The Showing Council
Equine Welfare and General Best Practice Guidance
and
Unified Rules Pack
2027



No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed without prior written permission from The Showing Council

Status of this Guidance

- This document has been produced by The Showing Council and represents welfare-led best practice guidance in keeping with our wish to uphold our Public Acceptance (also referred to as Social Licence to Operate (SLO).

- This guidance has been developed by The Showing Council to safeguard equine welfare and establish a recognised standard that may be referenced in legal proceedings and used as a benchmark for standards within a court of law. The Showing Council therefore strongly recommends that all member bodies promote and follow this guidance, while also importantly recognising our role in developing the document.

- This document has been developed to support responsible ownership, promote best practice, and will continually seek to support improvement of the ways in which we keep our horses by prioritising their wellbeing.

- A scientific evidence base supports its recommendations and will be reviewed annually as new evidence emerges.

- This guidance principally applies to events, although some aspects apply equally outside the competition environment.

- This guidance is provided for Competitors, Owners, Producers, Show Organisers, Judges, Show Officials and Volunteers. For simplicity the term **Exhibitor** will generally be used throughout the document to cover many of these categories.

- This document is intended to provide guidance for the wellbeing of all equids (horses, ponies, donkeys and their hybrids). For simplicity we will use the term horse.

- Where guidance has been amended since last year, it is referenced (*).

- Where the  symbol appears, this element of the guidance is accepted (where acknowledged in Appendix 1) by the Showing Council's member bodies (*)

