

Youth Equitation Rulebook



CONFEPASO

2026 EDITION

INTRODUCTION

Since its founding, the **CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION** has worked to unify the Rulebook and judging criteria among member countries, in both Paso Horse competition, and youth rider competitions.

The **CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION** composed of the Board of Directors and delegates from Aruba, Curacao, Colombia, Canada, Ecuador, the United States, Panama, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic and Venezuela voted in approval of each change in this Rulebook.

Improving and promoting a sports culture is a task for everyone. Instilling life values such as teamwork, friendship and effort, hereby contributing to the personal development of each of our youth is the greatest achievement as leaders of our organizations.

Mr. Juan Manuel Muñoz
Presidente
CONFEPASO Internacional Foundation

GENERAL ASPECTS

The CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, hereafter referred to as CONFEPASO, is the entity that groups and represents the Equine Federations and/or Associations of its member countries at an international level. CONFEPASO leads, coordinates, and controls the breeding, exhibition, promotion, development and competition technical activities, as well as its sports promotion.

The purpose of **CONFEPASO** is the promotion, improvement, development and strengthening of all activities related to the glorification and international promotion of Paso Horses in the different modalities or gaits that characterize them, such as: the Paso Fino, the Colombian Trote and Galope, the Colombian Trocha and Galope, and the Colombian Trocha. The Paso Horse may be represented by any of its member countries; provided that such horses have a Registration Certificate issued by the member or affiliated Associations in the respective country.

CONFEPASO will authorize, supervise and monitor the implementation of the World Championships and the exhibition events in each of the member countries as well as the participation of delegations from each of the confederate in the World Championships. It will assign the host country of the World Paso Horses Championship, the Félix Santiago Oliver World Youth Equitation Championships and the World Equine Congress. It will govern and regulate these events by adopting and issuing Regulations containing disciplinary norms and technical standards that must be strictly adhered to by its Confederates. It will act as advisory body to the government of each of its member countries, as well as their judicial authorities in all matters related to the Paso horses. It is not permitted to modify the rulebook until the first sixty (60) days of the year of the World Championship, once approved it will be delivered or sent to the members associations by email prior to the event.

CONFEPASO is run by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is the organism that, along with the President, implements policies outlined in the Assemblies of CONFEPASO and all other required by the daily running. It will be composed of ten Delegates from different countries, plus the former President, and they will be represented in the respective Assembly as President in Ownership, President-Elect, Secretary, and Treasurer.

This regulation aims to quantify, qualify, and judge the elements that allow the evaluation of the best youth riders in competition

This is the ninth edition of the Youth Equitation Rulebook of CONFEPASO, which is published in Spanish and English, the official languages of CONFEPASO.



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CHAPTER 1 – THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Article 1.- Of the Félix Santiago Oliver World Championships:

World Championships organized by CONFEPASO every two years that shall be called Félix Santiago Oliver and meet the following requirements:

1. That the organizers are Federations or Associations affiliated to CONFEPASO.
2. That they are organized under the rules and Regulations established by CONFEPASO for this purpose.
3. That they are held in a country where there is a Federation or Association affiliated to CONFEPASO.
4. That the horses participating have a registration issued by a Federation or Association affiliated to CONFEPASO with DNA and parentage verification. Similarly, all horses must have a microchip.
5. That they are registered in the various gaits and categories specified in the Rulebook.
6. That the organizers make video recordings of the World Championships and any related activity, of which two copies should be submitted to CONFEPASO for its historical archive.
7. It is a requirement that CONFEPASO publishes the Rulebook to be used on its website for the World Championships at least six months prior to the event date for the members and affiliates.

Paragraph 1: The attendance and participation in an exhibition endorsed by CONFEPASO, in any capacity, as a spectator, participant or partner is a voluntary act that anyone makes at his own risk, and aware of any unexpected losses that can occur. In consequence, neither CONFEPASO, nor the organizer or the exhibition are responsible for whatever happens to the persons who participate in it, or to the assistant or collaborators; neither for theft nor for harm caused to natural or legal persons during the realization of such event. Therefore, they will be obliged to take on their own initiative the necessary precautions to avoid accidents or harm on their persons, their horses (own or borrowed), or their belongings. For this purpose, the participant will sign an exemption of responsibility that guarantees all the previously mentioned. This release of liability can only be eventually subjected by working relationships with people or entities different from those that organize the exhibition.

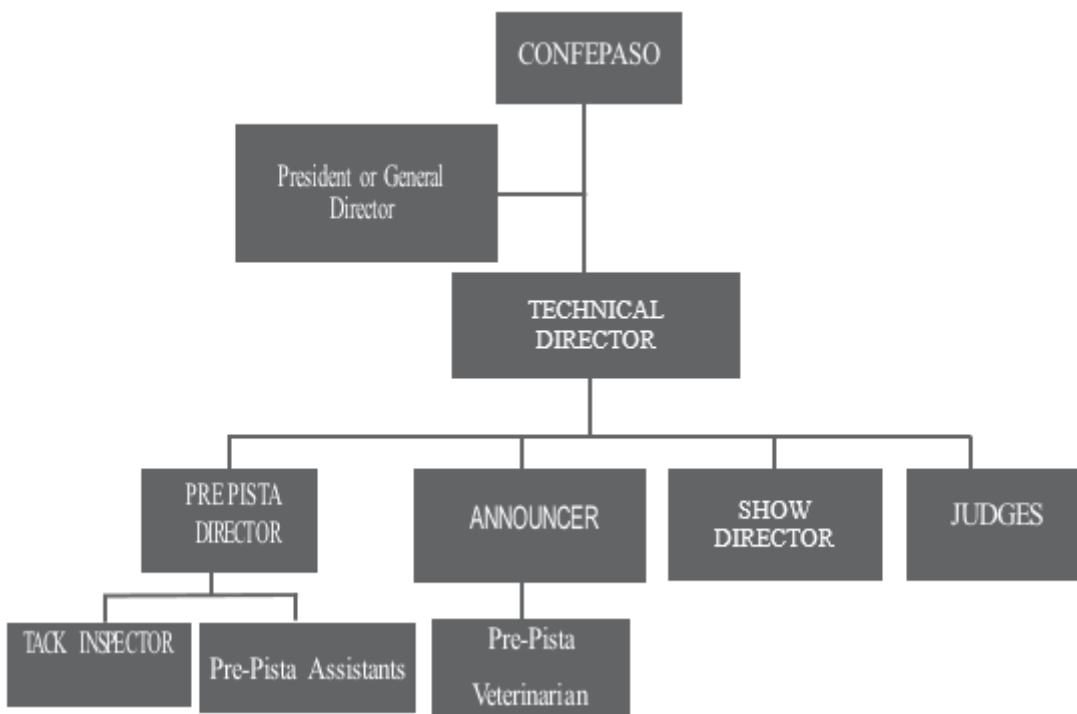
8. The Youth Equitation World Championship will be held in the following host countries starting with Puerto Rico in 2024, followed by the Dominican Republic, the United States, and Colombia; following the logistics established by the Unified Judgement System Rulebook, Chapter 1, sections seven (7), eight (8), and nine (9). The city where the World Championship is held must have an indoor arena that offers comfort, the necessary capacity, meet health requirements, structural safety and security during the event. For World Championships the arena should have a minimum measurement of twenty (20) meters wide



and forty (40) meters long. It should have a comfortable waiting area which meets the requirements and standards as described in the waiting area protocol. See annex

Article 2.- The Federation, Association, Board of Directors, or, Organizing Committee of the event will offer guarantees and mechanisms relevant to the development and success of the event, such as: A horse bank; commitment to comply with the Regulations; place for meetings and trainings, appropriate scenarios for the development of the event; setting and complying with the schedules for competitions; acquiring trophies; safe conditions for the competitors and the general public. Likewise, they must also provide a safe and secure location for the horses that will be used during the competition and have the required budget for a successful conclusion of the event. The horses must be kept in the same competition location, designated by CONFEPASO during practice and the championships.

