the rules, controls and evidence applicable to the activity.

AM6-2.5 Material changes in event classification, programme or scope shall trigger review of applicable requirements. The defined scope shall clearly determine the rules, controls and evidence applicable to the activity.

Indicators

- Event status and discipline are clearly identifiable.
- Applicable governing requirements are documented or otherwise demonstrable.
- Local and unaffiliated events operate under defined controls.
- Event boundaries correspond with actual operations.
- Changes in status or programme result in reassessment.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes event programmes, governing requirements, entry conditions, examination rules, site plans, competition schedules and interviews with responsible management.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where event scope and governing requirements are substantially understood but individual documentation or boundary details are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where material event activities are knowingly excluded from the applicable framework or certification boundary in a manner that conceals significant horse-welfare, safety, legal or environmental impacts.

Criterion AM6-3 – Event Governance and Allocation of Responsibility

The organisation shall establish an event-management structure that clearly defines authority and responsibility for the significant functions required to deliver the event. Authority, responsibilities and operational interfaces shall remain clear and effective throughout event delivery.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-3.1 Overall responsibility for event delivery shall be assigned. Authority, responsibilities and interfaces shall remain clear and effective throughout event delivery.

AM6-3.2 Responsibilities between organiser, venue operator and material contractors shall be clearly defined. Authority, responsibilities and interfaces shall remain clear and effective throughout event delivery.

AM6-3.3 Horse wellbeing, veterinary, biosecurity, safety, sustainability and environmental responsibilities shall be assigned to competent persons. Authority, responsibilities and interfaces shall remain clear and effective throughout event delivery.

AM6-3.4 Authority to modify, suspend or stop an activity where significant welfare, safety or compliance concerns arise shall be established. Authority, responsibilities and interfaces shall remain clear and effective throughout event delivery.

AM6-3.5 Shared, temporary or delegated responsibilities shall be reviewed before the event to prevent operational gaps. Authority, responsibilities and interfaces shall remain clear and effective throughout event delivery.

Indicators

- Overall event accountability is clearly identifiable.
- Organiser and venue responsibilities are distinguishable.
- Material horse and sustainability functions have responsible persons.
- Stop-activity authority can be demonstrated.
- Delegated responsibilities remain subject to appropriate oversight.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes organisational structures, role descriptions, contracts, service agreements, event plans, interviews and evidence demonstrating how responsibility is exercised during actual event delivery.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where governance is substantially effective but individual responsibilities, interfaces or delegated controls are incompletely documented.

Major non-conformity: Arises where unclear or ineffective governance creates a significant unmanaged horse-welfare, veterinary, safety, biosecurity or environmental risk, or where management lacks effective authority to intervene.

Criterion AM6-4 – Participant and Stakeholder Commitment

The organisation shall establish and communicate minimum responsible-conduct requirements applicable to persons whose actions can materially influence horse wellbeing, safety or sustainability performance. Communication shall be proportionate to each role and support consistent application of event requirements.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-4.1 Event-specific horse-wellbeing, safety, biosecurity and sustainability conduct requirements shall be established. Communication shall be proportionate to each role and support consistent application of event requirements.

AM6-4.2 Competitors and other relevant responsible persons shall acknowledge applicable requirements before participation where proportionate. Communication shall be proportionate to each role and support consistent application of event requirements.

AM6-4.3 Contractors, suppliers, exhibitors and other material stakeholders shall receive requirements relevant to their activities. Communication shall be proportionate to each role and support consistent application of event requirements.

AM6-4.4 Relevant responsibilities shall be communicated in a form appropriate to the role and scale of the event. Communication shall be proportionate to each role and support consistent application of event requirements.

AM6-4.5 Significant or repeated breaches shall result in proportionate intervention, restriction, sanction or escalation. Communication shall be proportionate to each role and support consistent application of event requirements.

Indicators

- Event participation conditions include responsible-conduct expectations.
- Competitors or responsible persons demonstrate acknowledgement where required.
- Material third parties receive relevant event requirements.
- Requirements are understandable and role-specific.
- Significant breaches have documented consequences.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes registration forms, declarations, Codes of Conduct, accreditation conditions, supplier and contractor agreements, competitor briefings and evidence of enforcement.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where requirements are substantially communicated and implemented but isolated acknowledgement, communication or record evidence is incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where material participants or contractors operate without necessary conduct requirements, and this creates significant welfare, safety, biosecurity or environmental risk, or where serious breaches are knowingly permitted without intervention.

Criterion AM6-5 – Sustainability Planning and Event Lifecycle Management

The organisation shall integrate material sustainability considerations into event planning sufficiently early to influence significant operational decisions. Material sustainability considerations shall be integrated early enough to influence relevant event decisions and controls

Compliance Requirements

AM6-5.1 Material environmental, social, economic and horse-wellbeing impacts shall be identified during event planning. These considerations shall be integrated early enough to influence decisions and controls related to material events.

AM6-5.2 Measurable sustainability objectives shall be established proportionately to event scale and impacts. These considerations shall be integrated early enough to influence material event decisions and controls.

AM6-5.3 Responsibilities for implementation, monitoring and data collection shall be assigned. These considerations shall be integrated early enough to influence material event decisions and controls.

AM6-5.4 Venue operators, contractors, suppliers, exhibitors and sponsors shall be engaged where their activities materially affect event performance. These considerations shall be integrated early enough to influence decisions and controls related to material events.

AM6-5.5 Previous-event results, incidents, complaints and performance data shall inform future planning where available. These considerations shall be integrated early enough to influence decisions and controls related to material events.

Indicators

- Sustainability considerations are evident before major decisions are finalised.
- Objectives address material event impacts.
- Monitoring and data responsibilities are identifiable.
- Material stakeholders are incorporated into event controls.
- Previous performance influences subsequent event planning.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes event sustainability plans, planning meetings, risk and impact assessments, objectives, previous-event reports, responsibilities and evidence of stakeholder integration.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where sustainability planning is substantially established but individual objectives, responsibilities, performance measures, or previous-event learning are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where material foreseeable environmental, social or horse-wellbeing impacts are systematically excluded from event planning or sustainability is represented publicly despite the absence of credible operational controls.

Criterion AM6-6 – Pre-Event Readiness and Operational Assurance

Before event delivery, the organisation shall demonstrate that critical infrastructure, controls, resources and responsible parties are ready for the intended activity. Readiness evidence shall demonstrate that critical arrangements are checked and material deficiencies controlled before commencement.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-6.1 Pre-event readiness shall be evaluated against applicable event requirements. Readiness evidence shall demonstrate that critical arrangements are checked and material deficiencies controlled before commencement.

AM6-6.2 Legal permissions, horse facilities, veterinary services, biosecurity, emergency systems, participant safety and environmental controls shall be confirmed before relevant activities commence. Readiness evidence shall demonstrate that critical arrangements are checked and material deficiencies controlled before commencement.

AM6-6.3 Temporary and high-risk infrastructure shall be inspected before use. Readiness evidence shall demonstrate that critical arrangements are checked and material deficiencies controlled before commencement.

AM6-6.4 Identified deficiencies shall be corrected or effectively controlled before event commencement. Readiness evidence shall demonstrate that critical arrangements are checked and material deficiencies controlled before commencement.

AM6-6.5 Major or complex events shall maintain sufficient readiness evidence to enable independent assessment prior to public opening or principal event delivery. Readiness evidence shall demonstrate that critical arrangements are checked and material deficiencies controlled before commencement.

Indicators

- A proportionate pre-event readiness review is completed.
- Critical infrastructure has an identifiable inspection status.
- Veterinary and emergency resources are confirmed.
- Outstanding deficiencies have closure or control evidence.
- Major events maintain an auditable readiness record.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes readiness-check records, inspections, commissioning evidence, veterinary confirmations, emergency arrangements, corrective actions, and, where applicable, direct pre-event examination.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where readiness is materially demonstrated but isolated records, inspections or closure evidence are incomplete, without significant residual risk.

Major non-conformity: Arises where the event proceeds despite unresolved conditions creating significant foreseeable horse-welfare, safety, legal, veterinary, biosecurity or environmental risk.

Criterion AM6-7 – Venue Suitability, Capacity and Permanent Event Infrastructure

Permanent or recurring event venues shall demonstrate that their infrastructure and operating capacity remain appropriate for the events they host. Capacity decisions shall reflect peak demand for horses, participants, the public, utilities and supporting services.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-7.1 Venue capacity shall be evaluated in relation to expected horses, participants, personnel, spectators and supporting operations. Capacity decisions shall reflect peak demand for horses, participants, the public, utilities, and supporting services.

AM6-7.2 Horse circulation, stabling, veterinary areas, competition areas and loading/unloading facilities shall be appropriate to the events hosted. Capacity decisions shall reflect peak demand for horses, participants, the public, utilities, and supporting services.

AM6-7.3 Utilities, drainage, sanitation, traffic routes and emergency access shall be capable of supporting peak event demand. Capacity decisions shall reflect peak demand for horses, participants, the public, utilities, and supporting services.

AM6-7.4 Recurring fixed-venue events shall periodically evaluate whether permanent infrastructure remains suitable for current event scale and regulatory expectations. Capacity decisions shall reflect peak demand for horses, participants, the public, utilities, and supporting services.

AM6-7.5 Significant infrastructure or capacity changes shall be evaluated before implementation. Capacity decisions shall reflect peak demand for horses, participants, the public, utilities, and supporting services.

Indicators

- Maximum event capacity is known and supported by evidence.
- Horse and public operating areas are appropriately configured.
- Utility and sanitation capacity correspond with peak demand.
- Recurring events demonstrate periodic infrastructure review.
- Material changes receive formal evaluation.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes venue plans, capacity information, event attendance records, racecourse or competition-centre infrastructure, utilities, permanent stable areas, maintenance information and operational observations.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where permanent infrastructure remains substantially suitable but individual capacity assessments, reviews or supporting records are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where the organisation knowingly operates materially beyond safe or responsible venue capacity, or where persistent infrastructure limitations create significant risk to horses, participants, or the public.

Criterion AM6-8 – Temporary Venue Conversion Equestrian Infrastructure

Where a venue is temporarily adapted for equestrian use, temporary horse and event infrastructure shall provide conditions appropriate to the functions being performed. Temporary arrangements shall remain suitable for equestrian use throughout installation, operation and removal.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-8.1 Temporary stable, horse circulation, veterinary, exercise, wash and loading areas shall be defined before horses arrive. Temporary arrangements shall remain suitable for equestrian use throughout installation, operation and removal.

AM6-8.2 Flooring, partitions, ventilation, lighting, drainage, fire protection and utilities shall be suitable for horse use. Temporary arrangements shall remain suitable for equestrian use throughout installation, operation and removal.

AM6-8.3 Hazards arising from the venue's normal non-equestrian design shall be specifically assessed. Temporary arrangements shall remain suitable for equestrian use throughout installation, operation and removal.

AM6-8.4 Temporary infrastructure shall be installed and inspected by persons competent for the relevant function. Temporary arrangements shall remain suitable for equestrian use throughout installation, operation and removal.

AM6-8.5 Temporary horse controls shall remain effective until the final horse has departed. Temporary arrangements shall remain suitable for equestrian use throughout installation, operation and removal.

Indicators

- Temporary horse areas are included in event site plans.
- Infrastructure specifications reflect equestrian use.
- Conversion-specific risks have been assessed.
- Installation and inspection evidence is available.
- Operational controls remain active throughout horse occupancy.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes temporary venue plans, contractor specifications, stable installations, flooring and drainage, ventilation, fire controls, inspection evidence and direct examination of the converted venue.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where temporary facilities are substantially suitable, but isolated installation, inspection, or maintenance deficiencies exist without a significant welfare or safety impact.