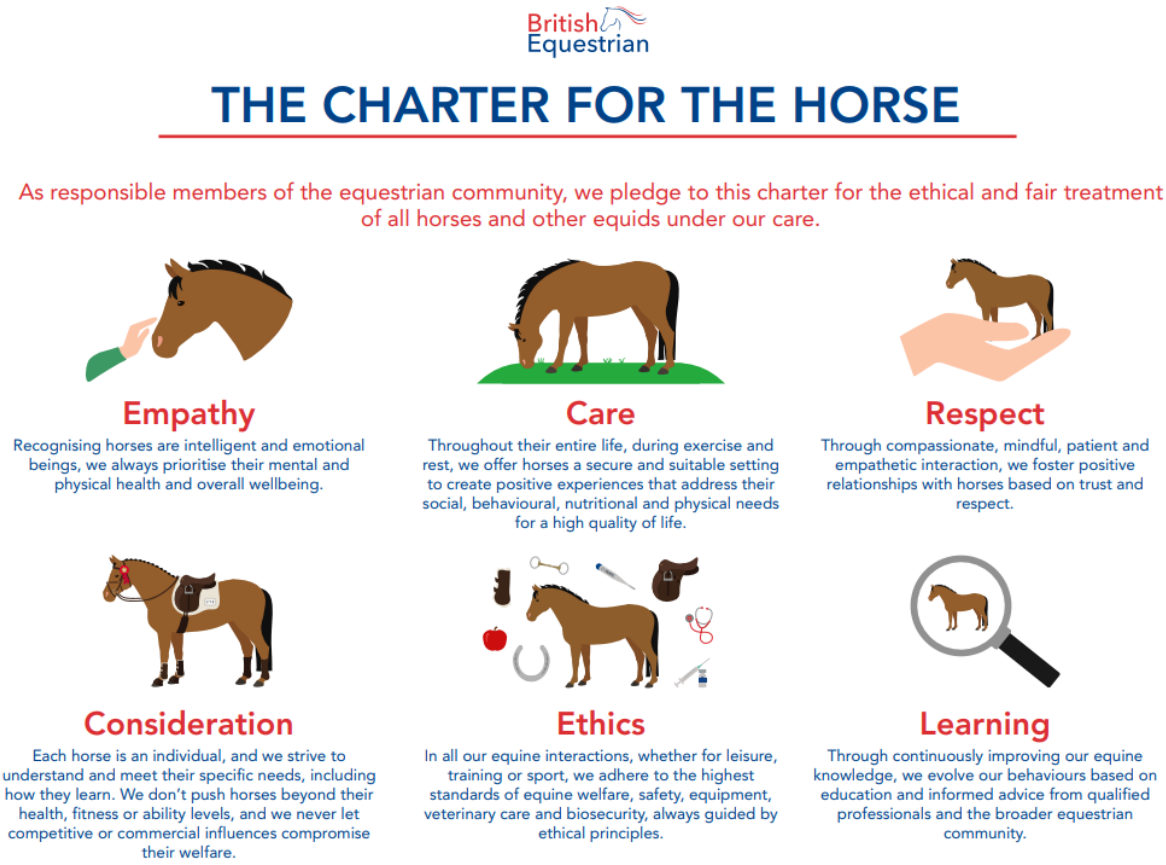
Underpinning welfare principles

The standards developed under British Equestrian's (BEF) Charter for the Horse have helped our approach to this guidance. As a member of BEF, The Showing Council has committed to endorse the highest standards of equine welfare, wellbeing and ethics included in this Charter.

The Charter for the Horse has been developed with BEF stakeholder groups to be adopted across the equestrian industry. Under the six headings of **empathy, care, respect, consideration, ethics and learning**, the Charter outlines actions we must observe to guarantee the individual mental, physical and behavioural needs of our horses are met.

At the heart of the Charter are the internationally recognised 'three Fs' of freedom, friends and forage, and the Five Domains Model (Mellor et al 2020) which refer **to nutrition, physical environment, health, behavioural interactions and mental state** as the crucial factors for an animal's positive experience.

The Five Domains Model emphasises both the negative and positive aspects of welfare, moving beyond preventing suffering to **positively promoting wellbeing and helping horses attain a good life**. It is widely used in research, policy-making and veterinary practice and across all animal keeping sectors and may also be known as good husbandry.



General

1. This guidance should be interpreted in the spirit of integrity, transparency and common sense.
2. It was initially developed in conjunction with the British Horse Society which kindly continues to support us. We are grateful for help provided by British Equestrian, The Horse Trust and The University of Liverpool.
3. The relevant laws that underpin this guidance are the Animal Welfare Act (2006), the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006, the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011, The Protection of Animals During Transport Council Regulation (EC) 1/2005 as implemented by The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006 and corresponding legislation in the devolved administrations. These are collectively referred to as the ***Welfare Acts***. Every exhibitor has a duty of care to ensure a horse's wellbeing under the Welfare Acts, failure to do so may lead to prosecution in a court of law.
4. For horses of all ages, at all stages during preparation and training, welfare is paramount. This includes, but is not limited to good horse management, training methods, farriery, use and fitting of tack and transportation, on and off the showground. At no time should welfare of the horse be subordinated to commercial or competitive interests.
5. There is a requirement upon all exhibitors to inform member bodies or show organisers as soon as possible if they have witnessed unacceptable practices.

6. In any and all contact with horses, exhibitors must be suitably and safely dressed. This means wearing correctly fitted current standard safety body protection, headwear, suitable footwear and gloves. In jumping classes, current standard safety body protection should be worn and this is a requirement for riders under 16 years of age.
7. Current research indicates that horses benefit from exercise and training that are matched to their stage of musculoskeletal and behavioural development. While many aspects of skeletal growth are largely complete by around two years of age, physical and mental maturation occur at different rates in different horses, and progressive, age-appropriate training is recommended to optimise welfare, soundness and long-term athletic performance. It is not recommended that four-year-olds participate in open ridden classes (*)
8. The working of horses with heads behind the vertical position in unacceptable. It is recommended that all judges pay close attention to this behaviour and do not reward competitors that present their horses in this way (*)
9. Exhibitors showing horses that, in the opinion of the judge, appear unsound or unlevel should be approached at the point at which this is noticed. It is recommended that exhibits are advised to leave the ring and seek veterinary advice. We acknowledge that this may feel like a challenging situation and the use of the terms “not quite right”, “unlevel” or “uncomfortable” are used to clearly convey to the competitor that veterinary attention must be sought (*).

Forbidden substances

This means banned substances and controlled medication.

10. No substance can be administered to a horse before entering or on a showground which may mask an underlying health problem, enhance performance or bring about sedation, whether that horse is intended to compete or not.
11. At the current time there is no Showing Council unified anti-doping policy. Each member should have their own. The Showing Council has published an Anti-Doping Guidance document.