Article 3.- The Federation, Association, Organizing Committee or Board of Directors of the event, will appoint a Technical Committee composed as follows:



- President of the Federation or Association hosting the event.
- General Director, who is the representative of the Association or Organizing Board and highest authority of the event.

- Technical Director, who will lead and be responsible for the operation and efficiency of all that relates to the event, who will be proposed by the hosting country and approved by the delegates of Confepaso.
- Show Director – Will use the Unified Judgement System Rulebook as a guide for the Equitation events, following the duties and responsibilities as established in Chapter 1, Article B.
- Duties and responsibilities of the Show Director - responsible for the adherence to the Rulebook in the arena. The Show Director will be proposed by the host country and approved by Confepaso.
- Computing Desk – The Host Country should have a system which guarantees the automatic calculation, where placements and deviations of the judges are identified in all events, compatible with the Universal Judging System. It will be the responsibility of the Technical Director, who has all the data and information related to the competitions, as well as the points and will publish the placements for the public's knowledge. Will be proposed by the host country and approved by the delegates of Confepaso.
- Director of Pre Pista, who will examine the tack and uniforms of all participants, the entry of all participants into the arena and determine the order of entry. Will be proposed by the hosting country and approved by the delegates of Confepaso.
- A Veterinarian, who will monitor and attend to the horses participating in the event. The host country must have a veterinarian, assigned by CONFEPASO on site at all times, including on the practice days as well as on the competition days.
- An Announcer, recognized for his suitability and impartiality. The announcer must name the female or male rider and specify the gait of the horse he/she is riding. Will be proposed by the hosting country and approved by the delegates of Confepaso.
- A group of medics and paramedics who shall respond to any emergency.
- All approved members of Technical Committee should have ample knowledge of the Rulebook.

Paragraph 1: The Technical Director will be responsible for the event from the moment of verifying that the entries are correct up to the end when delivering the final results to the Organizing Board, signed by the judges, which will be handed to CONFEPASO and to the archive of the Federation or Association responsible for the championship, and endorsed with his/her signature.

Paragraph 2: In case of force majeure or public order, the Federation, Association, and / or Organizing Board may decide to suspend the event once a reason is given to CONFEPASO and approved. The withdrawal of the participation may be sufficient for the country to miss its chance in the rotation. A report must be sent to CONFEPASO International Foundation for



approval. In such a case, the competitions judged to that moment will be valid and its scores recognized.

Article 4.- Eligibility for the horses in a World Championships and International Competitions of Youth Riders:

- A. To participate, all horses must be in optimal health. An optimal health is one that allows performing the functions for which it was trained.
- B. All horses that will compete must have a Genealogical Record issued by a Federation or Association Affiliated to CONFEPASO, have a microchip and DNA with parentage verification.
- C. The owner that wants to enroll a horse to compete must show the original certificates of registration and health in accordance with the requirements of the host country of the championship.
- D. All horses should have a minimum age of (49) months. Horses with swaybacks, pelvic asymmetry, bleeding wounds or any other irregular health conditions are not allowed to compete, with exceptions noted in Chapter XII, Annex 4 as determined by the Veterinarian..
- E. All owners and / or legal representatives will complete and sign a registration form bank including information relevant to the horse registration, an authorization form granting one spot to the horse bank allowing their horses to be used by participants who do not have a horse for the event.
- F. The owner of the horse and / or their legal certified representative will exempt CONFEPASO, their Technicians, Judges, members or agents, or other proprietary Directors; employees and participants in the competition or exhibition from liability of any damage or claims that may be caused by a horse either owned or borrowed, during competition or exhibition.
- G. It is the obligation of the youth riders and owners of the horses, to know and accept this Rulebook, and in turn, they shall notify their subordinates, assistants, grooms, among others, that the lack of knowledge of the rules contained in this Youth Equitation Rulebook is not cause for noncompliance.
- H. Regarding false statements in registrations: Participants who have provided false statements in the registration data about themselves or their horses, even if the registrations have been made by their parents or guardians, proven to be intentional or deceptive, will not be allowed to compete. Any fraud detected after the Championship will result in the participant losing their prizes or facing sanctions

- I. It is CONFEPASO's obligation to deliver the Rulebook to be used for the World Championship, once approved, to all members countries. No changes can be made to the Rulebook.
- J. Every participating country shall submit a formal and official list, categorized, to the Secretary of the CONFEPASO, including the youth riders who will participate. The affiliated association is responsible for ensuring that the participants meet the age requirements as of the date of the exposition. Any deviation will be subject to sanctions against the presenting country. To compete for a country other than the country of birth, the amazon or rider must possess the nationality of that country or be a resident of the country to be represented. It is understood that there will be participants with dual nationality. In such cases, as well as in those where the amazon or rider is studying abroad, they must compete for the country where they obtained their qualification
- K. For the purpose of competition, the age of the rider will be the age on the date of the event.
- L. Participants cannot be considered professionals. Not professionals are understood to be those who ride for pleasure, and do not receive economic compensation or benefit for riding, training or exhibiting any horse.



CHAPTER II –CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION AND THE AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Article 1.- The organizational structure responsible for overseeing and promoting the World Championship of Youth Riders, as well as the International Championships at the international level, is comprised of the CONFEPASO and the National Federations and/or Associations affiliated with it.

Article 2.- Functions. Compliance with the Youth Equitation Rulebook includes sufficient legal authority to maintain and strengthen administrative and technical regulations. This ensures the necessary conceptual and procedural unity for the participation and qualification of the competitors.

Article 3. -Powers. For the proper exercise of its functions, CONFEPASO has the authority to regulate the activities of Youth Equitation. For this purpose it has the following powers:

- A. Issue and reform the Youth Equitation Rulebook.
- B. Develop the schedule for the World Championship and International Championships, which will include various categories based on the classification by countries, cities, and registered venues. In exercising this authority, it may approve or deny the inclusion of new occasional or permanent categories.
- C. Serve as an advisory and consultative body in all matters related to the sport of Youth Riders, even in cases not covered by these regulations, and provide all the collaboration required by the official sector for the promotion of Youth Riders at the international level.
- D. Act as a judge or arbitrator in conflicts that arise between affiliated Federations and Associations, organizing committees, and other related entities, as long as they are related to the activities directed or coordinated by CONFEPASO.
- E. Completely govern the judging and scoring of the World Championship of Youth Riders, and International Championships by coordinating existing affiliated Federations and Associations, as well as those organized in the future to bring together social groups of enthusiasts of this sport. These new entities will be governed by the statutes imposed by their members and must fully comply with these regulations regarding judgment and scoring parameters to ensure proper functioning at the international level.

CHAPTER III – SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTORS

Article 1.- CONFEPASO, the Affiliated Federations and Associations, in agreement with the Schools, shall be responsible for enforcing this Rulebook and monitoring its compliance. All the existing Schools of Equitation, and the ones to be created at an international level, may request technical assistance for the organization of competitions and the promotion of qualified instructors. All Federations and / or Associations are authorized to create Schools of Horse riding sport in their country. Instructors should be certified by the Federation and/or Associations of the member country.

Article 2.- The Schools of Youth Rider Sports wishing to compete in the National Championship of his country must be registered with and recognized by the Federation and / or Association; but is not required to be affiliated to an association itself if so mentioned by the statutes of the Confederate Association. The participating Federations, Associations and Schools of Youth Rider Sports are obliged to promote this Regulation and the rules herein if required by statutes.

Article 3.- CONFEPASO, Federations, and/or Associations are authorized to issue credentials to participants. The Schools of Youth Riders may register for the National Championships of the country to which they belong under the name they choose, but always referring to the Federation and/or Association to which they are registered.