Major non-conformity: Arises where temporary venue conversion exposes horses or people to significant foreseeable injury, distress, fire, ventilation, drainage or other operational risk, or where serious known deficiencies remain uncorrected.

Criterion AM6-9 – Event Stabling and Horse Accommodation

Where horses remain at the venue, accommodation shall provide safe, hygienic and appropriate conditions throughout the period of occupancy. Accommodation controls shall remain effective throughout occupancy and respond promptly to any deterioration in conditions.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-9.1 Stables shall provide appropriate usable space, structural security and separation. Accommodation controls shall remain effective throughout occupancy and respond promptly to any deterioration in conditions.

AM6-9.2 Ventilation, temperature, lighting, bedding and hygiene shall be maintained at suitable levels. Accommodation controls shall remain effective throughout occupancy and respond promptly to any deterioration in conditions.

AM6-9.3 Horses shall have reliable access to suitable drinking water and appropriate feed or forage according to allocated responsibilities. Accommodation controls shall remain effective throughout occupancy and respond promptly to any deterioration in conditions.

AM6-9.4 Wash, recovery and exercise arrangements shall be available where required by activity and duration. Accommodation controls shall remain effective throughout occupancy and respond promptly to any deterioration in conditions.

AM6-9.5 Stable defects or adverse horse-welfare conditions shall result in timely corrective action. Accommodation controls shall remain effective throughout occupancy and respond promptly to any deterioration in conditions.

Indicators

- Stables are suitable for the horses using them.
- Environmental and hygiene conditions are routinely controlled.
- Drinking water and feed responsibilities are effective.
- Rest and recovery requirements are supported.
- Stable deficiencies demonstrate timely correction.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes stable inspection, horse observations, water and feed arrangements, bedding, environmental conditions, cleaning schedules, maintenance records and interviews with responsible personnel.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where accommodation is substantially appropriate but isolated hygiene, maintenance, environmental condition, or monitoring deficiencies exist without significant welfare consequence.

Major non-conformity: Arises where accommodation materially compromises horse health, safety or wellbeing, horses lack essential water or appropriate living conditions, or significant known deficiencies remain knowingly unresolved.

Criterion AM6-10 – Horse Identification, Entry and Traceability

The organisation shall maintain sufficient traceability to reliably identify horses participating in or accommodated at the event and the persons responsible for them. Traceability shall allow the horse's identity, responsible person and relevant location to be established promptly.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-10.1 Applicable horse identification and registration documentation shall be verified. Traceability shall allow the horse's identity, the responsible person, and the relevant location to be established promptly.

AM6-10.2 Each horse shall be associated with an identifiable responsible person. Traceability shall allow the horse's identity, the responsible person, and the relevant location to be established promptly.

AM6-10.3 Stable or holding location shall be traceable where horses remain on-site. Traceability shall allow the horse's identity, the responsible person, and the relevant location to be established promptly.

AM6-10.4 Arrival and departure shall be recorded where required for event, welfare or biosecurity control. Traceability shall allow the horse's identity, the responsible person, and the relevant location to be established promptly.

AM6-10.5 Material discrepancies in identity, documentation or registration shall be investigated and resolved. Traceability shall allow the horse's identity, the responsible person, and the relevant location to be established promptly.

Indicators

- Horse identity can be reliably demonstrated.
- Responsible-person contact information is available.
- Horse location can be determined while on-site.
- Arrival/departure information supports traceability.
- Identification discrepancies result in documented action.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes passports, microchip data, racing or competition registration, stable lists, entry records, movement records and direct comparison with horses present.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where traceability is substantially reliable but isolated administrative or record deficiencies exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where horse identity is deliberately falsified, materially unreliable or unavailable in a manner that compromises legal compliance, welfare, integrity or disease control.

Criterion AM6-11 – Horse Arrival, Loading and Unloading

Arrival, unloading, loading and departure shall be organised to minimise avoidable stress, injury, congestion and conflict with other traffic or the public. Controls shall account for horse behaviour, vehicle movement, public interfaces and peak arrival or departure periods

Compliance Requirements

AM6-11.1 Loading and unloading locations shall provide a suitable surface, space, access and lighting. Controls shall account for horse behaviour, vehicle movement, public interfaces and peak arrival or departure periods.

AM6-11.2 Horse-vehicle movements shall be separated from incompatible traffic or public flows where reasonably necessary. Controls shall account for horse behaviour, vehicle movement, public interfaces and peak arrival or departure periods.

AM6-11.3 Persons handling horses shall have competence appropriate to the activity. Controls shall account for horse behaviour, vehicle movement, public interfaces and peak arrival or departure periods.

AM6-11.4 Avoidable waiting, congestion and prolonged confinement shall be minimised. Controls shall account for horse behaviour, vehicle movement, public interfaces and peak arrival or departure periods.

AM6-11.5 Distressed, injured or difficult horses shall receive appropriate assistance without excessive or punitive force. Controls shall account for horse behaviour, vehicle movement, public interfaces and peak arrival or departure periods.

Indicators

- Arrival and departure traffic flows are planned.
- Loading/unloading areas are horse-suitable.
- Horse handlers demonstrate appropriate competence.
- Waiting and congestion are effectively managed.
- Horse-welfare concerns during unloading trigger intervention.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes direct observation where available, traffic plans, vehicle routes, loading surfaces, arrival schedules, incident records and interviews.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where loading and unloading are substantially controlled, but isolated congestion, supervision or infrastructure deficiencies exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where known loading/unloading conditions create significant foreseeable injury or distress, abusive handling is knowingly tolerated, or critical vehicle/horse/public interfaces remain uncontrolled.

Criterion AM6-12 – Horse Transport Compliance and Journey Management

The organisation shall manage those horse-transport matters that fall within event control or materially affect safe arrival, participation, recovery and departure. Event scheduling, traffic management and horse-handling interfaces shall not create unnecessary transport-related welfare risk. Where the organisation itself provides or materially controls horse transport beyond the event interface, AM7 – Transport & Logistics shall additionally apply.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-12.1 Event entry, arrival and departure arrangements shall identify the transport information and operational controls necessary to support safe horse access, welfare, biosecurity and traffic management.

AM6-12.2 Horses arriving for participation or departing following activity shall be considered fit for the intended journey where fitness is materially relevant to event responsibility or decision-making.

AM6-12.3 Arrival schedules, vehicle access, holding areas and departure arrangements shall minimise unnecessary loaded waiting, congestion and other event-controlled conditions capable of adversely affecting horse wellbeing.

AM6-12.4 Where the event organisation itself provides, contracts as principal operator or materially controls horse transport, the applicability of AM7 – Transport & Logistics shall be determined according to the nature and significance of the transport activity.

AM6-12.5 Transport-related incidents, delays, loading or unloading concerns and significant welfare issues identified through the event interface shall be recorded and used to improve future event transport arrangements..

Indicators

- Event transport interfaces are planned and controlled.
- Fitness for relevant arrival or onward transport is considered.
- Loaded waiting and event-controlled congestion are minimised.
- AM7 applicability is appropriately determined.
- Transport-related incidents influence future event planning.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes event entry information, arrival and departure schedules, vehicle routes, loading and unloading arrangements, horse records, traffic controls and transport-related incidents. Where the organisation itself provides or materially controls horse transport, verification shall confirm that the applicability of AM7 – Transport & Logistics has been appropriately determined.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where event transport interfaces are substantially controlled but isolated deficiencies exist in scheduling, traffic management, documentation or AM7 applicability assessment without significant horse-wellbeing impact.

Major non-conformity: Arises where event-controlled transport, loading, unloading or waiting arrangements knowingly expose horses to significant avoidable injury, distress or welfare compromise.

Criterion AM6-13 – Participant and Horse Transport Data

The organisation shall collect proportionate transport information that supports reliable measurement of the event's mobility and greenhouse-gas impact. Transport data shall use a consistent methodology capable of supporting reproducible mobility and emissions calculations.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-13.1 The participant or responsible party shall obtain the journey origin or travel distance where reasonably practicable. Data shall use a consistent methodology that supports reproducible mobility and emissions calculations.

AM6-13.2 Relevant round-trip kilometres shall be recorded or reliably estimated using a consistent methodology. Data shall use a consistent methodology that supports reproducible mobility and emissions calculations.

AM6-13.3 Transport mode and relevant vehicle type shall be identified where material. Data shall use a consistent methodology that supports reproducible mobility and emissions calculations.

AM6-13.4 Fuel or energy type shall be recorded where reasonably obtainable. Data shall use a consistent methodology that supports reproducible mobility and emissions calculations.

AM6-13.5 Horse transport, participant transport, spectator transport and other material mobility categories shall be distinguished according to event scale and significance. Data shall use a consistent methodology that supports reproducible mobility and emissions calculations.

Indicators

- Total participant travel kilometres are available or reliably estimated.
- Horse-transport kilometres are separately identifiable where material.
- Transport modes are quantitatively represented.
- Fuel or energy type is available for significant transport categories.
- Transport data can be translated into event-level CO₂e performance.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes event registration data, travel declarations, route estimates, vehicle information, methodology, assumptions and benchmarking calculations.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where material mobility data are collected but isolated categories, fuel information or supporting assumptions are incomplete, and the overall calculation remains credible.

Major non-conformity: Arises where transport represents a material event impact, but the organisation systematically fails to collect reasonably obtainable information, uses materially unreliable methodology or knowingly misrepresents travel-related emissions.

Criterion AM6-14 – Event Biosecurity and Infectious Disease Control

The organisation shall manage the additional infectious-disease risks created by bringing horses from different origins together. Biosecurity controls shall reflect horse origins, event duration and current disease risk, with escalation where necessary.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-14.1 Event-specific infectious-disease risks shall be identified and evaluated. Controls shall reflect horse origins, event duration and current disease risk, with escalation where needed.

AM6-14.2 Applicable health, vaccination or entry requirements shall be communicated and verified. Controls shall reflect horse origins, event duration and current disease risk, with escalation where needed.

AM6-14.3 Appropriate stable, equipment, transporter and personnel hygiene controls shall be implemented. Controls shall reflect horse origins, event duration and current disease risk, with escalation where needed.

AM6-14.4 Isolation or separation arrangements shall be available in accordance with event risk. Controls shall reflect horse origins, event duration and current disease risk, with escalation where needed.

AM6-14.5 Suspected or confirmed infectious disease shall trigger defined veterinary, isolation, communication and reporting actions. Controls shall reflect horse origins, event duration and current disease risk, with escalation where needed.

Indicators

- Biosecurity risks are considered before horse arrival.
- Entry-health controls are demonstrable.
- Cleaning and hygiene measures operate effectively.
- Isolation capability is appropriate to the event risk.
- Disease incidents have a defined response pathway.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes biosecurity plans, health documentation, cleaning and disinfection controls, isolation arrangements, horse movement records and veterinary interviews.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where biosecurity is substantially effective but isolated documentation, cleaning or entry-control weaknesses exist without material disease risk.

Major non-conformity: Arises where known significant infectious-disease risks remain uncontrolled, required health checks or isolation are knowingly bypassed, or organisational failure creates significant foreseeable transmission risk.

Criterion AM6-15 – Horse Fitness to Participate or Compete

Only horses physically and behaviourally fit for the intended activity shall participate or continue participation. Fitness decisions shall prioritise the horse's actual condition over competitive, commercial or scheduling pressures.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-15.1 Applicable horse inspections, veterinary examinations or fitness checks shall be completed. Fitness decisions shall prioritise the horse's actual condition over competitive, commercial or scheduling pressures.