Biosecurity

This means the methods we use to promote good health and reduce the spread of infectious disease. Both the owners and keepers of horses, along with veterinary surgeons, have a legal duty to report any suspicion of a specified communicable (designated as “notifiable”) equine disease to the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA).

12. The risk of spreading equine disease is a significant when attending shows. Exhibitors should not attend a show if there is a disease outbreak at their yard or nearby, even if the horse appears well, because some diseases have an incubation period of up to 21 days.

13. Exhibitors should be aware of their horses’ usual temperature and vital signs in order that they can identify when they deviate from the norm, potentially indicating that they are incubating disease. Further information is available on the British Equestrian website in the Health & Biosecurity section[1].

14. Vaccinations. Exhibitors must check the specific vaccination requitements for each event and comply with vaccination requirements of affiliated societies.

[1] https://www.britishequestrian.org.uk/equine/health-biosecurity/biosecurity

15. For show organisers, it is advisable to check the vaccination rules of a particular venue when hiring equestrian facilities and notify exhibitors in advance of any specific requirements.

16. Equine identification is central to traceability in the event of disease. Exhibitors must ensure that they comply with the relevant equine identification regulations for the region they live in and are travelling to/from - which includes making sure that the ownership details in their horses' identification documents are up to date[2].

17. Should a competition be part of a wider FEI show then FEI Regulations will take precedence.

18. To prevent the spread of disease, horses should not share water buckets or troughs. Exhibitors are strongly advised to provide their own feed, buckets, hay nets and not to loan or borrow grooming kit, tack or other equipment.

19. There is an increased disease risk when stabling horses away from home. Best practice is to remove any pre-existing bedding and treat the stable with an effective disinfectant before bedding down with fresh bedding material.

20. Horses that are not competing may only be on the showground by prior arrangement with the show organiser.

Transport

21. Exhibitors should familiarise themselves with the Welfare Acts, listed on page 3, to ensure they have the necessary vehicle and transporter authorisation.

22. A Certificate of Competence for transporting horses is a compulsory qualification for individuals transporting horses for economic purposes/activity on journeys over 65km (40 miles) in the UK. This will demonstrate an individual (either the driver or attendant) has been assessed and has the knowledge and skills to ensure the welfare of the horses during transit. The qualification covers various aspects of animal welfare, transport regulations, and practical handling. Economic activity is not defined in the regulations but would include anyone transporting horses for hire or reward or in the course of business or trade and can include those paid to transport horses to an event.

23. A general duty of care exists under UK domestic law, primarily the Animal Welfare Act 2006[3], which mandates that all owners and keepers must prevent their horses from suffering and meet their welfare needs. This means any person transporting horses must ensure they are prepared for and habituated to undertake the journey (both mentally and physically) and that the journey is planned to be as short as possible, and that the transport conditions, including space, ventilation, access to food, water, and rest, are appropriate so as to ensure the horse's wellbeing.

[2] https://www.gov.uk/horse-passport/update-or-replace-a-passport

[3] https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/45/contents

24. In extremes of temperatures, consideration must be given to the best time of day to travel and to minimising travel outside of these times.

25. Travelling can be stressful and tiring for horses and can compromise their wellbeing, potentially weakening their immune systems. This should be taken into consideration at all times, particularly during the busy show season, avoiding frequent long journeys[4].

26. Transported horses must be accompanied by their up-to-date equine identification document (passport) in accordance with individual Equine Identification Regulations for England & Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and across their borders.

27. Any vehicle used to transport horses must be safe and designed for the purpose.

28. It is recommended that horsebox or trailer recovery insurance is in place.

Welfare of horses

29. Responsibility for the horse lies with the owner (even if they are not present) as well as the individual who is in charge of the horse (or keeper) on the day of a show. All those responsible for horses have a duty of care in all circumstances to meet their horse's welfare needs as undertaken in the Charter for the Horse and as set out in law. These people must follow the advice of stewards and officials.