Article 4.- Every existing and newly created School of Youth Riders must have the following resources: Physical resources, i.e., infrastructure; materials such as educational stationery, brochures, videos, etc.; Educational resources, for example, seminars; Human resources, meaning certified instructors for theoretical and practical teaching, support staff, stable workers, and a group of individuals with knowledge of first aid. Similarly, in accordance with the number of athletes enrolled in each school, it must have a sufficient number of horses for the practice of teaching and learning. They must also have insurance policies or any other requirement established by each association or country.



CHAPTER IV – REGISTRATION AND COMPETITORS

Article 1.- The registration fee will be determined by the organization, with approval by CONFEPASO, with no refund possible, even in the event that for whatever reason the youth rider or horse is unable to compete. Registration will be done in writing sixty (60) calendar days in advance through the registration forms provided by the organization and upon payment of the applicable dues.

Paragraph 1: The Federations and/or Associations, under their responsibility, may receive and accept registrations and their cancellations, either in person at the time of submitting the official form or through systems such as mail, fax, email, and international or corporate deposits. The only condition is that the participant's data is provided with the breadth and precision specified in the provided forms

Paragraph 2: All participants must inform at the moment of registration whether their participating horse is leased, rented, owned, or from the horse bank. If the horse is owned, leased or borrowed, one spot should be granted to the horse bank.

Article 2.- The registration forms should include as much information possible, allowing for proper identification of the competitor. The following information should be provided:

- A. Complete First and Last Name.
- B. Age (Photocopy of birth certificate or identity card of the competitor and passport).
- C. Identification number.
- D. Sex.
- E. Participating category.
- F. Country represented.
- G. Name of Association / Federation to represent.
- H. Residential address and place.
- I. Telephone number.
- J. Name, gender, gait and registration number of the participating horse, if applicable. In the World Championships, the competitor must register a minimum of sixty (60) calendar days prior to the start of the event. (Any deviations will be analyzed by the Organizing Committee, upon request). The rider must compete on the horse he or she practiced on, only exceptions allowed are those approved by the Organizing Committee.
- K. Any competitor with a medical or physical handicap must provide evidence in support hereof.

L. Competitors in the Paralympic categories must also provide the diagnosis of their condition.

Paragraph 1: In case of change of registered horse, the competitor must inform this well in advance to the event organization, so that the General Director may allow the change. Once entered in the bank, the horse may not be removed unless the veterinarian determines that the horse is not in optimal health to compete.

Paragraph 2: In the categories mini (4 to 5) and Sub-Youth (6 to 8), the competitors must participate on geldings or mares.

Article 3.- In the registration forms, it will be stated that by registering, the competitor and their representative declare that they are aware of this Rulebook and its contents and commit to complying with it.

Article 4.- The minors will sign the registration form along with their parents and / or legal representative, who must fully know these Regulations..

Article 5.- The Federation and / or Organizing Association of the World Championship of Horse Riding must have a Collective Personal Insurance Policy to protect the participants

Article 6.- According to their age and category, female and male riders will compete separately. For the purpose of competition, the age will be determined based on the age on the date of the event. The provided data will be entered in the registration database.

Article 7.- Participants may not display in the championships, trophies, medals, ribbons or pennants obtained in other competitions.

Article 8.- Participants will enter the arena with a number provided by the Organizing Committee which will be used to identify all participants. This number will be used by the Judges to issue their final verdict.

Article 9.- Uniform for Youth Riders, grooms, and helpers:



- A. Black leather boots. They should be low-heeled and flat-soled and must enter easily into the stirrup. If the boots have a zipper, these must be closed.
- B. Black trousers, of which the length does not surpass the heel of the boot while the rider is mounted.
- C. White long sleeve collared shirt. In no circumstance, will shirts with embroidery or colored stripes be accepted. Only the flag of the country and / or logo of the Federation and / or Association that the competitor represents will be accepted. The size of this flag or logo will be of a maximum of 10 X 10 centimeters.
- D. World Championships require black, non-shiny jacket and pants. A black bow tie or necktie is also required.
- E. For non-World Championship events, female youth riders are allowed to wear a jacket of a different color, as determined and authorized by the affiliated member country. Prior authorization from Confepaso is required for this.
- F. The use of a riding helmet is mandatory up to and including the 9-11 Youth category. The use of a hat on top of the riding helmet is allowed. The use of a riding helmet is optional for the remaining categories.
- G. The “Mini”categories (4 to 5) must use a protective riding vest. These should not include any corrective posture aids.
- H. The hat should be white or cream colored with a black or white ribbon. Any other type of hat is not permitted.
- I. Chaps: The use of chaps is not permitted.

The use of a helmet is mandatory for Paralympic categories, with the exception of conditions

or type of limitation specified by the document presented by the delegation or participant's responsible party in the registration document

The Paralympic categories for Physical Disability may have and/or use compensatory physical aids due to their condition.

Paragraph 1: The technical staff and helpers, including trainers, grooms and anyone who enters the holding area or the arena must wear the uniform aforementioned as it relates to shoes, pants, shirt and hat.

Article 10.- The use of whips, floggers, or spurs are strictly prohibited as well as any other form of abuse towards the horse in and around the competition area.

Article 11.- It is important that the participants, grooms, teachers and coaches are free of sanctions imposed by CONFEPASO, or by the Federation and / or Association governing the country it represents.

Article 12.- It is the duty of the competitors, representatives, trainers, grooms and support staff to unconditionally obey the orders and directions of the Directors and of the Judges; and observe an exemplary behavior according to the competitive spirit of those events.

Article 13.- Participants must respectfully accept the final and unappealable decisions of the Judges. Failure to do so may result in sanctions imposed by the event organizers within the same competition if the committed offense warrants it. Alternatively, those sanctioned may be subject to dismissal by CONFEPASO based on the report presented by the Technical Director. (Refer to the current Disciplinary Code)

Paragraph 1: In the event that the offender is a minor, he/she must be accompanied by his/her parents, agent or representative, at the time of the charges.

Article 14.- The competitors must receive the awards for which they have been credited by the judges with a graceful attitude and in good spirit, they may be accompanied by their representatives. If the behavior does not meet the standards, they will lose the classification position assigned and will be subject to the appropriate sanctions.

Article 15.- Once the competition has started, it is not permitted to offer any assistance to the participants, or provide coaching inside or outside of the arena, under penalty of being removed (competitor and helper), only exception being in the Mini, Pre, or Paralympic categories or in the



case of an accident or emergency. Any alterations or aids to the equipment or tack, accessories, or garments that are part of the uniform, which provide an advantage or assistance in competition, are also prohibited. Those found violating this rule will be reported to CONFEPASO and its Disciplinary Committee for the initiation of the respective disciplinary process.

Paragraph 1: In the case of an accident, and only in this case, may the judges authorize the change of tack or part of the tack broken or in poor condition as a result of an accident.

Paragraph 2: For the Minis, Sub-Youth and Youth categories (9 to 11 years) a minimum of 4 persons will be in the arena to provide additional security to the competitors. These persons will be assigned by the Technical Director, one person per participant, and they may be instructors, representatives or grooms.

Article 16.- The competitors showing a lack of discipline or disrespect to this Regulation will be expelled from arena. The same will be done with the instructors, representatives or grooms that show evident signs of lack of discipline or drunkenness; they will be punished in accordance with CONFEPASO Disciplinary Code.

Article 17.- It is mandatory for the competitors to participate on Paso Horses, whether those are Paso Fino, Colombian Trocha, Colombian Trote and Galope or Colombian Trocha and Galope, duly tacked in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Unified Judgment System of CONFEPASO.

Paragraph 1: The participating horses must pass the Pre Pista exam to determine their health status and docility, with exception of those authorized in Chapter XII, Annexes.

Paragraph 2: All related to the sanitary aspects and handling of the horse must comply with the provisions issued by the health entity of the host country and CONFEPASO.