AM6-15.2 Significant illness, injury, lameness, pain, exhaustion, distress or abnormal behaviour shall trigger reassessment. Fitness decisions shall prioritise the horse's actual condition over competitive, commercial or scheduling pressures.

AM6-15.3 Veterinary advice shall be obtained where fitness is materially uncertain. Fitness decisions shall prioritise the horse's actual condition over competitive, commercial or scheduling pressures.

AM6-15.4 Appropriate authority shall exist to withdraw a horse irrespective of ranking, qualification, prize money or commercial consequence. Fitness decisions shall prioritise the horse's actual condition over competitive, commercial or scheduling pressures.

AM6-15.5 Return following material injury, illness or treatment shall be appropriately controlled. Fitness decisions shall prioritise the horse's actual condition over competitive, commercial or scheduling pressures.

Indicators

- Fitness controls correspond with the event type.
- Horses presenting with material concerns receive an assessment.
- Veterinary uncertainty is escalated appropriately.
- Horse withdrawal decisions are protected from inappropriate pressure.
- Return to competition is demonstrably controlled.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes veterinary inspection records, withdrawals, steward or official reports, horse observations, trainer evidence and relevant treatment records.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where fitness controls are substantively effective but isolated documentation or follow-up evidence is incomplete without significant welfare impact.

Major non-conformity: Arises where a materially unfit, injured, exhausted or distressed horse is knowingly permitted or required to continue, or an appropriate withdrawal decision is improperly overridden.

Criterion AM6-16 – Veterinary Services and Emergency Horse Care

Veterinary resources shall be appropriate to the discipline, event scale and foreseeable horse-health risks. Veterinary provision shall enable timely assessment, treatment and escalation proportionate to foreseeable event risk.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-16.1 Veterinary responsibility and authority shall be clearly defined. Provision shall enable timely assessment, treatment and escalation appropriate to foreseeable event risk.

AM6-16.2 Appropriate veterinary availability shall be maintained for the event period. Provision shall enable timely assessment, treatment and escalation appropriate to foreseeable event risk.

AM6-16.3 Suitable examination, treatment or emergency areas shall be provided where required. Provision shall enable timely assessment, treatment and escalation appropriate to foreseeable event risk.

AM6-16.4 Referral, equine ambulance or equivalent arrangements shall exist where event risk warrants them. Provision shall enable timely assessment, treatment and escalation appropriate to foreseeable event risk.

AM6-16.5 Serious injury and humane euthanasia scenarios shall be addressed where reasonably foreseeable. Provision shall enable timely assessment, treatment and escalation appropriate to foreseeable event risk.

Indicators

- Veterinary responsibility is identifiable.
- Veterinary response times are appropriate to event risk.
- Treatment facilities or alternatives are available.
- Serious-injury transport or referral arrangements exist.
- Catastrophic injury response is planned proportionately.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes veterinary appointments, event veterinary plans, treatment facilities, emergency contacts, equine ambulance arrangements, equipment and incident evidence.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where veterinary provision is substantially appropriate but isolated equipment, communication or administrative deficiencies exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where event risk reasonably requires veterinary capability and such capability is materially absent, delayed or inadequate, creating significant avoidable horse suffering.

Criterion AM6-17 – Officials, Judges, Examiners, Stewards and Regulatory Functions

Officials responsible for judging, examination, stewarding, regulatory control or horse-welfare oversight shall be competent and sufficiently independent for their assigned role. Appointments shall support competent, objective and consistent welfare, safety, judging and regulatory decisions.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-17.1 Officials required by applicable rules shall be appropriately appointed. Appointments shall support competent, objective and consistent welfare, safety, judging and regulatory decisions.

AM6-17.2 Competence shall correspond with the discipline, event or examination level. Appointments shall support competent, objective and consistent welfare, safety, judging and regulatory decisions.

AM6-17.3 Officials shall understand horse-welfare and safety responsibilities relevant to their role. Appointments shall support competent, objective and consistent welfare, safety, judging and regulatory decisions.

AM6-17.4 Material conflicts of interest capable of influencing welfare, judging or qualification decisions shall be controlled. Appointments shall support competent, objective and consistent welfare, safety, judging and regulatory decisions.

AM6-17.5 Serious welfare, safety or integrity concerns shall have defined escalation routes. Appointments shall support competent, objective and consistent welfare, safety, judging and regulatory decisions.

Indicators

- Appointment and competence of officials are verifiable.
- Roles correspond with applicable event requirements.
- Officials demonstrate awareness of welfare intervention duties.
- Impartiality risks are appropriately managed.
- Serious concerns result in documented escalation.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes appointment records, qualifications, briefings, judging or examination records, steward reports, declarations of interest and interviews.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where official controls are materially effective but isolated competence records, briefings or impartiality documentation are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where lack of competence, authority or impartiality materially compromises horse welfare, participant safety, examination integrity, competition results or regulatory control.

Criterion AM6-18 – Stable Security and Controlled Horse Areas

Horse accommodation and other restricted equestrian areas shall be controlled to protect welfare, biosecurity and event integrity. Access controls shall prevent unauthorised entry from compromising welfare, biosecurity, medication control or event integrity.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-18.1 Access rights to controlled horse areas shall be defined. Access controls shall prevent unauthorised entry from compromising welfare, biosecurity, medication control or integrity.

AM6-18.2 Accreditation, identification or equivalent access controls shall be applied where event scale or risk requires them. Access controls shall prevent unauthorised entry from compromising welfare, biosecurity, medication control or integrity.

AM6-18.3 Uncontrolled spectator or public access to restricted horse areas shall be prevented. Access controls shall prevent unauthorised entry from compromising welfare, biosecurity, medication control or integrity.

AM6-18.4 Appropriate supervision shall continue while horses remain on-site, including overnight where necessary. Access controls shall prevent unauthorised entry from compromising welfare, biosecurity, medication control or integrity.

AM6-18.5 Significant access, security or conduct violations shall be investigated. Access controls shall prevent unauthorised entry from compromising welfare, biosecurity, medication control or integrity.

Indicators

- Restricted horse areas are clearly identifiable.
- Access controls correspond with risk.
- Public interaction does not compromise horse security.
- Supervision covers relevant occupancy periods.
- Security incidents result in a corrective response.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes accreditation arrangements, barriers, security plans, stewarding, stable-access records and incident evidence.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where horse-area control is substantially effective but isolated access or monitoring deficiencies exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where uncontrolled access creates significant horse-welfare, biosecurity, medication, integrity or safety risks, or where known serious breaches are not effectively controlled.

Criterion AM6-19 – Competition, Racing, Examination and Performance Areas

Surfaces and infrastructure used for organised horse activity shall be appropriate to the discipline, level and conditions of use. Condition monitoring shall continue during use, with authority to modify or stop unsafe activity.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-19.1 Competition, racing, examination or performance surfaces shall be suitable for the intended activity. Condition monitoring shall continue during use, with authority to modify or stop unsafe activity.

AM6-19.2 Obstacles, rails, barriers, starting or finishing systems, markers and other relevant equipment shall be properly installed and maintained. Condition monitoring shall continue during use, with authority to modify or stop unsafe activity.

AM6-19.3 Ground and surface conditions shall be evaluated before and during use. Condition monitoring shall continue during use, with authority to modify or stop unsafe activity.

AM6-19.4 Unsafe conditions shall result in correction, modification, delay, relocation or cessation as appropriate. Condition monitoring shall continue during use, with authority to modify or stop unsafe activity.

AM6-19.5 Surface-related injuries, incidents or recurring concerns shall inform subsequent maintenance and event decisions. Condition monitoring shall continue during use, with authority to modify or stop unsafe activity.

Indicators

- Activity surfaces are assessed before use.
- Discipline-specific infrastructure is maintained.
- Condition monitoring continues during the event.
- Unsafe conditions demonstrably influence event decisions.
- Incident trends feed back into surface management.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes physical inspection, surface-maintenance records, course or track inspections, official reports, weather information and injury data.

Minor non-conformity: Arises when surfaces and infrastructure are substantially suitable, but isolated maintenance, inspection, or documentation deficiencies exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where activities knowingly proceed on materially unsafe surfaces or infrastructure despite a significant foreseeable injury risk.

Criterion AM6-20 – Warm-Up, Practice, Parade and Horse-Circulation Areas

Areas used immediately before or after performance shall be managed so that preparation, movement and recovery do not create unnecessary welfare or safety risks. Horse numbers, movements and supervision shall prevent overcrowding and unsafe conflict during peak activity.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-20.1 Suitable warm-up, practice, collecting, parade or equivalent areas shall be provided where relevant. Horse numbers, movements and supervision shall prevent overcrowding and unsafe conflict during peak activity.

AM6-20.2 Horse numbers and incompatible activity within these areas shall be controlled. Horse numbers, movements and supervision shall prevent overcrowding and unsafe conflict during peak activity.

AM6-20.3 Appropriate stewarding or supervision shall be provided according to event risk. Horse numbers, movements and supervision shall prevent overcrowding and unsafe conflict during peak activity.

AM6-20.4 Excessive or abusive preparation methods shall result in immediate intervention. Horse numbers, movements and supervision shall prevent overcrowding and unsafe conflict during peak activity.

AM6-20.5 Movement between stables, preparation areas, performance areas and recovery areas shall be safely organised. Horse numbers, movements and supervision shall prevent overcrowding and unsafe conflict during peak activity.

Indicators

- Pre-performance areas correspond with horse numbers and activity.
- Overcrowding and conflicting movements are controlled.
- Supervision is present where required.
- Welfare interventions are documented where applicable.
- Horse movement routes operate effectively.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes site plans, direct observation, stewarding arrangements, horse-flow controls, incidents and event rules.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where preparation areas are substantially suitable but isolated congestion, supervision or movement-control deficiencies occur.

Major non-conformity: Arises where systemic overcrowding, uncontrolled horse movement or abusive preparation practices create significant welfare or safety risks and are knowingly tolerated.

Criterion AM6-21 – Horse Handling, Tack, Whips, Spurs and Equipment

Horse handling and equipment used during event activities shall comply with applicable rules and shall not cause unnecessary pain, injury, fear or distress. Applicable requirements shall be enforced in practice, with prompt intervention where handling or equipment becomes harmful.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-21.1 Applicable tack, equipment and handling requirements shall be identified and enforced in practice. Compliance with sporting or governing-body rules shall not by itself justify handling or equipment use that causes avoidable pain, fear, distress or injury.

AM6-21.2 Tack and equipment shall be suitable for the horse and intended activity. Rules shall be enforced in practice, with prompt intervention where handling or equipment becomes harmful.

AM6-21.3 Whips, spurs and other aids shall not be used abusively, punitively, excessively or to force an unfit, injured, exhausted or significantly distressed horse to continue. Harmful use shall result in immediate intervention and appropriate escalation.

AM6-21.4 Required equipment and tack checks shall be completed where applicable. Rules shall be enforced in practice, with prompt intervention where handling or equipment becomes harmful.

AM6-21.5 Serious or repeated inappropriate handling or equipment use shall result in immediate intervention and appropriate escalation. Rules shall be enforced in practice, with prompt intervention where handling or equipment becomes harmful.