30. Sensory hairs provide natural protection and are important for equine wellbeing and comfort. The hard hairs located on the horse's muzzle (nose and mouth) and around the eyes are also known as 'whiskers'. Sensory hairs should not be trimmed, clipped, shaved or removed other than for veterinary purposes where a vet's letter should be provided in good time to the relevant member body/show organiser.

31. Sensitive hairs are also found inside the horse's ear. These hairs are a barrier to foreign objects entering the ear canal. Trimming of ear hair should be minimised.

32. No exhibitor shall be penalised for leaving a horse's sensory or sensitive hairs untrimmed.

33. Weighted Tails should not be used.

34. The docking of horses' tails is prohibited[5] (*)

35. In Scotland it is explicitly stated that horses should not have their tail hair shaved or have the majority of it removed unless there is a clear veterinary or welfare reason[6] . The practice is heavily contraindicated by modern veterinary consensus, and competitive regulations against it are rapidly tightening (*).

---

[4] https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/3260/contents

[5] https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/12-13-14/70

[6] https://www.gov.scot/publications/welfare-equids-guidance/pages/8/

36. Nose nets should not be used.

37. Blood before competition. On occasions a horse may accidentally injure themself whilst travelling or whilst being warmed up. Each situation shall be individually considered by a veterinary surgeon in consultation with officials, and a decision taken as to whether the horse may continue to compete.

38. Blood in competition. Blood on the flanks, mouth or nose during competition shall lead to elimination. Abrasions in the same areas that have not yet resulted in blood will be referred to a veterinary surgeon who may, following examination and consultation with officials, determine an approach that can safely be taken.

39. Blood or abrasions in other areas on the body shall be considered by a veterinary surgeon who may, following examination and consultation with officials, determine an approach that can safely be taken.

40. In the event that a show does not retain a veterinary surgeon on site for the event, an alternative suitably qualified and experienced person shall be appointed to intervene by the Show Organiser.

41. Horses and exhibitors must be fit, well prepared and competent enough for the work asked of them, including the journeys to and from the event, in order to compete.

42. Body Condition Score[7]. All horses should be fit and healthy for the competition they are participating in or the work they are undertaking, this means a body condition score of 2.5-3. Horses should not compete with a body Condition Score of below 2 or above 4.5 on the Carroll & Huntingdon Scale. A healthy body condition significantly decreases the risk of developing serious health issues such as:

- Equine metabolic syndrome
- Laminitis
- Arthritis
- Increased stress on heart and lungs and breathing difficulties
- Increased risk of development of orthopaedic problems in young and growing horses
- Strain on feet, joints and limbs
- Inefficient body temperature cooling

The Showing Council and its member bodies continue to work closely with The Horse Trust's Body Condition Awards (#weightowin) as informed by research at The University of Liverpool.

Whips, canes and spurs

43. Show Canes and whips must not exceed 75cms (30") in any classes (ridden or in-hand)

[7] Body Condition in Horses https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/media/livacuk/equine/documents/Body,Condition,Scoring,in,Horses,and,Ponies.pdf

44. Hunting crops are only permissible for riders over the age of 18 in ridden championship classes.

45. The use of schooling whips is not permitted within any area of a showground, with the exception of classes where British Dressage tests form part of the assessment and are permitted for those exhibitors only.

46. Padded whips may be used provided they do not exceed 75cms (30”). The end of the whip must be padded and smooth with no raised surface and must be made of shock absorbing material throughout.

47. When lunging, the use of a lunging whip is permitted, but it must not come into contact with the horse.

48. A whip or cane, not more than one metre in length 99cms (39”), may be carried in Side Saddle classes, and be of sufficient length to be used as a “right leg”.

49. A whip must only be used as a light tap to support leg aids in encouraging the horse to go forwards, or to help the rider to encourage the horse in the right direction, such as down the shoulder to keep a horse straight on the approach to a fence.

50. A whip must never come into contact with the horse more than twice in any incidence.

51. The arm must never be raised above the shoulder whilst using the whip.

52. The whip must always be carried and used in the backhand position (handle pointed upwards) and never in the forehand position (handle pointed downwards).

53. If whips are used in anger, or against the head or neck, the competitor will be referred to the steward, the official veterinarian and the organiser, who will expel them from the event.