CHAPTER V – CATEGORIES AND JUDGEMENT

Article 1.- In accordance with their age and category, youth riders will compete separately. For the first three categories, Mini, Sub-Youth, and Youth, the Technical Director will assign security personnel (helpers in the arena) and position them as deemed necessary, Chapter IV, Article 15, paragraph 2. All forms of assistance to contestants once the competition has started are prohibited, except in the Mini , Sub-Youth, and Paralympic categories, or in the event of an accident or emergency.

In accordance with the competitors' age, the categories are classified as follows:

- Category 1 Mini Female Riders - 4 to 5 years.
- Category 2 Mini Male Riders - 4 to 5 years.
- Category 3 Sub-Youth Female Riders - 6 to 8 years.
- Category 4 Sub-Youth Male Riders - 6 to 8 years.
- Category 5 Youth Female Riders - 9 to 11 years.
- Category 6 Youth Male Riders - 9 to 11 years.
- Category 7 Junior Female Riders - 12 to 14 years.
- Category 8 Junior Male Riders - 12 to 14 years.
- Category 9 Juvenile Female Riders - 15 to 17 years.
- Category 10 Juvenile Male Riders - 15 to 17 years.
- Category 11 Amateur Female Riders - 18 to 20 years.
- Category 12 Amateur Male Rider - 18 to 20 years.
- Category 13 Amateur Female Riders – 21 to 24 years.
- Category 14 Amateur Male Rider – 21 to 24 years.
- Category 15 Amateur Female Riders – 25 years and up
- Category 16 Amateur Male Rider – 25 years and up

Article 2.- Paralympic Categories: These are not pointed and all participants receive gold medals.

- Category 17 Female Riders – Special Event for Youth up to 11 years
- Category 18 Male Riders – Special Event for Youth up to 11 years
- Category 19 Female Riders - Special Event 12 years and up
- Category 20 Male Riders – Special Event 12 years and up

Paragraph 1: The Paralympic categories are divided by sex and type of limitation. It is up to the discretion of CONFEPASO and the Organizing Committee to divide these categories also by age and level of disability according to the participation registered in each competition. They may be placed as judged in accordance with the participation based on their provided limitation.

Level of Physical Limitation	Minor / Moderate
Level of Mental Limitation:	Minor / Moderate



Separation by age (In the case where CONFEPASO and/or Organizing Committee deem it necessary)	Below 10 years of age 10 – 16 years of age Above 16 years of age
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CHAPTER VI – EQUITATION OF THE PASO HORSE

Article 1.- The riding of the Paso horse enhances style, grace, rhythm, and the special, particular relationship between the horse and the rider. It is the art of maintaining precise control over a horse, as well as the different ways of handling it to achieve the best possible performance from the horse. All of this is done while maintaining an aesthetic balance and posture that enhances the appearance of the pair: rider and horse. This event is judged 100% within the parameters defined by horsemanship. The quality of the horse cannot be more important than the skills used by the participants to achieve the best performance from it.

A. Youth Rider Position with the Horse in movement:

The position of the rider with horse in motion should be natural, coordinated, balanced and graceful. The ideal posture from the side is one in which a straight line can be drawn perpendicular to the ground through the head, shoulder and hip of the rider. The center of balance is maintained directly on the feet and ankles. The upper arms should fall naturally from the shoulders to the hipbones and must appear flexible, never clutched against the body, never extended forward and away from the body. The rider should be relaxed, very natural in the saddle without the upper body moving from side to side. The rider must remain centered regardless of the gait in which the horse moves without slipping back over the cantle. The rider's position must not interfere with the horse's movement. (Refer to Figure 1):

B. Posture:

The rider should have the ideal posture to enable the horse the best performance. This must be balanced and natural at all times giving the impression of complete and effective control, guiding the horse in the most convenient and efficient manner achieving a high degree of aesthetic and rapport with the horse.

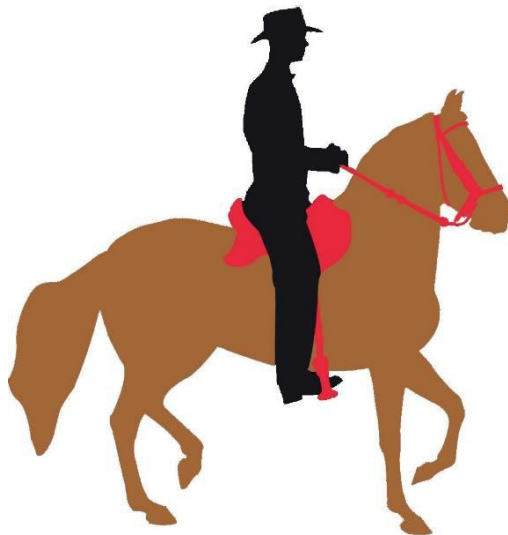


Figure 1: Ideal Youth Rider Position



C. Seat:

The correct seat is one in which the rider in a natural and balanced way achieves a deep seat so proper pelvis position can be achieved along with the correct posture of the chest and legs. The body should not interfere with the movement and balance of the horse, thus allowing the best performance. The seat should be centered on the top line of the horse. It should have an appearance of ease and comfort that enhances the relationship of the pair. The seat must not show stiffness and / or stress. Refer to Figure 1.

D. Head Position:

The head of the rider has to stay straight at all times, with the chin parallel to the floor, showing naturalness, concentration and absolute control of the horse in motion.

E. Back Position:

It should be straight, firm but not stressed, rigid or stiff. Must have a natural appearance. It should not be tilted, arched or curved. The shoulders straight, but never tense.

F. Arm and Hand Position:

The arm should fall as naturally as possible without the elbows going over the perpendicular line to the shoulders of the rider. The reins should be carried in one of the following ways:

1. A rein in each hand entering below the little finger and extending upwardly with the excess rein dangling to the right side of the horse. Each hand should be at the same height. For categories, Mini (4 to 5), Sub-Youth (6 to 8) and Youth (9-11) years.
2. The rein must pass directly from the bit ring between the pinkie and ring fingers, with the thumb placed on top. It is important that the ring finger keeps the sides of the rein close to the palm at the knuckles and that the fingers close firmly, but without tension. The excess rein will always be kept on the right side. The hands will maintain a simple posture, with the knuckles perpendicular to the saddle, indicating softness, adaptability, and control. The height at which the hands are held over the horse's withers is determined by how each horse carries its head. However, an excessively high or low position is incorrect. Every effort should be made to maintain a straight line from the elbow to the forearm, from the forearm to the hand, and from the hand to the rein to the bit ring. The hands and wrists should remain flexible and not too far apart. This applies to the Junior category, aged 12 to 14 years and older.

G. Position of legs and feet:

The leg should fall naturally. The lower part of the leg should be under the body of the rider and not extended out forward or backward; the knee should go in a straight line towards the stirrup. If it is not, it should be penalized. The feet should be kept parallel to the horse, heels slightly lower (about 1 inch) The feet should be kept parallel to the horse, heels slightly lower (about 1 inch) (Refer to Figure 2). The sole of the foot should rest directly on the stirrup exerting even pressure on it. Foot position must be natural, not forced or extremely inward or outward. The position of the feet should be as parallel as possible to the horse's body without appearing to be forced inwards and / or open. It must have a natural look. Wide or forced inward feet should be penalized. The knees should be as close to the horse's body as possible, and the sole of the feet should be in total contact with the stirrup.