Indicators

- Applicable equipment rules are understood.
- Tack and equipment observed are appropriate.
- Use of aids remains proportionate.
- Required checks are traceable.
- Serious misuse has demonstrable consequences.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes applicable competition rules, equipment inspections, steward reports, video or photographic evidence where legitimately available, complaints and direct observation.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where controls are substantially effective but isolated checking, recording or communication deficiencies exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where abusive handling or equipment use is knowingly permitted, instructed or ignored, or where horses suffer significant avoidable injury or distress as a result.

Criterion AM6-22 – Horse Workload, Rest and Recovery

Scheduling and participation shall protect horses from excessive workload and provide recovery appropriate to the activity, travel and individual condition. Workload decisions shall consider cumulative activity, travel and recovery to prevent progressive fatigue.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-22.1 The number, duration and intensity of individual horse participation shall be understood. Workload decisions shall consider cumulative activity, travel and recovery to prevent progressive fatigue.

AM6-22.2 Appropriate rest shall be provided between material activities. Workload decisions shall consider cumulative activity, travel and recovery to prevent progressive fatigue.

AM6-22.3 Travel duration and previous activity shall be considered when evaluating recovery needs. Workload decisions shall consider cumulative activity, travel and recovery to prevent progressive fatigue.

AM6-22.4 Evidence of significant fatigue or deterioration shall result in workload adjustment or withdrawal. Workload decisions shall consider cumulative activity, travel and recovery to prevent progressive fatigue.

AM6-22.5 Applicable discipline-specific workload limitations shall be observed. Workload decisions shall consider cumulative activity, travel and recovery to prevent progressive fatigue.

Indicators

- Individual horse participation can be traced.
- Rest periods correspond with activity intensity.
- Travel is considered within workload management.
- Fatigue results in operational response.
- Applicable workload limits are demonstrably respected.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes schedules, horse-entry records, start lists, racing records, veterinary evidence, travel information and observations.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where workload is materially appropriate but individual monitoring, recovery or documentation evidence is incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where horses are knowingly subjected to excessive workload, inadequate recovery or continued activity despite significant exhaustion or welfare deterioration.

Criterion AM6-23 – Medication, Veterinary Treatment and Competition Integrity

Medication and veterinary treatment shall be managed so that horse health is protected and treatment is not used to conceal unfitness or improperly influence event participation. Controls shall protect horse health and event integrity and prevent treatment from concealing unfitness.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-23.1 Applicable medication, controlled-treatment and prohibited-substance requirements shall be identified. Controls shall protect horse health and event integrity and prevent treatment from concealing unfitness.

AM6-23.2 Veterinary treatments provided during the event shall be appropriately authorised and recorded. Controls shall protect horse health and event integrity and prevent treatment from concealing unfitness.

AM6-23.3 Applicable sampling and testing processes shall be facilitated. Controls shall protect horse health and event integrity and prevent treatment from concealing unfitness.

AM6-23.4 Medication shall not substitute for necessary withdrawal, recovery or treatment. Controls shall protect horse health and event integrity and prevent treatment from concealing unfitness.

AM6-23.5 Suspected material violations shall be reported and managed according to applicable requirements. Controls shall protect horse health and event integrity and prevent treatment from concealing unfitness.

Indicators

- Medication requirements are communicated.
- Treatment records are traceable.
- Required testing can be conducted.
- Fitness decisions are not improperly masked by treatment.
- Suspected violations have an escalation pathway.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes treatment records, medication logs, testing arrangements, veterinary documentation, official reports and relevant governing rules.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where treatment controls are materially effective but isolated records or administrative elements are incomplete without compromising welfare or event integrity.

Major non-conformity: Arises where prohibited medication, doping or deliberate concealment of horse condition is knowingly facilitated, tolerated or used to permit an otherwise unfit horse to participate.

Criterion AM6-24 – Participant Eligibility, Examination and Competition Integrity

Participant entry, examination, qualification and ranking systems shall be transparent, appropriate and consistently applied. Entry, assessment and results shall remain consistent and traceable to protect fairness and competence.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-24.1 Applicable participant eligibility and competence requirements shall be defined. Entry, assessment and results shall remain consistent and traceable to protect fairness and competence.

AM6-24.2 Horse and participant capability shall be appropriate to the activity level where applicable. Entry, assessment and results shall remain consistent and traceable to protect fairness and competence.

AM6-24.3 Examination, progression, qualification or ranking criteria shall be established before assessment. Entry, assessment and results shall remain consistent and traceable to protect fairness and competence.

AM6-24.4 Judges and examiners shall apply relevant scoring and evaluation methodologies consistently. Entry, assessment and results shall remain consistent and traceable to protect fairness and competence.

AM6-24.5 Results, promotion points, rankings, qualifications or certificates shall be traceable and protected against inappropriate alteration. Entry, assessment and results shall remain consistent and traceable to protect fairness and competence.

Indicators

- Entry criteria are communicated.
- Participants are allocated to appropriate levels.
- Assessment methodology is defined.
- Scoring records demonstrate consistent application.
- Results and qualifications can be objectively verified.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes entry information, eligibility records, examination criteria, scoring sheets, judge or examiner appointments, published results and certificate records.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where assessment and eligibility are substantially reliable but isolated administrative, scoring-record or traceability weaknesses occur without materially affecting results.

Major non-conformity: Arises where rankings, qualifications, certificates or competition results are deliberately manipulated, assessment rules are materially disregarded, or participants are knowingly entered at levels creating significant horse or human risk.

Criterion AM6-25 – Rider, Athlete and Participant Safety

The organisation shall control material safety risks to people directly participating in equestrian event activities. Controls shall reflect actual activity risk and remain effective when conditions or participant capability change.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-25.1 Discipline- and activity-specific participant safety risks shall be identified. Where minors or vulnerable persons participate, applicable safeguarding, consent, supervision and protection requirements shall also be identified and implemented. Controls shall reflect actual activity risk and remain effective when conditions or participant capability change.

AM6-25.2 Applicable personal protective equipment requirements shall be established and enforced. Controls shall reflect actual activity risk and remain effective when conditions or participant capability change.

AM6-25.3 Additional protective measures shall be applied proportionately to higher-risk activities. Controls shall reflect actual activity risk and remain effective when conditions or participant capability change.

AM6-25.4 Injured or medically unfit participants shall not be pressured to continue. Controls shall reflect actual activity risk and remain effective when conditions or participant capability change.

AM6-25.5 Significant accidents and near misses shall be recorded and evaluated. Controls shall reflect actual activity risk and remain effective when conditions or participant capability change.

Indicators

- Participant-risk assessments reflect actual activities.
- Required helmets, body protectors or other PPE are enforced where applicable.
- Higher-risk disciplines receive proportionate controls.
- Medical withdrawal decisions are respected.
- Incidents generate corrective learning.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes risk assessments, PPE requirements, direct observation, medical records (where appropriate), incident reports, and participant information.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where safety controls are substantially effective but isolated PPE enforcement, documentation or review deficiencies exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where mandatory or clearly necessary safety controls are knowingly disregarded and expose participants to significant foreseeable injury risk.

Criterion AM6-26 – Spectator, Visitor and Public Safety

Events admitting spectators or the public shall control material risks arising from proximity to horses, vehicles, crowds and event infrastructure. Arrangements shall control horse, vehicle and public interfaces according to attendance and venue layout.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-26.1 Horse, vehicle and public circulation routes shall be planned. Arrangements shall control horse, vehicle and public interfaces according to attendance and venue layout.

AM6-26.2 Barriers and restricted areas shall be established where required. Arrangements shall control horse, vehicle and public interfaces according to attendance and venue layout.

AM6-26.3 Emergency evacuation capacity shall reflect expected attendance. Arrangements shall control horse, vehicle and public interfaces according to attendance and venue layout.

AM6-26.4 Public interaction with horses shall be controlled according to horse well-being and safety risk. Arrangements shall control horse, vehicle and public interfaces according to attendance and venue layout.

AM6-26.5 Crowd-related incidents and near misses shall be evaluated. Arrangements shall control horse, vehicle and public interfaces according to attendance and venue layout.

Indicators

- Horse/public movement interfaces are controlled.
- Barriers and restricted areas correspond with risk.
- Emergency routes remain available.
- Public horse interaction is appropriately supervised.
- Crowd incidents influence future controls.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes event layouts, barriers, crowd-management arrangements, attendance capacity, observations and incident records.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where public controls are substantially effective but isolated barrier, signage or crowd-flow deficiencies exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where significant foreseeable horse/public or crowd risk remains knowingly uncontrolled or emergency movement is materially compromised.

Criterion AM6-27 – Human Medical and First-Aid Provision

Human medical and first-aid capability shall be proportionate to event activities, attendance and foreseeable injury severity. Medical provision shall remain accessible and proportionate to event risk, attendance and foreseeable injury severity.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-27.1 Appropriate first-aid capability shall be available throughout relevant event activities. Medical provision shall remain accessible and proportionate to event risk, attendance and foreseeable injury severity.

AM6-27.2 Professional medical support shall be available where required by activity risk or applicable rules. Medical provision shall remain accessible and proportionate to event risk, attendance and foreseeable injury severity.

AM6-27.3 Emergency medical access and vehicle routes shall remain available. Medical provision shall remain accessible and proportionate to event risk, attendance and foreseeable injury severity.

AM6-27.4 Responsibilities for medical response shall be clearly established. Medical provision shall remain accessible and proportionate to event risk, attendance and foreseeable injury severity.

AM6-27.5 Serious medical incidents shall be recorded and reviewed. Medical provision shall remain accessible and proportionate to event risk, attendance and foreseeable injury severity.

Indicators

- First-aid resources correspond with event scale.
- Higher-risk activities have appropriate medical coverage.
- Emergency access remains unobstructed.
- Relevant personnel understand response responsibilities.

- Medical incidents contribute to improvement.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes first-aid resources, medical contracts, emergency plans, event layouts, incident records and interviews.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where medical provision is materially adequate but individual equipment, records or communications are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where foreseeable event risk requires medical provision and such provision is materially inadequate, unavailable or inaccessible.

Criterion AM6-28 – Integrated Emergency and Contingency Planning

The organisation shall prepare for foreseeable horse, human, environmental and operational emergencies capable of materially affecting the event. Emergency arrangements shall enable a coordinated and time-critical response, establish clear command and escalation, and ensure that significant incidents are subsequently referred to appropriate authorised communication arrangements where public information may be required.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-28.1 Material emergency scenarios shall be identified. Emergency arrangements shall clearly define command, communication and escalation for a coordinated time-critical response.

AM6-28.2 Incident command, responsibilities and escalation authority shall be established. Emergency arrangements shall clearly define command, communication and escalation for a coordinated time-critical response.

AM6-28.3 Horse escape, serious horse injury, human injury, fire, disease outbreak, infrastructure failure and other relevant scenarios shall be considered. Emergency arrangements shall clearly define command, communication and escalation for a coordinated time-critical response.

AM6-28.4 Emergency communication, evacuation, shelter, relocation and other response arrangements shall be established where applicable, including defined internal routes for escalating significant incidents to authorised communications personnel.

AM6-28.5 Emergency arrangements shall be reviewed or tested proportionately and following significant incidents. Where an incident becomes publicly relevant, subsequent external communication shall be managed in accordance with CML-18.

Indicators

- Material emergency scenarios are identified.
- Incident command and escalation authority are clear.
- Horse and human emergency scenarios are appropriately addressed.
- Operational and communication response arrangements are established.
- Significant incidents result in review and appropriate communication escalation.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes emergency plans, exercise records, contact lists, evacuation routes, emergency equipment and interviews.

Minor non-conformity: Arises when emergency capability is substantially effective, but individual scenarios, exercises, or supporting records require improvement.