54. Spurs may be worn for warming up only if permitted within the rules of a class(es) the horse is competing in.

55. Spurs must only be made of smooth material (metal or plastic) and must be blunt. The overall length should not exceed 2cm from the back of the boot to the end of the spur.

56. Spurs may only be used lightly the reinforce leg aids and must never be used to reprimand a horse. If they are, the competitor will be referred to the steward, official veterinarian and the organiser and will be expelled from the event.

Tack and equipment

57. When their horses are out of the stable or vehicle, exhibitors must ensure that numbers are worn at all times in order that they can be clearly identified.

58. Tack must always be designed and fitted correctly and used in a way that protects and safeguards the welfare and safety of both horse and exhibitor. Tack that has been modified is not permissible.

59. Horses must only be warmed up and ridden in tack and/or equipment that is permitted within the class(es) that they are competing in, with the exception of a correctly fitted running or standing martingale.

60. If used, a standing martingale may only be attached to a cavesson noseband. They must never be attached to the higher or lower staps of a grackle noseband, or the flash strap of a flash noseband.

61. Officials may use measuring devices to make sure that nosebands are not too tight. For example - FEI-regulated equestrian events mandate the use of a standardised measuring device to ensure nosebands are not too tight. The device slides under the noseband on the horse's nasal bone and if it cannot pass through easily, the noseband is too tight[8] and will require loosening.

62. Neck straps are permitted.

63. Bits must be smooth and never be used to reprimand a horse.

64. No modifications to a bit manufacturer's standards are permitted, and curb chains must only be attached using the curb chain hooks.