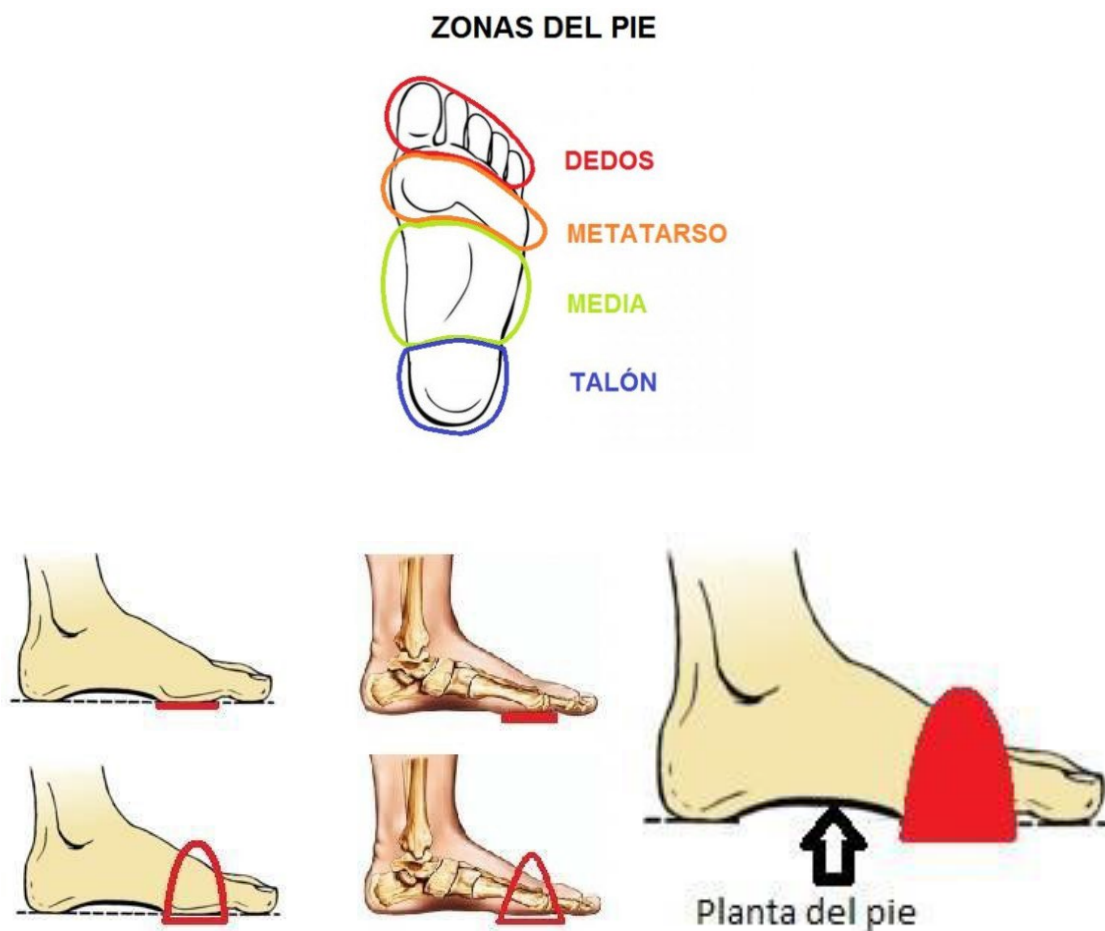


Figure 2: Illustration of pressure of the sole of the feet

H. To consider and appreciate the riding skills, such as:

1. Sense of rhythm
2. Calibration of rhythm and cadence



3. Smooth hands on the reins
4. Disguise of the limitations of the horse
5. Highlight the virtues of the horse
6. Aids; that are subtle but effective
7. Mastery, confidence, and concentration in riding
8. Ease and naturalness in posture
9. Grace and elegance

I. Paralympic Category with Physical Limitations:

The posture and position of the competitors in the Paralympic Category for Physical Limitations should be evaluated based on the body parts not affected by their physical limitations and an appreciation must be given for the competitor's effort to maintain their position which allows them to handle the horse given their limitations.

Article 2.- Once the competition begins, the participants and their horses will remain under the sole authority of the judges. This means that no competitor or his horse may leave the arena without the permission of the judges. To safeguard the rights of the public it must be explained personally or through the announcer the reason for a withdrawal of a competitor or why he is excluded from the competition.

Article 3.- When starting the competition, the Contest Director will organize the entrance of the competitors, one by one, to facilitate the announcement of the rider and horse by the announcer, according to the data recorded in the respective entries. This description must be repeated each time a participant enters the individual test of the figure 8 and after the placements, for those who have been classified. Participants will enter by age, with the oldest entering first, and finalizing with the youngest competitor.

Article 4.- Any participant who rides a horse performing two gaits must present all tests in the two gaits, no doing so will be penalized.

Article 5.- The individual test starts from the figure 8 and ends after sounding board.

Article 6.- Optional Tests: Should be sorted in a random order at start and should be requested by a majority of the judges (2 out of 3 or 3 out of 5), if this is not the case it is understood that the judges have reached a verdict. The test will be carried out by competitors who are in equal conditions on (2 out of 3) or (3 out of 5) judge's cards in the following manner:

They will be executed one by one, independently, according to the draw if necessary, upon request from the majority of the judges 2 out of 3 or 3 out of 5. (Only applicable to categories 12 to 14 years and older.)

- 1) Reverse (4 changes).
- 2) Parallel-This test is only done to compare 2 competitors, does not apply for comparisons between 3 or more competitors. If 3 or more need comparison, this test will be discarded and will continue with the following sorted test.
- 3) Halt and continue
- 4) Circle work, 3 circles in one directions, and 3 circles in the other direction.
- 5) Change of horse

If upon completion of the previous four tests the participants remain in a tie, the determining test will be the change of horse.

Paragraph: These tests have no time limit. Judges will exercise this discretion as long as they observe a reasonable amount of time.

Article 7.- For elaboration of the verdicts, the Judges will take the following aspects into consideration:

- 1) Appearance and harmony of the horse and rider.
- 2) Skill and ability in presentation of the horse.
- 3) Mastery, security, and handling of the reins.
- 4) Concentration and seriousness.
- 5) Proper posture
- 6) Completion of the individual tests in their correct order and sequence.
- 7) Sportsmanship and courtesy in the arena.
- 8) Decision and courage.
- 9) Sense and awareness of the gait

Article 8.- The judges, in their placements, will consider the following penalization points that may cause loss of score to the competitors:

- 1) Distraction, negligence, and disregard for the Judges' instructions.
- 2) Obvious rough handling of the horse. (Excessive kicking, pulling on the reins, acts of cruelty towards the horse).
- 3) Inadequate back position (leaning forwards or backwards).



- 4) Inadequate hand position (open, unstable, too high or too low).
- 5) Inadequate foot position (open, too far forward, too far back, too deep in the stirrup) and uneven support in the stirrup.
- 6) Rising out of the saddle while the horse is in motion.
- 7) Making incorrect turns during the reverse or the circle test.
- 8) Lack of stability in the head or the improper position of it.
- 9) Excessive use of aids (excessive kicking or exaggerated use of reins). The Youth Riders must maintain the gait of their horse.
- 10) The fact that the rider has not maintained the horse in its gait.
- 11) Performing the test incorrectly, whether the individual test or optional tests.
- 12) Failure to properly change hands in those tests where the horse performs turns or closed circles and the lack of naturalness in posture. Only for the circle work test.
- 13) Not using the necessary aids for the horse. It is acceptable to “kiss or cluck” at the horse but not in an excessive manner.
- 14) Lack of sportsmanship and courtesy in the arena.
- 15) Uneven stirrups (one longer than the other) except in the Mini category. The correct way to measure the length of the stirrup leathers are from the base of the saddle, where the stirrup leathers are placed, to the base of the stirrups.
- 16) The loss of one or both stirrups.
- 17) Failure to maintain the required position of each part of the body as defined by this Chapter VI, Article 1, Section A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.
- 18) Failure to perform the tests in both gaits if on a two-gaited horse.
- 19) If the horse’s back legs leave the sounding board at the same time.