Major non-conformity: Arises where a foreseeable serious event scenario has no credible response arrangement, or emergency-management failure exposes horses or people to significant avoidable harm. Public misrepresentation itself should be assessed under AM6-54/CML-18.

Criterion AM6-29 – Weather, Climate and Environmental Conditions

Environmental conditions that can materially affect horse wellbeing, participant safety or event infrastructure shall be monitored and shall influence event decisions. Monitoring shall support timely modification, delay or cessation where environmental conditions become unsafe.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-29.1 Material heat, humidity, cold, wind, precipitation, lightning and ground-condition risks shall be identified. Monitoring shall support timely modification, delay or cessation where environmental conditions become unsafe.

AM6-29.2 Appropriate decision criteria or thresholds shall be established where event risk warrants them. Monitoring shall support timely modification, delay or cessation where environmental conditions become unsafe.

AM6-29.3 Cooling, drinking water, shade, shelter or other protective arrangements shall be available where necessary. Monitoring shall support timely modification, delay or cessation where environmental conditions become unsafe.

AM6-29.4 Activities shall be modified, delayed, relocated or stopped where environmental conditions create unacceptable risk. Monitoring shall support timely modification, delay or cessation where environmental conditions become unsafe.

AM6-29.5 Weather-related incidents and changing climatic conditions shall inform subsequent event planning. Monitoring shall support timely modification, delay or cessation where environmental conditions become unsafe.

Indicators

- Relevant environmental conditions are actively monitored.
- Decision-making authority is identifiable.
- Appropriate protective resources are available.
- Event programmes demonstrate modification where necessary.
- Weather experience contributes to future planning.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes weather-monitoring arrangements, decision thresholds, event modifications, cooling or shelter provisions and incident evidence.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where weather controls are substantially effective but individual thresholds, records or contingency details are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where the event knowingly continues under environmental conditions presenting a significant foreseeable horse or human welfare risk.

Criterion AM6-30 – Post-Activity Horse Recovery and Departure

Responsibility for horse wellbeing shall continue following competition, racing, examination or performance until appropriate recovery and departure have been achieved. Recovery and departure decisions shall reflect the horse's condition and shall not be commercially accelerated.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-30.1 Horse condition shall be observed following materially demanding activity where appropriate. Recovery and departure decisions shall reflect the horse's condition and shall not be commercially accelerated.

AM6-30.2 Appropriate cooling, watering, rest and recovery shall be provided. Recovery and departure decisions shall reflect the horse's condition and shall not be commercially accelerated.

AM6-30.3 Horses requiring veterinary observation shall not be prematurely removed from appropriate supervision. Recovery and departure decisions shall reflect the horse's condition and shall not be commercially accelerated.

AM6-30.4 Fitness for onward transport shall be considered where material, and a horse whose post-activity condition creates reasonable doubt regarding travel suitability shall not be knowingly released for onward transport without appropriate reassessment.

AM6-30.5 Post-event welfare concerns shall be recorded and communicated to the relevant responsible person. Recovery and departure decisions shall reflect the horse's condition and shall not be commercially accelerated.

Indicators

- Recovery arrangements correspond with activity intensity.
- Horses have appropriate post-activity access to water and cooling.
- Veterinary observation continues where required.
- Transport decisions consider the horse's condition.
- Post-event welfare concerns are traceable.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes recovery areas, veterinary records, horse observations, departure controls and incident information.

Minor non-conformity: Arises when recovery is materially effective but isolated weaknesses in monitoring, recording, or communication exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where a significantly exhausted, injured, or otherwise compromised horse is knowingly denied necessary recovery, professional care or appropriate transport-fitness assessment.

Criterion AM6-31 – Event Mobility and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The organisation shall identify, quantify and progressively manage material greenhouse gas emissions associated with event mobility and other significant event sources. Calculations shall use traceable activity data, defined boundaries and reproducible assumptions capable of supporting meaningful comparison.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-31.1 Material transport and other event emission sources shall be identified. Calculations shall use traceable activity data, defined boundaries and reproducible assumptions for meaningful comparison.

AM6-31.2 Transport activity data shall be incorporated from AM6-13 together with relevant event fuel and energy information. Calculations shall use traceable activity data, defined boundaries and reproducible assumptions for meaningful comparison.

AM6-31.3 Emissions shall be calculated and reported in tonnes CO₂e using a consistent and recognised methodology, with applicable boundaries, emission factors and material assumptions identifiable. Calculations shall use traceable activity data, defined boundaries and reproducible assumptions for meaningful comparison.

AM6-31.4 Appropriate event intensity indicators shall be established. Calculations shall use traceable activity data, defined boundaries and reproducible assumptions for meaningful comparison.

AM6-31.5 Material reduction opportunities shall be evaluated, and resulting performance reported through benchmarking. Calculations shall use traceable activity data, defined boundaries and reproducible assumptions for meaningful comparison.

Indicators

- Material event GHG sources are defined.
- Source activity data are traceable.
- GHG calculations are reproducible.
- Event-specific intensity indicators are available.
- Reduction actions and trends can be demonstrated.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes travel data, fuel and energy records, emission factors, calculation methodology, assumptions, boundaries and benchmarking evidence.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where emissions are materially quantified but individual data gaps, assumptions or normalisation weaknesses exist without substantially invalidating results.

Major non-conformity: Arises where significant sources are deliberately excluded, calculations are materially unreliable, performance is knowingly misrepresented, or no credible basis exists for evaluating a major event's material GHG impacts.

Criterion AM6-32 – Event Energy Performance

Energy consumed for event delivery shall be quantitatively measured or reliably determined and managed to improve efficiency. Energy data shall distinguish material sources and support identification of efficiency opportunities and abnormal consumption.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-32.1 Material electricity, fuel and temporary energy sources shall be identified. Energy data shall distinguish material sources and support the identification of efficiency opportunities and abnormal consumption.

AM6-32.2 Event-specific consumption shall be separately metered where reasonably practicable. Energy data shall distinguish material sources and support the identification of efficiency opportunities and abnormal consumption.

AM6-32.3 Where direct metering is impracticable, consumption shall be determined through a documented and reproducible methodology. Energy data shall distinguish material sources and support the identification of efficiency opportunities and abnormal consumption.

AM6-32.4 Significant energy-consuming systems shall be evaluated for operational efficiency. Energy data shall distinguish material sources and support the identification of efficiency opportunities and abnormal consumption.

AM6-32.5 Lower-emission and renewable-energy options shall be considered without compromising horse wellbeing, safety or event integrity. Energy data shall distinguish material sources and support the identification of efficiency opportunities and abnormal consumption.

Indicators

- Total event energy consumption is available.
- Event-day energy intensity can be calculated.
- Significant energy uses are identifiable.
- Temporary generators and fuel consumption are traceable.
- Energy-reduction performance can be compared over time.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes meter readings, utility records, generator fuel data, venue allocations, documented estimates and event operating schedules.

Minor non-conformity: Arises when event energy is substantially quantified, but individual metering, allocation, or analysis weaknesses exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where material event energy consumption is systematically unknown, deliberately misrepresented, or energy-management decisions knowingly create significant horse-wellbeing or safety risk.

Criterion AM6-33 – Event Water Performance and Horse Water Security

Water use shall be quantitatively managed while ensuring that essential horse drinking, cooling, hygiene and veterinary requirements remain protected. Water controls shall protect essential horse needs while supporting efficient use and reliable supply..

Compliance Requirements

AM6-33.1 Material event water uses shall be identified. Water controls shall protect essential horse needs while supporting efficient use and reliable supply.

AM6-33.2 Event consumption shall be directly measured where reasonably practicable. Water controls shall protect essential horse needs while supporting efficient use and reliable supply.

AM6-33.3 Where direct measurement is not reasonably possible, water consumption shall be reliably estimated using a documented methodology. Water controls shall protect essential horse needs while supporting efficient use and reliable supply.

AM6-33.4 Horse drinking-water availability shall not be compromised by water-efficiency targets. Water controls shall protect essential horse needs while supporting efficient use and reliable supply.

AM6-33.5 Wash areas, irrigation, sanitation, cleaning and catering water shall be managed for reasonable efficiency. Water controls shall protect essential horse needs while supporting efficient use and reliable supply.

Indicators

- Total event water consumption can be determined.
- Water intensity per horse or event day can be calculated.
- Significant water-consuming activities are identifiable.
- Horse drinking-water security is demonstrable.
- Abnormal consumption and improvement trends are evaluated.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes water meters, bills, temporary supply arrangements, horse-water points, estimates, wash areas, irrigation information and benchmarking data.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where water use is substantially controlled but individual measurement, allocation or efficiency evidence is incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where essential horse-water provision is compromised, material water use is systematically unmeasured despite reasonable capability to measure it, or performance is knowingly misrepresented.

Criterion AM6-34 – Wastewater and Drainage Control

Event wastewater, contaminated runoff and temporary sanitation systems shall be managed to prevent pollution and unsafe operating conditions. Controls shall prevent contamination, flooding and unsafe conditions during normal and peak-event operation.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-34.1 Material horse-washing, stable, sanitary, catering and other wastewater sources shall be identified. Controls shall prevent contamination, flooding and unsafe conditions during normal and peak-event operation.

AM6-34.2 Appropriate drainage and disposal arrangements shall be provided. Controls shall prevent contamination, flooding and unsafe conditions during normal and peak-event operation.

AM6-34.3 Contaminated water shall not be knowingly discharged to inappropriate land, surface water or drainage systems. Controls shall prevent contamination, flooding and unsafe conditions during normal and peak-event operation.

AM6-34.4 Temporary wastewater and sanitation systems shall have adequate capacity for peak event demand. Controls shall prevent contamination, flooding and unsafe conditions during normal and peak-event operation.

AM6-34.5 Pollution, overflow or drainage incidents shall result in immediate control and subsequent corrective action. Controls shall prevent contamination, flooding and unsafe conditions during normal and peak-event operation.

Indicators

- Wastewater sources and destinations are known.
- Horse-wash and stable drainage is effectively controlled.
- Sanitation capacity reflects expected attendance.
- Pollution incidents are recorded.
- Corrective actions address recurring drainage problems.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes drainage plans, temporary sanitation, wastewater disposal records, site inspection, contractor evidence and pollution incidents.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where wastewater is substantially controlled but isolated capacity, maintenance or documentation weaknesses exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where significant contaminated wastewater is knowingly discharged inappropriately, sanitation capacity is dangerously inadequate or repeated pollution remains uncontrolled.

Criterion AM6-35 – Manure, Bedding and Organic Waste

Manure, bedding and other horse-related organic material generated during the event shall be managed quantitatively and responsibly. Materials shall be controlled from generation through storage, recovery or disposal to prevent avoidable impacts.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-35.1 Expected and actual quantities shall be measured or reliably estimated. Materials shall be controlled from generation through storage, recovery or disposal to prevent avoidable impacts.

AM6-35.2 Collection and storage shall prevent avoidable runoff, leaching, odour, pest and hygiene risks. Materials shall be controlled from generation through storage, recovery or disposal to prevent avoidable impacts.

AM6-35.3 Removal frequency shall correspond with horse numbers and event duration. Materials shall be controlled from generation through storage, recovery or disposal to prevent avoidable impacts.

AM6-35.4 Composting, agricultural use or other beneficial recovery shall be considered where appropriate. Materials shall be controlled from generation through storage, recovery or disposal to prevent avoidable impacts.

AM6-35.5 Remaining organic material shall be appropriately cleared or managed during event closure. Materials shall be controlled from generation through storage, recovery or disposal to prevent avoidable impacts.