65. For guidelines on the use of bandages and boots, refer to the relevant society.

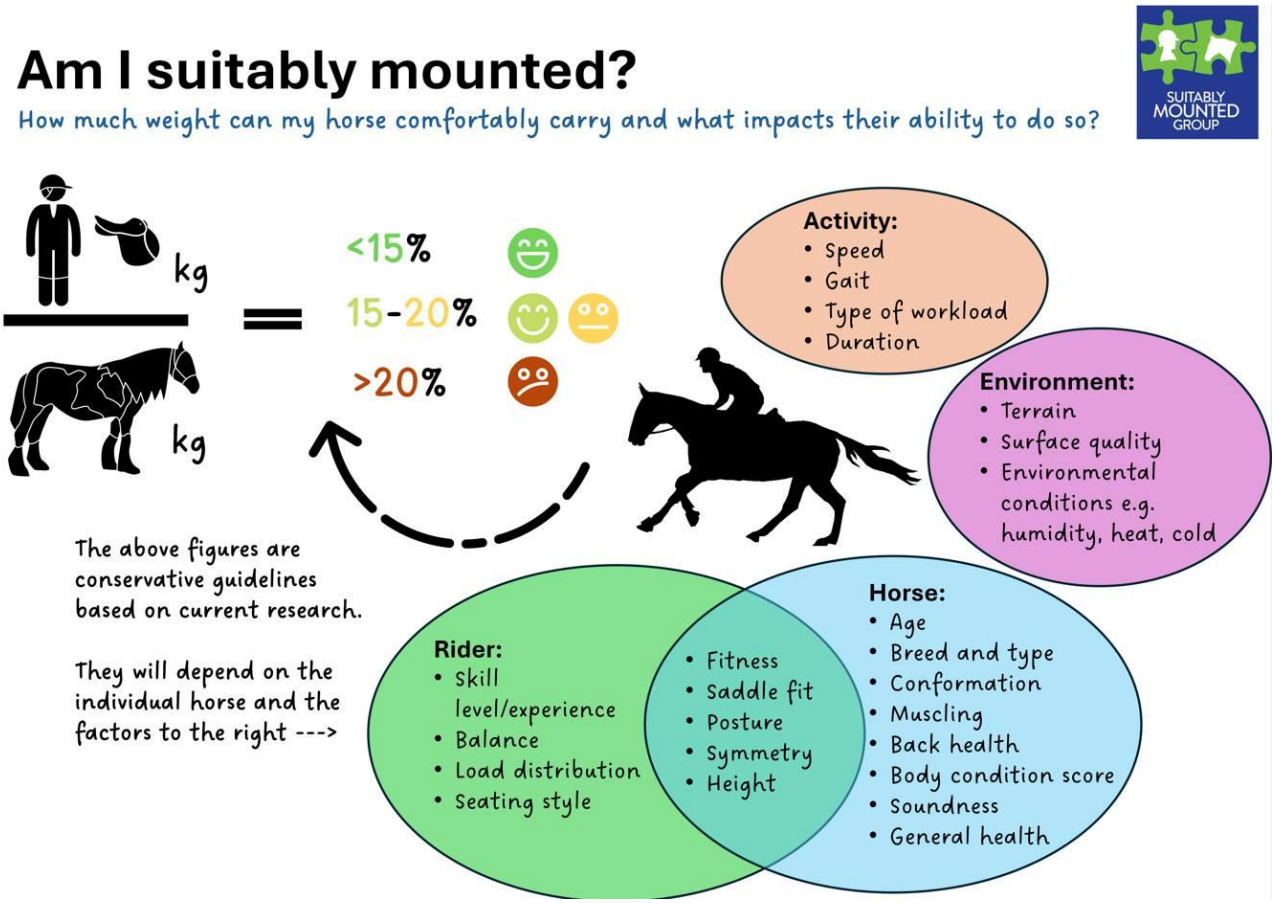
Welfare of the horse on the showground

66. Horses must not be undersized for the rider (applicable to both adults and children) when being ridden in the ring or warmed up. Where we refer to size, we take into account both height and build of the rider.

67. It is recommended that the weight a horse is required to carry, including tack and equipment, should ideally be between 15-17% of their horse's body weight, and no more than 20%, as set out in the graphic below provided by the Suitably Mounted Group[9]

[8] Noseband tightness guidance video https://youtu.be/rJNYzf1W5lU

[9] Suitably Mounted Group https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61578141354678



68. A horse's body condition score should be under 4 (ideally 2.5-3) according to the Carroll & Huntingdon Scale. Find out how to Body Condition Score your horse[10]

69. No horse should be left unattended unless they are in a stable or horsebox/trailer and have been well habituated enough to remain comfortable being left.

70. Supervised horses tied to the outside of a horsebox/trailer must be safely tied, using a quick release knot or device, and never tied to a hay net.

71. All horses must have regular access to forage and water.

72. Weather conditions affect a horse's needs. Exhibitors must make the necessary adjustments to safeguard wellbeing in adverse conditions such as very high or very low temperatures or excessively wet conditions.

73. During hot weather the temperature in horseboxes/trailers becomes high very quickly and in order to maximise air flow, windows and roof vents must be kept open and ramps left down provided it is safe to do so. Horses must be well hydrated and cooled[11].

[10] Body Condition Scoring https://storage.googleapis.com/worldhorsewelfare-cloud/2025/01/9d2f5fde-fat-scoring-instructions-and-resources-dec24.pdf

[11] Cooling of horses https://www.fei.org/stories/lifestyle/teach-me/3-steps-cooling-down-your-horse-cavalor

74. During wet weather, consideration should be given to using waterproof sheets whilst warming up and these can be kept over the horse's hind quarters until they enter the class. At the discretion of the judge, grooms may enter the ring to provide a waterproof sheet in inclement weather.

75. No horse should be ridden or lunged for an extended period. “Extended period” is not defined for the time being, however, a maximum duration may be added as necessary. It is preferable to manage the horse’s day to day environment at home, in line with the Charter for the Horse agreement, using a combination of training, ridden work, work from the ground and turnout, such that prolonged riding in or lunging periods at events are not needed.

76. Lunging duration is indicated by the age and fitness of the horse as well as weather conditions but should not in any case exceed 10 minutes, based on walk, trot and canter all being included, equally on each rein. FEI lunging guidance is here[12]

77. All handlers lunging horses must be over the age of 16 and do so within a designated safe space.

78. Horses must be lunged in a cavesson or bridle with the noseband removed, or a head collar.

79. Ideally horses would be warmed up unrestricted. If side reins are used, they may only be of the flexible/elasticated type.