Article 9.- Will be grounds for disqualification:

- 1) The total loss of control of the horse. Exceptions are made for those reasons stated in Article 10.
- 2) An act of ill will towards another competitor.
- 3) To disobey a judge’s order.
- 4) To cause delay in the competition without justification.
- 5) Failure to address the Judges properly.
- 6) Acts of cruelty towards the horse.
- 7) Turning around on the sounding board.

- 8) Completing more than one circle around the figure 8 posts will be a disqualifying fault in the categories nine (9) and up. This does not apply to the Mini and Sub Youth categories.

In the categories of 12 years and up, knocking down two (2) or more cones in the serpentine, or 1 (one) post of the figure 8 will be considered a disqualifying fault.

Article 10.- Any horse that refuses or displays disobedient behavior due to unruliness, after its rider makes several attempts and the horse does not respond, the judges must decide, through the Show Director, to change the horse. The replacement horse must be brought from the horse bank and not chosen by the participant. In this case, the participant will have only one opportunity to change the horse. There should be at least three (3) substitute horses in the bank. If the new horse presents a disabling health condition, and solely for that reason, another horse change may be allowed.

If a horse displays unruliness in a local riding competition (non-World event) where there is no horse bank, the judge(s), with the technical director as a witness and the trainer or parent present, will ask the rider if they want to continue in the competition. If the answer is affirmative and authorized by the parent or guardian, the rider will have 10 minutes by the clock to find a new horse. If the rider has not entered the arena after that time, they must be withdrawn from the competition. If the rider's response is negative, they will be withdrawn from the competition. In any case, the final decision rests with the judge(s).

Paragraph: in the Mini, Sub Youth, and Paralympic categories, the grounds for disqualification set forth in **Article 9** will not apply but points will be deducted, since these categories are exempt from disqualification.

Similarly, the Mini (4 to 5) and Paralympic category will only do the change of direction/reverse as an optional difficulty test if necessary.

Sub Youth categories (6 to 8) and Youth (9 to 11) will perform the optional tests in the established order as listed in the rulebook, and will not perform the change of horse.



CHAPTER VII – INDIVIDUAL TESTS AND OPTIONAL TESTS

Article 1.- For the individual assessment of each competitor, the judges will require the performance of several mandatory tests and other optional tests:

INDIVIDUAL TEST: The mandatory tests will be done in a consecutive and continuous manner in the following order:

A. Written Test: Only for the World Championship

All riders who compete in the 12 years and up categories will take a written test on the contents of this Rulebook. This test will be prepared by the CONFEPASO judges' committee, and administered by the Technical Director designated by the Organizing Committee and will be completed, virtual or in person, prior to the start of the Competition. In case of a tie, the results of the written test will break the tie, in such cases this must be noted in the verdict to emphasize and guarantee transparency in the process. In such cases where participants in a tie break should have the same score, the optional tests will be utilized.

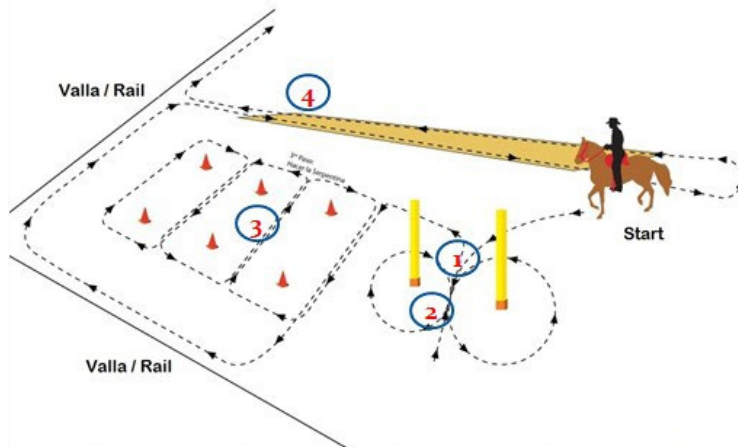
Group Ride:

Participants will start their course to the right, counter clockwise, from oldest to youngest, staying at all times on the periphery of the arena using the rail as a guide. The rail should be free of any obstacles, including judges and technical personnel. Before starting, and considering the number of participants, at the discretion of the Technical Director, they will give one or two laps, and then a change of direction (reverse) will be ordered clockwise for evaluation.

For horses performing two gaits such as, Colombian Trote and Galope and Colombian Trocha and Galope, the horse must change to the other gait upon the reverse. The change of direction will be made towards the center of the arena using an area not exceeding three (3) meters and return to the rail at the same place where it started the change of direction.

The competitor must maintain the horse in its gait at all times. For Galope horses, transitioning into this gait in the reverse, the horse must use the correct lead, that being use the correct lead for the turn the horse is performing and hold that lead. For the reverse, the transition into the Galope can be done at any point during the turn. The ability and concentration of the participant in handling the horse, as well as their skill in calibrating the horse and maintaining the gait, will be appreciated both in straight-line trajectories and turns. Subsequently, the Show Director will hold the horses in a pre-determined area, to go over the sounding board one by one in both directions after which they will exit to the waiting area pending for their turn for the individual test. The twelve (12) years and up categories will follow the waiting area procedure established in Chapter IX. Refer to Diagram 3 for the visual map of the individual test.

Figure 3: Layout of the Individual Test



No matter the direction from which the competitors enter, they will always enter between sounding board and the figure “8” (eight); and, when they finish the figure “8” (eight) and backing up, they will exit between the two poles heading towards the serpentine. At the end of the serpentine, they will have to go to the rail in a straight line and from there toward the sounding board in both directions. The failure to do so in the sequence described will be penalized according to the scoring table described in these rules. The riders must maintain their horse in their correct gait.

Figure 8

All competitors must make their horse to execute the number (eight) “8” shape around two poles provided for this purpose. The posts will be of a solid material, bright, cylindrical in shape and about 10 centimeters in diameter, with a height of about two meters each and at a distance of three (3) meters between them. Human poles should not be used.



Figura del 8 / Figure 8

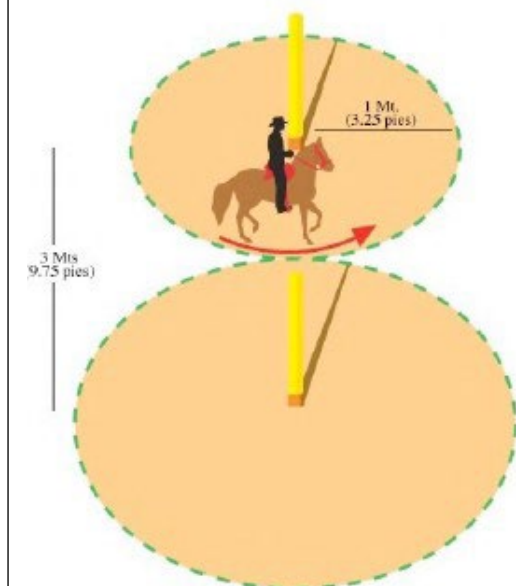


Tabla Sonora / Sounding Board

The use of bushes, barrels or other decorative elements as posts for testing the figure “8”, is prohibited. The same prohibition applies with respect to the placement of ornamental elements elsewhere in the arena that hinder the view of the horses and competitors. To circle around one of the posts more than once in the figure “8” to flaunt the good rein of the horse is a fault to be penalized and competitors 9 years and up will be disqualified from the competition as it can give the impression of an advantage to the horse or competitor that performed it.

In this test, the competitors must make their horse perform two (2) figure 8 around the posts. The midpoint between the posts marks the beginning and end of each figure 8. The test starts by entering between the first pole and the sounding board and then crossing the midpoint to the second pole towards the rail, then making the turn either to the right or to left depending on where is the holding area for a total of one figure “8” shapes. Then pass from one post to another in a straight line, to start and complete a final figure “8” shape, stopping the horse between the two(2) posts (See Figure 4).

The competitor that enters the figure “8” incorrectly will be penalized. Doing less than two figure “8” shapes, or more than two figure “8” shapes will be penalized. For horses performing two airs or gaits, the participants will make one figure “8” shape in the “Trote” or “Trocha” and the last shape in the Galope, the competitor may start the Galope at any point during the turn.