Indicators

- Manure and bedding quantities can be determined.
- Storage conditions are environmentally controlled.
- Collection frequency maintains stable hygiene.
- A beneficial recovery rate can be identified.
- No unmanaged organic waste remains following closure.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes manure-storage areas, event horse numbers, volume/weight estimates, removal records, contractor information and destination evidence.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where organic material is substantially managed but isolated measurement, storage or recovery evidence is incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where manure or bedding creates significant uncontrolled pollution, horse-hygiene, fire or public-health risk or is unlawfully disposed of.

Criterion AM6-36 – Solid Waste and Circular Event Management

The organisation shall manage event waste according to a hierarchy that prioritises prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery before disposal. Controls shall cover material event-waste streams and support prevention, segregation, reuse and recovery.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-36.1 Material waste streams shall be identified before event delivery. Controls shall cover material-event waste streams and support prevention, segregation, reuse, and recovery.

AM6-36.2 Avoidable single-use materials and unnecessary waste generation shall be reduced. Controls shall cover material-event waste streams and support prevention, segregation, reuse, and recovery.

AM6-36.3 Appropriate segregation infrastructure shall be available to staff, participants, vendors and spectators where relevant. Controls shall cover material-event waste streams and support prevention, segregation, reuse, and recovery.

AM6-36.4 Contractors, concessionaires and exhibitors shall comply with applicable event waste arrangements. Controls shall cover material-event waste streams and support prevention, segregation, reuse, and recovery.

AM6-36.5 Waste quantities and recovery performance shall be measured or reliably determined for material streams. Controls shall cover material-event waste streams and support prevention, segregation, reuse, and recovery.

Indicators

- Total event waste is quantified.
- Major waste streams are separately identifiable.
- Recycling/recovery rates can be calculated.
- Segregation is effectively implemented on-site.
- Waste-prevention measures demonstrate measurable or observable results.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes waste plans, bins, contractor records, weighing tickets, estimates, concessionaire requirements and post-event site inspection.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where waste is materially controlled but individual segregation, measurement, vendor or recovery evidence is incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where significant waste is unlawfully or seriously mismanaged, hazardous material is mixed into inappropriate waste streams or public sustainability claims materially contradict actual waste practice.

Criterion AM6-37 – Sustainable Procurement, Suppliers and Contractors

The organisation shall use its purchasing and contracting influence to reduce material environmental, social and horse-wellbeing impacts associated with event delivery. Relevant expectations shall be reflected in specifications, agreements or equivalent controls before appointment.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-37.1 Material procurement and contracting categories shall be identified. Relevant expectations shall be reflected in specifications, agreements or equivalent controls before appointment.

AM6-37.2 Relevant sustainability requirements shall be incorporated into supplier or contractor selection where proportionate. Relevant expectations shall be reflected in specifications, agreements or equivalent controls before appointment.

AM6-37.3 Reuse, rental, durability, recycled content, local sourcing and end-of-life options shall be considered where appropriate. Relevant expectations shall be reflected in specifications, agreements or equivalent controls before appointment.

AM6-37.4 Material labour, human-rights, environmental, ethical and animal-welfare supply-chain risks shall be considered according to significance. Relevant expectations shall be reflected in specifications, agreements or equivalent controls before appointment.

AM6-37.5 Material supplier performance shall inform subsequent event procurement decisions. Relevant expectations shall be reflected in specifications, agreements or equivalent controls before appointment.

Indicators

- Significant procurement categories have defined sustainability considerations.
- Supplier requirements are communicated before appointment.
- Reuse/rental options are demonstrably evaluated.
- Higher-risk supply-chain issues receive proportionate review.
- Supplier performance affects future purchasing or contracting.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes tenders, purchasing specifications, contracts, supplier information, performance reviews and procurement decisions.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where sustainable procurement is substantially implemented but individual categories, supplier records or performance reviews are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where procurement knowingly introduces significant legal, human-rights, environmental or horse-welfare risk, or where material supplier misconduct is known and ignored without reasonable action.

Criterion AM6-38 – Temporary Materials, Branding and Event Infrastructure

Temporary materials shall be selected, used and recovered with consideration of their full lifecycle. Temporary materials shall be managed with regard to resource efficiency, reuse, safety and responsible post-event recovery or disposal.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-38.1 Material temporary structures, flooring, signage, branding and decorative materials shall be identified. Temporary materials shall consider resource efficiency, reuse, safety and responsible post-event removal.

AM6-38.2 Reusable, rental, recycled-content or recyclable alternatives shall be considered where technically appropriate. Temporary materials shall consider resource efficiency, reuse, safety and responsible post-event removal.

AM6-38.3 Avoidable difficult-to-recycle or environmentally harmful materials shall be reduced. Temporary materials shall consider resource efficiency, reuse, safety and responsible post-event removal.

AM6-38.4 Reuse and post-event destination shall be considered before procurement. Temporary materials shall consider resource efficiency, reuse, safety and responsible post-event removal.

AM6-38.5 Material temporary assets shall be traceable to reuse, return, recycling or responsible disposal after the event. Temporary materials shall consider resource efficiency, reuse, safety and responsible post-event removal.

Indicators

- Significant temporary materials are inventoried.
- Reusable/rental options are represented in procurement.
- Avoidable single-event materials are reduced.
- End-of-life routes are known before purchasing.
- Post-event material destinations can be demonstrated.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes procurement information, temporary asset inventories, contractor agreements, reuse plans, post-event records and site inspection.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where lifecycle controls are generally effective but individual material streams or post-event records are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where significant volumes of temporary material are knowingly managed in a seriously wasteful, unlawful or misleading manner contrary to stated event sustainability commitments.

Criterion AM6-39 – Environmentally Harmful Substances and Pollution Prevention

Potentially harmful substances associated with event activities shall be stored, used and disposed of to protect horses, people and the environment. Storage, use and disposal shall prevent releases and support proportionate spill prevention and response.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-39.1 Material fuels, chemicals, cleaning agents, veterinary substances and other harmful materials shall be identified. Storage, use and disposal shall prevent releases and support proportionate spill prevention and response.

AM6-39.2 Storage and use shall reflect relevant hazards and prevent horse, human, soil and water exposure. Storage, use and disposal shall prevent releases and support proportionate spill prevention and response.

AM6-39.3 Spill prevention, containment and response arrangements shall be available. Storage, use and disposal shall prevent releases and support proportionate spill prevention and response.

AM6-39.4 Pharmaceutical and hazardous wastes shall be segregated and appropriately disposed of. Storage, use and disposal shall prevent releases and support proportionate spill prevention and response.

AM6-39.5 Significant releases or recurring deficiencies shall be investigated and corrective action implemented. Storage, use and disposal shall prevent releases and support proportionate spill prevention and response.

Indicators

- Harmful materials are identifiable.
- Storage arrangements are appropriate.
- Spill-response equipment is available.
- Hazardous and pharmaceutical waste routes are traceable.
- Incidents lead to corrective action.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes substance inventories, storage inspections, spill controls, veterinary waste arrangements, contractor evidence, and incident records.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where substances are materially controlled but isolated labelling, storage, inventory or record deficiencies exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where harmful substances are seriously uncontrolled, unlawfully disposed of or create significant foreseeable horse, human or environmental harm.

Criterion AM6-40 – Air Quality, Noise and Lighting

Air emissions, dust, noise and artificial lighting arising from event activities shall be managed to minimise material adverse effects on horses, people and surrounding receptors. Controls shall consider horse, worker, neighbour and environmental sensitivity and respond to material disturbance.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-40.1 Material generators, vehicles, dust, smoke, amplified sound and lighting sources shall be identified. Controls shall consider horse, worker, neighbour and environmental sensitivity and respond to material disturbance.

AM6-40.2 Horse accommodation and preparation areas shall be protected from unacceptable air-quality or disturbance conditions. Controls shall consider horse, worker, neighbour and environmental sensitivity and respond to material disturbance.

AM6-40.3 Noise capable of materially affecting horses or neighbouring receptors shall be controlled. Controls shall consider horse, worker, neighbour and environmental sensitivity and respond to material disturbance.

AM6-40.4 Temporary lighting shall be appropriately directed and limited to operational requirements. Controls shall consider horse, worker, neighbour and environmental sensitivity and respond to material disturbance.

AM6-40.5 Complaints, measurements or horse behavioural responses shall inform corrective action. Controls shall consider horse, worker, neighbour and environmental sensitivity and respond to material disturbance.

Indicators

- Significant air/noise/light sources are mapped or understood.
- Horse areas are protected from avoidable disturbance.
- Community noise complaints are tracked.
- Temporary lighting is controlled according to need.
- Environmental or behavioural evidence leads to adjustment.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes site inspection, generator locations, event schedules, noise complaints, measurement where appropriate, lighting arrangements and horse observations.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where disturbance is generally controlled but isolated operational, monitoring or complaint-response deficiencies occur.

Major non-conformity: Arises where significant harmful air, noise or lighting conditions remain knowingly uncontrolled and materially compromise horse welfare, legal requirements or surrounding communities.

Criterion AM6-41 – Land Use, Soil, Ecosystems and Biodiversity

Event development and operation shall minimise avoidable degradation of land, soil, water systems, habitats and biodiversity. Land-use decisions shall consider soil, habitat, water and biodiversity sensitivity and necessary restoration.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-41.1 Sensitive habitats, vegetation, soils, watercourses and ecological features shall be identified where materially relevant. Land use shall consider soil, habitat, water, and biodiversity sensitivity, as well as necessary restoration.

AM6-41.2 Temporary stables, parking, spectator areas and service infrastructure shall be located to reduce avoidable environmental damage. Land use shall consider soil, habitat, water, and biodiversity sensitivity, as well as necessary restoration.

AM6-41.3 Soil compaction, erosion, runoff and vegetation damage shall be appropriately managed. Land use shall consider soil, habitat, water, and biodiversity sensitivity, as well as necessary restoration.

AM6-41.4 Protected habitats, species and applicable environmental restrictions shall be respected. Land use shall consider soil, habitat, water, and biodiversity sensitivity, as well as necessary restoration.

AM6-41.5 Temporary environmental impacts shall be restored where necessary following the event. Land use shall consider soil, habitat, water, and biodiversity sensitivity, as well as necessary restoration.

Indicators

- Relevant ecological sensitivities influence site planning.
- High-impact temporary areas are appropriately located.
- Soil and runoff controls are implemented.
- Protected areas are visibly safeguarded.
- Post-event restoration can be demonstrated.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes environmental assessments, site plans, before/after inspections, competent-authority requirements, restoration records and field observations.

Minor non-conformity: Arises when environmental impacts are substantially controlled, but individual monitoring, protection, or restoration measures remain incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where event activities knowingly cause significant unlawful or avoidable habitat, soil, watercourse or biodiversity damage.

Criterion AM6-42 – Food, Beverage, Merchandise and Concessionaires

Where spectator-facing commercial services are part of the event, they shall be incorporated into the event's sustainability management. Material concessionaire impacts shall be incorporated so that food, packaging, waste and procurement are not excluded from event controls.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-42.1 Material concessionaires and vendors shall receive applicable sustainability requirements. Material concessionaire impacts shall be incorporated so that food, packaging, waste and procurement are not excluded.

AM6-42.2 Food waste prevention and responsible stock management shall be addressed proportionately. Material concessionaire impacts shall be incorporated so that food, packaging, waste and procurement are not excluded.

AM6-42.3 Local, responsible, certified or lower-impact sourcing shall be considered where appropriate. Material concessionaire impacts shall be incorporated so that food, packaging, waste and procurement are not excluded.