80. Lunge whips are for safety and guidance and must never be used against the horse.

81. Long reining is not permitted.

82. Application of topical products to the skin and coat of a horse should be carefully considered. Ingredients within certain products can be harmful and cause pores to be blocked and sensory hairs to be damaged. Use of certain products during very hot weather can cause skin damage (*).

Stabling

83. It is the responsibility of the Exhibitor to ensure overnight provisions and stabling offer the space to lie down, get up and turn around and unrestricted clean, fresh water in a safely contained space. Provision of facilities should be checked in advance of arrival at a show since horses must not be kept overnight in a horsebox/trailer.

Age & gender of horses

84. Horses under four years of age must not be ridden at any event.

85. Pregnant mares are not permitted to compete under saddle without the prior written agreement of a veterinary surgeon.

---

[12] Lunging of horses https://www.fei.org/stories/lifestyle/my-equestrian-life/how-structure-20-minute-lunging-session-your-horse

86. Mares may not knowingly be ridden after six months of gestation.

87. Mares with a foal at foot, born during the current year may not be shown in ridden classes.

88. When stallions are being exhibited, a stallion disc must be worn on the bridle. The exhibitor must be at least 16 years of age and competent to handle, compete or strip the horse in the ring and/or lunge.

89. Stallions should be noted on all activity application/entry forms and if being stabled must be in a suitable and safe environment with regard to other horses stabled in close proximity.

90. When being led, stallions must be led from a bit with reins or with a lead rein.

91. The temperament of all horses must be taken into consideration, and he should not be on a showground if they are likely to be a danger to anyone or any other horse present.

92. All horses, especially young and/or inexperienced horses require quiet, confident handling which must be carried out by someone with the necessary skills and experience.

General conduct and responsibilities

93. Under the Welfare Acts (page 3), parents/guardians of those under 16 years old are responsible for the welfare of young peoples' horses and must supervise them at all times.

94. Exhibitors must consider the Health and Safety of other people at the event and must not behave in any way that could cause accident, injury or stress or harassment to any other person.

95. Where young handler classes are scheduled, societies should have documented processes to ensure that safety protocols are in place.

96. When riding outside the warm-up areas and show rings, exhibitors should remain in walk or controlled trot and be vigilant at all times.

97. Horses must be ridden or led in designated horse-walks, where provided

98. Grooms and spectators must use designated pedestrian walkways

99. Exhibitors should adhere to the rules of warming up in an arena or other dedicated space:

- passing left-hand to left-hand
- only making a tack adjustment when safe to do so
- announcing the intention to enter an indoor practice arena
- not halting or walking on the outside track
- giving way to the faster pace

100. When lunging is allowed, exhibitors must only do so in designated areas and at such times that do not interfere with others.

101. Exhibitors should keep alert for potential problems and maintain a sensible distance from any individual having difficulties with their horse.

102. Any horse that falls in a warm-up area should only compete with the agreement of an official veterinary surgeon or other suitably qualified and experienced person as advised by the Show Organiser.

103. In a jumping warm up arena, no horse should jump a fence in the wrong direction and fences must be flagged accordingly at all times.

104. Practice fences should be no higher than permitted in a competition nor modified nor added-to in any way.

Conduct in the show ring

105. Exhibitors must behave in a safe and respectful manner at all times.

106. Exhibitors must follow instructions from the judge, ring stewards or veterinary surgeon at all times.

107. The amount of work and number of classes a horse participates in must be in accordance with its age, experience and fitness.

108. No one under the age of 16 years may enter a show ring to groom, strip or handle horses.

109. Those entering show rings must be suitably and safely dressed.

110. No horse may leave the ring once a class has commenced without express permission of the judge or senior organiser. Once a horse has left the ring, they may not re-enter. Should a rider or handler have the requirement to compete in a different class concurrently, they may only do so with prior agreement of the judge or senior organiser. A nominated person must remain in the ring to be responsible for the horse. The competitor must return before the end of the class or risk disqualification (*).

Insurance

111. All exhibitors are strongly advised to have Public Liability insurance in place to provide cover for potential third-party injury or property damage arising from legal liability or negligence. This is a standard requirement of entry for many events.