In this test, the judges evaluate the softness of hands on the reins, the use of aids in turns, balancing of the body, and sense of control to try to maintain his horse in the correct gait. Points will be deducted for allowing the horse to open or veer off track in turns, for using the reins with the hands separated (wider than the width of the shanks of the bit) except in categories below 12 years and / or using a leading rein of the opposite hand on the neck, and not

maintaining gait of the horse, or applying exaggerated aids to the horse in the forms of kicking, use of reins etc.

Backing up

Each competitor in the individual test, after executing the figure “8” test and having halted his/her horse between the two poles, shall back up their horse a minimum of four (4) and a maximum of six (6) steps. The judges will evaluate the smoothness of the halt, the ability of the rider to stay in the saddle and maintain a balanced and relaxed seat, the manner in which the rider guides the horse backwards with subtle commands, in a straight line and in diagonal movements. The rider must halt the horse upon completion, and guide the horse forwards in a gentle, focused and determined manner. This is accomplished with use of correct aids and balance by the rider.

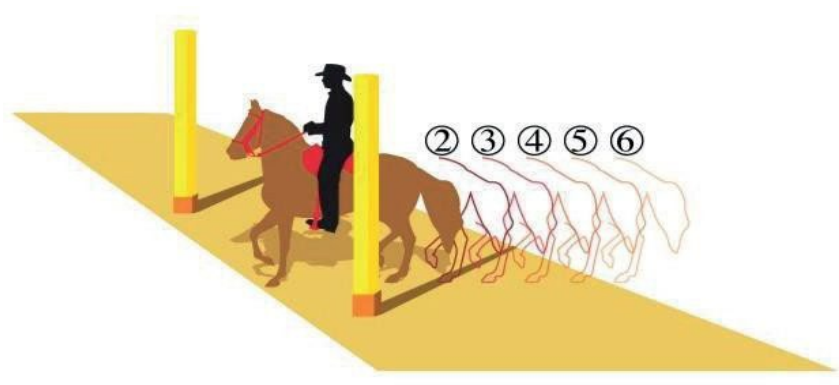


Figure 5: Backing up

Serpentine:

Each competitor after the backing up test, shall exit the test between the two poles and head towards the serpentine as per the below diagram and shall perform the serpentine test in the area designated by the Show Director. This test is done to determine the ability to maintain the gait, and the body aids the competitor uses to guide the horse in its turns and keep the rhythm, cadence and flexibility required. When participating on a Galope horse, or of a compound gait, the test will be conducted in both gaits. This serpentine test consists of two progression methods: half circles and straight segments. Alternating half circles with straight lines between the two. During the half-circle turns, the horse's body should be bent towards the center of the circle. In performing the test, the horse should not move in diagonal lines, zig zag or sinusoidal configuration (Refer to Figure). Galope horses should perform this test in the Trote or Trocha in one direction, and return in the Galope in the other direction. Each half circle will be marked by visual objects to ensure that they are proceeding the correct way. It is required that the cones be of a bright color.



Serpentina / Serpentine

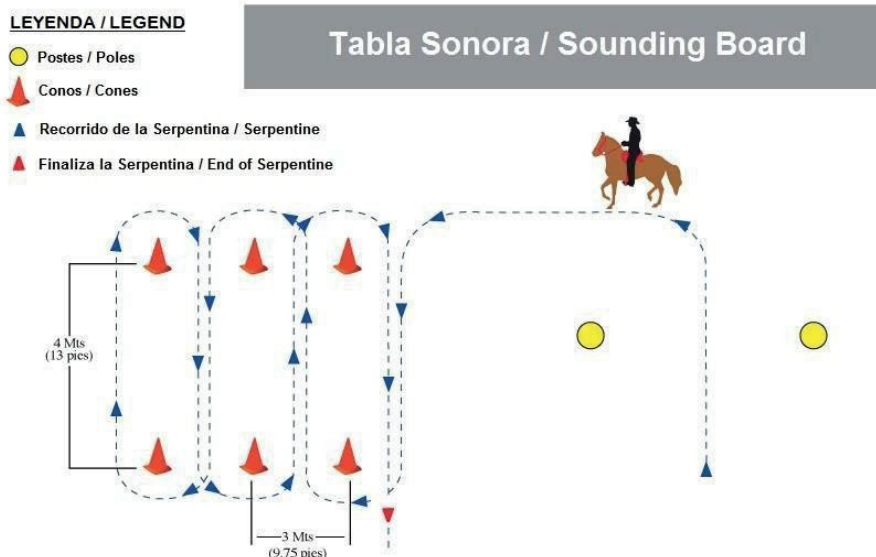


Figure 6: Serpentine layout

Sounding Board:

Once the Serpentine test is over, the competitor must make his horse pass over the sounding board in both directions, in a straight line. Every Galope horse must perform the sounding board in one gait, and return in the other gait. The board should be placed at the same level of the terrain of the arena. If this is not possible, then it must have an access ramp with a conservative slant. The sounding board must be of solid and compact material, good quality wooden boards or plywood. It must have a length of fifteen (15) to twenty (20)meters and two (2) meters wide. Competitors may not turn the horse on the board or allow the horse to step off prior to finishing. They must go over the full sounding board, come off completely and return the opposite direction. Failure to do so, will be grounds for deduction of points by the judges. The turn when coming off the sounding board to return for the second pass can be made in any direction. The judges will observe in this test the rider's ability to calibrate and maintain the horse in gait, as well as the ability to keep the horse in a straight track over the sounding board. Lack of conservation of gait, allowing the horse to move sideways over the sounding board or stepping the rear legs off the sounding board will be penalized. Turning on the sounding board is an automatic disqualification except the Mini and Sub Youth categories in which doing so will be penalized.

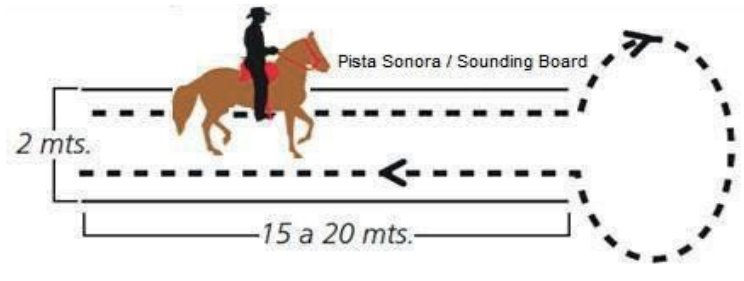


Figure 7: Sounding board

Optional Tests

Should be sorted in a random order at start and should be requested by a majority of the judges (2 out of 3 or 3 out of 5), if this is not the case it is understood that the judges have reached a verdict. The test will be carried out by competitors who are in equal conditions per the judges (2 out of 3) or 3 out of 5) in the following manner:

They will be executed one by one, independently, according to the draw, if necessary, as requested by the majority of the judges.

1. Reverse (change of direction) 4 reverses
2. Parallel-This test is only done to compare 2 competitors, does not apply for comparisons between 3 or more competitors. If 3 or more need comparison, this test will be discarded and will continue with the following sorted test.
3. Halt and continue.
4. Circle work, 3 circles in one directions, and 3 circles in the other direction.
5. Change of horse (only for the 12-14 years category upward) Not sorted. Once the previous 4 tests are completed and the tie-break is still necessary the change of horse will be used.

For the Mini and Paralympic categories, only the reverse (change of direction) will be used as an optional test, as well as the Sub-Youth and Youth categories, where the optional tests will be done in the established order in the Rulebook except for the change of horse.

The optional test for the categories 12 years and up will be sorted by the Technical Director and Show Director prior to the start of each event.