AM6-42.4 Avoidable single-use packaging and promotional materials shall be reduced. Material concessionaire impacts shall be incorporated so that food, packaging, waste and procurement are not excluded.

AM6-42.5 Material vendor waste and resource performance shall be incorporated into event measurement where reasonably obtainable. Material concessionaire impacts shall be incorporated so that food, packaging, waste and procurement are not excluded.

Indicators

- Vendors receive defined event requirements.
- Food waste prevention is demonstrable.
- Responsible/local purchasing can be evidenced where relevant.
- Single-use packaging reduction measures are implemented.
- Vendor-generated waste contributes to overall event data.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes concession contracts, vendor instructions, procurement information, waste records, food-waste controls and site observations.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where vendor sustainability controls are materially effective but individual records, purchasing information or waste data are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where major concession activities are knowingly excluded from event sustainability controls or materially undermine legal, environmental or public claims made by the event.

Criterion AM6-43 – Workforce, Volunteers and Contractor Competence

Employees, officials, volunteers and contractors shall possess or receive competence and information appropriate to the responsibilities assigned to them. Competence and supervision shall remain proportionate to assigned responsibilities and event risk.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-43.1 Competence requirements shall be defined for material event roles. Competence and supervision shall remain proportionate to assigned responsibilities and event risk.

AM6-43.2 Temporary staff and volunteers shall receive appropriate induction before undertaking responsibilities. Competence and supervision shall remain proportionate to assigned responsibilities and event risk.

AM6-43.3 Horse-facing personnel shall understand relevant horse-wellbeing and safety requirements. Competence and supervision shall remain proportionate to assigned responsibilities and event risk.

AM6-43.4 Personnel responsible for sustainability controls shall understand the measurements and actions assigned to them. Competence and supervision shall remain proportionate to assigned responsibilities and event risk.

AM6-43.5 Incidents and performance deficiencies shall inform future training, supervision and appointment decisions. Competence and supervision shall remain proportionate to assigned responsibilities and event risk.

Indicators

- Material roles have identifiable competence expectations.
- Temporary workers receive event induction.
- Horse-facing personnel demonstrate welfare awareness.
- Sustainability responsibilities are understood.
- Training and appointment decisions reflect previous performance.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes competence records, inductions, briefings, interviews, observation, incident evidence and contractor arrangements.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where workforce competence is materially adequate but individual induction, documentation or refresher evidence is incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where materially incompetent or unprepared personnel perform high-risk functions and create significant horse, human, environmental or event-integrity risk.

Criterion AM6-44 – Social Responsibility, Accessibility and Community Impact

The organisation shall manage material social impacts and seek to ensure that the event contributes responsibly to the communities and people affected by it. Controls shall consider accessibility, working conditions, safeguarding, community impacts and legitimate stakeholder concerns.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-44.1 Material traffic, noise, access, employment and community impacts shall be identified. Controls shall consider accessibility, working conditions, safeguarding, community impacts and legitimate stakeholder concerns.

AM6-44.2 Appropriate communication with affected stakeholders shall occur where impacts are significant. Controls shall consider accessibility, working conditions, safeguarding, community impacts and legitimate stakeholder concerns.

AM6-44.3 Reasonable accessibility for participants and spectators shall be considered according to event circumstances. Controls shall consider accessibility, working conditions, safeguarding, community impacts and legitimate stakeholder concerns.

AM6-44.4 Opportunities for local employment, procurement, education or community involvement shall be evaluated. Controls shall consider accessibility, working conditions, safeguarding, community impacts and legitimate stakeholder concerns.

AM6-44.5 Community complaints and material feedback shall be reviewed and used to improve future event delivery. Controls shall consider accessibility, working conditions, safeguarding, community impacts and legitimate stakeholder concerns.

Indicators

- Significant community impacts are understood.
- Stakeholder communication is proportionate to impacts.
- Accessibility considerations are evident.
- Local economic or educational contribution can be demonstrated.
- Complaints influence subsequent planning.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes stakeholder communication, accessibility arrangements, local purchasing, employment information, complaints and community programmes.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where social impacts are substantially controlled but individual engagement, accessibility or feedback evidence is incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where significant community impacts or mandatory accessibility obligations are knowingly disregarded or where the event creates substantial avoidable social harm without corrective action.

Criterion AM6-45 – Equestrian Heritage and Cultural Responsibility

Events shall respect and, where appropriate, promote legitimate equestrian heritage and traditions without allowing tradition to justify unacceptable horse-welfare practices. Tradition and heritage shall be represented accurately without justifying practices incompatible with horse wellbeing.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-45.1 Relevant equestrian traditions and heritage shall be represented accurately. Tradition and heritage shall be represented accurately without justifying practices incompatible with horse wellbeing.

AM6-45.2 Local equestrian communities and knowledge shall be treated respectfully. Tradition and heritage shall be represented accurately without justifying practices incompatible with horse wellbeing.

AM6-45.3 Historical or traditional practice shall not automatically justify a practice creating unacceptable horse-welfare risk. Tradition and heritage shall be represented accurately without justifying practices incompatible with horse wellbeing.

AM6-45.4 Cultural claims made to participants or the public shall be accurate and responsible. Tradition and heritage shall be represented accurately without justifying practices incompatible with horse wellbeing.

AM6-45.5 Opportunities to use the event for responsible equestrian education and heritage preservation shall be considered. Tradition and heritage shall be represented accurately without justifying practices incompatible with horse wellbeing.

Indicators

- Heritage information is accurate.
- Local equestrian stakeholders are appropriately recognised.
- Welfare decisions take precedence over harmful custom.
- Cultural communications can be substantiated.
- Educational heritage initiatives are evident where appropriate.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes event programmes, communications, stakeholder information, observed practices and horse-welfare controls.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where cultural responsibility is generally appropriate but individual information or engagement evidence is incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where significant horse-welfare harm or misleading public representation is knowingly justified through tradition or cultural practice.

Criterion AM6-46 – Sponsorship, Media and Commercial Influence

Commercial, sponsorship, media and broadcasting arrangements shall not compromise horse wellbeing, event integrity, safety or the accuracy of sustainability claims. Commercial interests shall not override horse wellbeing, safety, integrity or substantiated sustainability communication.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-46.1 Material sponsorship and commercial arrangements shall comply with applicable requirements. Commercial interests shall not override horse welfare, safety, integrity or substantiated sustainability communication.

AM6-46.2 Commercial partners shall not improperly influence veterinary, welfare, judging or safety decisions. Commercial interests shall not override horse welfare, safety, integrity or substantiated sustainability communication.

AM6-46.3 Broadcasting, programme or sponsorship commitments shall not prevent legitimate modification, withdrawal, suspension or cancellation. Commercial interests shall not override horse welfare, safety, integrity or substantiated sustainability communication.

AM6-46.4 Sustainability-related sponsorship and promotional statements shall correspond with demonstrated event performance. Commercial interests shall not override horse welfare, safety, integrity or substantiated sustainability communication.

AM6-46.5 Material conflicts of interest shall be identified and controlled. Commercial interests shall not override horse welfare, safety, integrity or substantiated sustainability communication.

Indicators

- Commercial relationships are subject to defined controls.
- Welfare and veterinary decisions remain operationally independent.
- Stop-event or withdrawal authority is protected.
- Sponsor sustainability claims are evidence-based.
- Material conflicts are demonstrably managed.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes sponsorship agreements, media arrangements, governance records, event decisions, claims and conflict-of-interest controls.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where commercial controls are materially effective but individual conflict declarations, claim substantiation, or records are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where commercial influence materially compromises horse welfare, veterinary judgement, safety, competitive integrity or sustainability claims.

Criterion AM6-47 – Economic Responsibility and Event Resilience

The event shall be economically planned and resourced so that financial constraints or commercial pressure do not undermine essential horse welfare, safety, environmental or regulatory controls. Planning shall maintain sufficient resources without transferring financial pressure into reduced welfare or safety controls.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-47.1 Material event costs and operational resource requirements shall be understood. Planning shall maintain sufficient resources without transferring financial pressure into reduced welfare or safety controls.

AM6-47.2 Sufficient resources shall be allocated for horse care, veterinary provision, safety, sanitation and environmental controls. Planning shall maintain sufficient resources without transferring financial pressure into reduced welfare or safety controls.

AM6-47.3 Cost-reduction measures shall be evaluated for unintended welfare, safety or environmental consequences. Planning shall maintain sufficient resources without transferring financial pressure into reduced welfare or safety controls.

AM6-47.4 Material operational and financial contingencies shall be considered where appropriate. Planning shall maintain sufficient resources without transferring financial pressure into reduced welfare or safety controls.

AM6-47.5 Event financial and operational outcomes shall inform future resource planning. Planning shall maintain sufficient resources without transferring financial pressure into reduced welfare or safety controls.

Indicators

- Material event cost categories are understood.
- Essential controls are demonstrably resourced.
- Cost reductions are subject to impact evaluation.
- Relevant contingency resources are available.
- Previous-event economic information influences future planning.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes budgets at an appropriate level, resource allocations, contracts, contingency planning, management interviews and post-event review. Unnecessary disclosure of commercially sensitive information shall not be required.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where economic management is substantially responsible but individual planning, contingency or performance-review evidence is incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where financial decisions knowingly remove or materially weaken essential horse-welfare, veterinary, safety, legal or environmental controls.

Criterion AM6-48 – Quantitative Event Performance and Benchmarking

The organisation shall establish a reliable quantitative dataset capable of demonstrating event scale, material resource use, horse-welfare performance and sustainability outcomes. Information shall be traceable, quantitative where appropriate and normalised using meaningful event denominators.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-48.1 Event activity data shall include appropriate measures such as event days, horses, starts, competitors, examination participants, officials and spectators according to event type. Information shall be traceable, quantitative where appropriate and normalised using meaningful event denominators.

AM6-48.2 Material energy, water, waste and greenhouse-gas data shall be recorded. Information shall be traceable, quantitative where appropriate and normalised using meaningful event denominators.

AM6-48.3 Relevant horse-welfare, veterinary and safety indicators shall be maintained. Information shall be traceable, quantitative where appropriate and normalised using meaningful event denominators.

AM6-48.4 Transport and other material event-impact data shall be incorporated where relevant. Information shall be traceable, quantitative where appropriate and normalised using meaningful event denominators.

AM6-48.5 Data sources, estimation methods, conversions, normalisation methods, material exclusions and assumptions shall be identifiable, sufficiently transparent and reproducible to permit independent verification and applicable benchmarking reporting. Information shall be traceable, quantitative where appropriate and normalised using meaningful event denominators.

Indicators

- Event scale is supported by reliable quantitative denominators.
- Energy, water, waste and GHG indicators can be normalised.
- Horse-welfare and safety outcomes are quantitatively represented.
- Material mobility data are incorporated.
- Event performance can be compared with previous events or reported benchmarks.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes event statistics, entries, ticketing or attendance data, utility and waste records, transport data, veterinary and incident records, calculations, and benchmarking evidence.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where material performance is substantially measured, but individual denominators, data categories, assumptions or traceability elements are incomplete without invalidating the overall performance picture.

Major non-conformity: Arises where material event performance cannot be credibly determined, significant data are systematically absent despite reasonable availability, calculations are materially unreliable or performance information is knowingly manipulated.