112. Personal Accident insurance, in addition to Public Liability insurance, should be in place for all judges.

Conduct of show organisers with regard to spectators

113. Organisers should put in place adequate information/signage to ensure that:

- Children (under 16 years of age) are fully supervised at all times and people who are not directly connected to an exhibitor remain at a safe distance from horses.

- Prams or buggies are prohibited from all warmup arenas, stabling areas and horse walks. In the lorry park they must be kept at a safe distance from horses and overseen at all times.
- Spectators are made aware they should not run, shout or cause excessive noise in the vicinity of horses and are prohibited from entering lorry parks and stabling areas without the necessary access pass.
- If dogs are allowed on the showground they must be kept on a short lead away from horses and safely managed at all times.
- Dogs must be given access to water and not left unattended in vehicles in hot conditions.

Provision for equine veterinary and emergency treatment at events

110. Show Organisers should carry out a risk assessment with regard to the provision of on-site veterinary provision.

111. At some Shows a veterinary surgeon may not actually be in attendance, in which case the Show Organiser should ensure that a veterinary surgeon is available 'on call' and within reasonable driving time (suggested maximum 20 minutes).

112. Show Organisers should plan for the provision of adequate interim care whilst awaiting arrival of veterinary cover.

113. All shows should endeavour to have:

- Communication for use in an emergency which have been circulated in advance to relevant parties and rehearsed
- Good accessibility to the venue and planned routes to bring in equipment directly to a patient as quickly and efficiently as possible
- Facilities for dealing with minor injuries, e.g. clean stable or other covered well-lit area and provision of clean water
- A horse ambulance for equines to be transferred to a referral facility if necessary and a plan for where and how euthanasia is to be carried out if necessary
- A designated responsible person to attend an oversee any significant occurrence and to act as a liaison point with the show organiser.
- The responsible person must be capable of producing an accurate record at the scene of any incident, to include taking photographs and logging contact details of relevant persons including witnesses.
- A screens protocol, in place to ensure privacy for both equestrian and exhibitor injuries, to be rehearsed in advance
- An emergency incident communications plan, including appointment of spokesperson, prepared draft media statements and social media protocol to promote positive communication, minimise distress to all affected parties and reduce likelihood of disinformation
- Under the provisions of the Welfare Acts (page 3) there is joint responsibility between exhibitors and show organisers, however the exhibitor of a horse has prime responsibility for its welfare and as such must ensure that:
- The owner is clearly identified on the entry form
- Next of kin stated

- Contact details are listed in case of an emergency during the day, or night if their horse is being stabled
- It is clear who has responsibility for making decisions about their horse with regard to provision of emergency treatment, transfer to a surgical facility and/or euthanasia

Advisory note

This guidance does not detail specific rules. Where such detail is needed, please refer to the rule book of the society you are showing under.

The Showing Council will review and revise this document on an annual basis. Within the 2027 revision, sections proposed for inclusion shall be as below, this list is not exhaustive:

- Bitting and bridle fitting. We will utilise an evidence base provided by research currently underway to inform and consider the changes that may be introduced
- Judges and participants' obligations for handling and reporting of welfare and safeguarding concerns, incidents, accidents and fatalities to relevant bodies so that they are collated on recognised centralised IT systems
- Protective headgear for all – risks of concussion with advice and mythbusters – please view The Showing Council's Simplified Concussion Guidelines 2026 in the meantime.

Appendix 1:

Name of Member Body	Adopted The Showing Council Equine Welfare and General Best Practice Guidance and Unified Rules 2027
American Quarter Horse Association (UK)	
Arab Horse Society	
British Driving Society	
British Miniature Horse Society	
British Palomino Society	
British Show Horse Association	
British Show Pony Society	
British Skewbald & Piebald Association	
Coloured Horse & Pony Society	
Haflinger Society of Great Britain	
Icelandic Horse Society of Great Britain	
Irish Draught Horse Society	
Lusitano Breed Society of Great Britain	

Miniature Horse Club of Great Britain	
National Pony Society	
Northern Counties Ponies Association	
Rescue Equine Showing Society	
Shire Horse Society	
Side Saddle Association	
Sport Horse Breeding of Great Britain	
UK Ponies & Horses	
Veteran Horse Society	

1st November 2026