Note of Proportional Application:

- For a **small one-day riding-centre examination or local competition**, a suitable dataset may consist of event duration, horses, participants, approximate travel distance, energy, water, waste and material welfare/safety incidents.
- For a **major national or international event**, the expected dataset will normally extend to spectators, horse transport, participant transport, suppliers, freight, temporary infrastructure, catering, fuels, renewable energy, procurement and other material sources.
- For a **recurring racecourse**, performance may be captured per race meeting and aggregated across the racing season, allowing comparison between individual race days and annual venue performance.

Criterion AM6-49 – Horse Welfare, Veterinary and Incident Performance

The organisation shall analyse horse welfare, veterinary and relevant safety outcomes to determine whether event design, conditions or operational controls require improvement. Data shall be recorded consistently and reviewed for adverse trends, recurring causes and opportunities for prevention.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-49.1 Material horse injuries, veterinary withdrawals and significant welfare interventions shall be recorded. Data shall be recorded consistently and reviewed for adverse trends, recurring causes, and opportunities for prevention.

AM6-49.2 Relevant falls, incidents and significant near misses shall be recorded according to event type. Data shall be recorded consistently and reviewed for adverse trends, recurring causes, and opportunities for prevention.

AM6-49.3 Adverse outcomes shall be evaluated against relevant factors such as surface, weather, workload, transport, equipment or location. Data shall be recorded consistently and reviewed for adverse trends, recurring causes, and opportunities for prevention.

AM6-49.4 Significant or recurring trends shall trigger investigation and corrective action. Data shall be recorded consistently and reviewed for adverse trends, recurring causes, and opportunities for prevention.

AM6-49.5 Resulting lessons shall influence subsequent event planning and controls. Data shall be recorded consistently and reviewed for adverse trends, recurring causes, and opportunities for prevention.

Indicators

- Horse injuries and veterinary interventions are quantitatively known.
- Withdrawals and significant welfare interventions are traceable.
- Relevant incident rates can be normalised by horses or starts.
- Recurring patterns receive documented analysis.
- Future event controls demonstrate learning from previous outcomes.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes veterinary reports, race/competition records, withdrawal information, steward reports, incident data, root-cause analysis and corrective actions.

Minor non-conformity: Arises when material incidents are recorded and managed, but individual trend analyses, denominators or follow-up evidence are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where significant or recurring injury or welfare patterns remain knowingly uninvestigated, reporting is suppressed, or organisational failure permits a recognised serious risk to persist.

Criterion AM6-50 – Post-Event Performance Verification

Following event delivery, the organisation shall evaluate whether planned controls were implemented and whether actual outcomes support the event's conformity and performance claims. Verification shall distinguish planned controls from actual performance and retain evidence of material outcomes.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-50.1 Actual delivery shall be compared with pre-event readiness arrangements. Verification shall distinguish planned controls from actual performance and retain evidence of material outcomes.

AM6-50.2 Quantitative sustainability performance shall be consolidated following the event. Verification shall distinguish planned controls from actual performance and retain evidence of material outcomes.

AM6-50.3 Horse-welfare, veterinary, safety, biosecurity, environmental and stakeholder incidents shall be reviewed. Verification shall distinguish planned controls from actual performance and retain evidence of material outcomes.

AM6-50.4 Material deviations from planned arrangements or objectives shall be investigated. Verification shall distinguish planned controls from actual performance and retain evidence of material outcomes.

AM6-50.5 Sufficient objective evidence shall be retained to support independent post-event assessment where required. Verification shall distinguish planned controls from actual performance and retain evidence of material outcomes.

Indicators

- Planned and actual controls can be compared.
- Final event resource data have been consolidated.
- Material incidents are included in the performance review.
- Significant deviations receive explanation and action.
- Evidence is sufficient for independent verification.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes readiness records, post-event reports, resource data, incident registers, objectives, deviations and management review.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where event performance is substantially verifiable but isolated data consolidation, deviation analysis or evidence-retention deficiencies exist.

Major non-conformity: Arises where planned controls were materially not implemented, actual performance cannot be credibly verified, serious incidents are omitted from review or readiness status is improperly presented as final performance conformity.

Criterion AM6-51 – Corrective Action and Continual Improvement

The organisation shall use event evidence to correct deficiencies, address underlying causes and improve future events. Corrective action shall address immediate control, underlying cause, recurrence risk, responsibility and effectiveness.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-51.1 Significant non-conformities, incidents, complaints, welfare concerns and performance deviations shall be recorded. Actions shall address immediate control, underlying cause, recurrence risk, responsibility and effectiveness.

AM6-51.2 Immediate correction shall occur where necessary to control current risk. Actions shall address immediate control, underlying cause, recurrence risk, responsibility and effectiveness.

AM6-51.3 Significant or recurring failures shall be investigated to determine underlying causes.

Actions shall address immediate control, underlying cause, recurrence risk, responsibility and effectiveness.

AM6-51.4 Corrective actions shall identify responsibility, priority and target completion. Actions shall address immediate control, underlying cause, recurrence risk, responsibility and effectiveness.

AM6-51.5 Effectiveness shall be evaluated and ineffective or recurring actions shall trigger further review. Actions shall address immediate control, underlying cause, recurrence risk, responsibility and effectiveness.

Indicators

- Significant deficiencies are systematically captured.
- Immediate risks receive timely control.
- Recurring problems demonstrate root-cause evaluation.
- Corrective actions have responsibilities and target dates.
- Effectiveness review influences subsequent event planning.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes incident and non-conformity registers, complaint records, root-cause analysis, corrective-action plans, completion evidence and subsequent-event controls.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where corrective action is materially effective but individual cause analysis, timelines, responsibilities or effectiveness records are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where significant or recurring welfare, safety, environmental or integrity failures remain knowingly unresolved, corrective-action processes are systemically ineffective or recognised serious risks are allowed to recur.

Criterion AM6-52 – Post-Event Venue Restoration and Closure

Temporary and event-specific impacts shall be responsibly removed, restored or otherwise closed following the event's completion. Closure shall confirm that temporary infrastructure, waste, pollution risks and land impacts have been addressed.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-52.1 Temporary horse and event infrastructure shall be safely removed or returned to its intended condition. Closure shall confirm that temporary infrastructure, waste, pollution risks and land impacts have been addressed.

AM6-52.2 Waste, manure, bedding and surplus materials shall be removed, recovered or appropriately managed. Closure shall confirm that temporary infrastructure, waste, pollution risks and land impacts have been addressed.

AM6-52.3 Damaged soil, vegetation, drainage or infrastructure shall be restored where required. Closure shall confirm that temporary infrastructure, waste, pollution risks and land impacts have been addressed.

AM6-52.4 Temporary utilities, fuel systems and pollution controls shall be safely decommissioned. Closure shall confirm that temporary infrastructure, waste, pollution risks and land impacts have been addressed.

AM6-52.5 A final inspection shall identify residual impacts requiring further action. Closure shall confirm that temporary infrastructure, waste, pollution risks and land impacts have been addressed.

Indicators

- Temporary installations are safely removed.
- No uncontrolled waste or manure remains.
- Environmental damage receives restoration.
- Temporary systems are properly decommissioned.
- Final inspection findings are closed or actively managed.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes post-event inspections, photographs where appropriate, contractor records, waste destination information, restoration records and remaining-action registers.

Minor non-conformity: Arises when closure is substantially complete, but isolated restoration, clearance, or documentation remains outstanding without significant continuing impact.

Major non-conformity: Arises where significant unsafe, polluting or environmentally damaging event impacts are knowingly left unresolved after event closure.

Criterion AM6-53 – Event Legacy and Knowledge Transfer

Significant events and recurring event organisations shall retain relevant knowledge and seek to preserve positive environmental, social, economic and equestrian outcomes beyond individual event delivery. Lessons and performance results shall be retained and transferred into planning for future events.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-53.1 Material lessons from the event shall be documented. Lessons and performance results shall be retained and transferred into planning for future events.

AM6-53.2 Effective temporary systems, infrastructure or innovations shall be considered for future reuse. Lessons and performance results shall be retained and transferred into planning for future events.

AM6-53.3 Relevant horse-welfare and sustainability knowledge shall be transferred to future organising teams or recurring venue operations. Lessons and performance results shall be retained and transferred into planning for future events.

AM6-53.4 Positive environmental, community, educational or equestrian legacy opportunities shall be evaluated where proportionate. Lessons and performance results shall be retained and transferred into planning for future events.

AM6-53.5 Previous-event performance shall inform objectives for subsequent events. Lessons and performance results shall be retained and transferred into planning for future events.

Indicators

- Post-event lessons are retained.
- Successful solutions are reused where appropriate.
- Organisational knowledge survives personnel changes.
- Positive legacy initiatives can be demonstrated.
- Subsequent event objectives reflect previous performance.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes post-event reviews, lessons-learned records, future-event plans, staff handover information and legacy initiatives.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where improvement knowledge is generally retained, but individual lessons, responsibilities or follow-up evidence are incomplete.

Major non-conformity: Arises where recurring significant failures result from systematic failure to retain or act upon previous-event knowledge, thereby creating continuing serious welfare, safety or environmental risk.

Criterion AM6-54 – Communication, Transparency and Responsible Claims

Information communicated about the event, competition status, horse wellbeing, qualification outcomes and sustainability performance shall accurately reflect demonstrated evidence. Where a significant horse or human incident is publicly witnessed, broadcast, livestreamed, reported or otherwise reasonably likely to generate material public concern, the organisation shall provide appropriately authorised, factual and verified communication in accordance with CML-18.

Compliance Requirements

AM6-54.1 Event status, governing recognition, affiliation and certification scope shall be accurately described and shall not imply recognition, approval or independently verified performance beyond that which has actually been demonstrated.

AM6-54.2 Competition, examination, qualification, ranking, result and certificate claims shall be verifiable and shall accurately represent the outcome and status achieved.

AM6-54.3 Where a significant horse or human incident is publicly witnessed, broadcast, livestreamed or otherwise becomes publicly relevant, an authorised communication response shall provide factual information proportionate to the circumstances. Information concerning a horse's condition, treatment or outcome shall be

appropriately verified before release, while information concerning people shall respect privacy, consent and confidentiality.

AM6-54.4 Horse-wellbeing, sustainability and environmental claims shall correspond with actual operational practice and current objective evidence, including applicable benchmarking performance information where quantitative performance is communicated.

AM6-54.5 Pre-event readiness, post-event verification, certification status and significant incident information shall be communicated without creating a materially misleading impression. Where facts remain under assessment, confirmed information shall be distinguished from unverified information, and materially inaccurate public information shall be appropriately corrected where verified evidence is available.

Indicators

- Event status and recognition are accurately represented.
- Competition and qualification information is verifiable.
- Significant public incidents receive authorised and verified communication.
- Horse-wellbeing and sustainability claims are evidence-based.
- Certification and incident information is communicated without material ambiguity or misinformation.

Verification and Non-Conformity Conditions

Verification includes websites, event programmes, social media, livestream or broadcast communications where relevant, media releases, sponsor materials, certificates, horse-wellbeing information, sustainability reports, applicable benchmarking evidence and certification communications. Where significant publicly relevant incidents have occurred, verification shall additionally include veterinary or other competent confirmation, authorised incident statements, subsequent updates and evidence that privacy, consent and confidentiality concerning affected persons were appropriately maintained.

Minor non-conformity: Arises where communication is substantially accurate and responsible but isolated information is outdated, imprecise, insufficiently supported or an incident-related update is incomplete without materially misleading stakeholders.

Major non-conformity: Arises where event recognition, competition outcomes, horse wellbeing, sustainability performance, certification status or significant incident information is deliberately false, materially misleading or knowingly unsupported; where verified facts concerning a significant incident are deliberately misrepresented; or where public communication presents speculation as established fact.