1. Reverse or change of direction: (4 times)

This is an optional test that involves reverses by turning in the opposite direction to the fence, then returning in the direction from which it started. All competitors whose horses do not maintain their gait will be penalized, as well as if he performs this test with the reins with open



hands, except for those under 12 years of age. For Galope horses, transitioning into this gait in the reverse, the horse must use the correct lead, that being use the correct lead for the turn the horse is performing and hold that lead. For the reverse, the transition into the Galope can be done at any point during the turn. The ability and concentration of the participant in handling the horse, as well as their skill in calibrating the horse and maintaining the gait, will be appreciated both in straight-line trajectories and turns.



Figure 8: Reverse /Change of direction

2. Parallel test:

This test is only done to compare 2 competitors, does not apply for comparisons between 3 or more competitors. If 3 or more need comparison, this test will be discarded and will continue with the following sorted test when applicable. The test will be performed in the following manner: Two competitors will be placed side by side, and upon the sign from the Show Director, the competitors will start movement and head to the opposite side staying on the same track from where they started. Finishing the first part of the test they will halt and switch tracks, awaiting the sign from the Show Director to resume and complete the second part of the test. Competitors on horses with two gaits should complete the first part of the test in the Trote or Trocha, and the second part in the Galope. Before starting in the Galope, the competitor may start in the Trote or Trocha and then change into the Galope. The evaluation includes the position of the back, which should have its center of balance in the midline, natural positioning of the shoulders and elbows, as well as the position of the legs and feet. The participant's concentration and skill in handling the horse to achieve straight-line movement and appropriate collection and movement based on the horse's abilities and conditions are also evaluated.

3. Halt and continue:

The skills applied to halt the horse, keep the horse still and then continue on are evaluated. The horse should halt by planting its back feet towards its center of gravity while bringing in its head to its chest, giving the impression of submitting to the bit in a gentle. The horse will continue on by its own initiative as a response to the rider's insinuation, continuing in the same rhythm as before the halt. The judges will evaluate the balance, gentleness, subtle and effective

aids in the transition to the halt and then to continue in the gait. In the case of two gaited horses, they will not be required to initiate in the galope.

4. Circle Work: 3 in each direction

The rider must make the horse to perform (3) three circles of at least three (3) meters in one direction followed by three circles of the same size in the opposite direction. The turn must be done towards the same post. The horse should keep its energy, stamina, agility, gait, cadence in response to the rider's aids at all times. The judges will reward the aids that the rider can provide to keep his horse as energetic and attentive as possible. The rider should also try to manifest a good degree of agility, flexibility and maintain consistency of the gait and intensity in cadence during the turns. The judges will observe the subtle and effective aids and will penalize the use of excessive and obvious aids that are against the standards of equitation or demonstrate cruelty towards the horse. Horses with two gaits will complete three circles in Trote or Trocha, and transition to three circles in the Galope. This test does not require a halt upon completion.

5. Change of horse: (not sorted, last test for tie break)

This test can only be requested for competitors 12 years and up. The Show Director will give the sign the start, each competitor is allowed one lap to familiarize with the horse, being understood as a half lap and returning the half lap back to the starting point on the new mount without this being counted towards their assessment before completing the final test of a double pass on the sounding board.

Competitors must make the change through the procedure described as follows:

Procedure: Evaluation of first part of the test

1. Dismount according to the norm established by this Rulebook
2. Untie the lead line
3. Tie the reins
4. Hand over the horse to the designated participant, who will hand the horse to the groom, whose only responsibility is to hold the horse as a safety measure. Start of the change of saddle (this is to be done by the competitor)
5. Change of horse. Saddle the horse; before mounting, the participant should inspect and adjust the girth if necessary. In the case of two or more horses have significant differences in phenotype, the stirrups may be adjusted. If necessary, the participant may mount and dismount. Tie the lead line.
6. Untie the reins
7. Mount as per the norm established by this Rulebook.

It is prohibited to touch or change the headgear of the horse and doing so is cause for disqualification.



The Show Director will allow all participants once they are completely done, to complete a half lap in each direction to familiarize themselves with their horse (this will not be judged). If the horse has two gaits, it will be half lap in one gait and the other half in the other gait. This is done without being evaluated by the Judges before the final test is performed. The Show Director will indicate, when all participants are ready, the moment the judgements will continue, where the test will be a double pass on the sounding board. If on a horse with two gaits, the first pass will be in one gait and the second gait will be performed on the second pass. When the test is complete the competitors will return to their own horse. When there are three or more participants, the change will be made in ascending order. In other words, number (1) will move to number (2), number (2) will move to number (3), and number (3) will move to number (1), as appropriate for the number of participants within the test, following the same sequence.

Dismount and mount: Sequence of test

To dismount, the rider can slide down off the saddle or use the stirrup. The size of the competitor must be taken into account. Before mounting, the competitor must inspect and adjust, if necessary, the girth. He has to pick up the reins in the left hand using little pressure. Stand diagonally, beside the horse and looking at the horse's withers. Place his left hand on the horse's withers, hold the mane or front pommel, turn the stirrup towards him using the right hand and place his left foot in the stirrup. Then, he places the right hand on the opposite side of the saddle or pommel and rises gently towards the saddle straightening both knees without touching the rump of the horse with the foot. Passing the right leg over the saddle sitting gently and placing the right foot in the stirrup without looking. For this test, the judges must take into consideration the training and docility of the horse, in order to not penalize the rider whose horse exhibits bad behavior during the process. During the horse change, the riders must use their own saddle.

Paragraph 1: In the change of the horse, the use of a groom will be allowed with the sole function of holding the horse by the lead line as a safety measure.

Paragraph 2: The Mini, Sub-Youth, and Youth rider below 12 years of age, who are allowed to hold the rein in each hand may not be penalized for doing so in the figure 8 test or the reverses.

Scoring Table for judging Youth Rider competitions:

Judging should be based forty percent 40% on the Equitation Posture and sixty percent (60%) on the riding skills and handling of the horse.

RIDING SKILLS	
Mastery, confidence concentration, sustainment and sense of rhythm of the horse in its gait during the event	30 points
Use of aids	10 points
<i>Individual Test:</i>	
Figure 8 (Includes entry and halt)	7 points
Backing Up	3 points
Serpentine	5 points
Sounding Board	5 points
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>60 points</i>
POSTURE	
Head and neck position	4 points
Seat	8 points
Back	6 points
Arms and elbows	6 points
Hands	6 points
Legs	6 points
Feet	4 points
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>40 points</i>
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>100 points</i>



Paragraph:

- The individual test starts at the figure “8”, and ends after the sounding board. The individual test must be completed in its entirety.
- Not following the correct orders of the tests will result in the competitor to be penalized with up to fifteen (15) points in the focus area.
- If the competitor performs an incomplete test, the competitor will be penalized with up to 5 (five) points in the focus area; plus an additional 5 points for each incomplete test.
- The seat should be centered with the dorsal line of the horse. It should have an appearance of ease and comfort enhancing the relationship of the rider and horse. The seat should not be stiff and / or show stress. An unnatural seat that it is not centered on the horse's back will be penalized with up to 8 points.
- The position of the feet should be as parallel as possible to the horse's body without appearing to being forced inwards and / or open. The feet must have a natural look. Wide or forced inward feet will be penalized with up to 4 points.

CHAPTER VIII – JUDGING SYSTEM F1 - F2

BASIS OF THE SYSTEM

1. The judgment should be carried out by three (3) or five (5) judges, who must be certified by CONFEPASO and be active and current. A total of 5 judges will be used in the World Championships and between 3 to 5 judges for international and other events. For the Paralympic categories (optional), the judge should be one who is certified as an equestrian rehabilitator by CONFEPASO.
2. The parameters for the development of the judges' verdicts are set out in Article 7 of the Chapter VI of the Youth Equitation Rulebook. Judges should have ample knowledge and mastery of Equitation.
3. Judges should act separately and individually, except during the group ride and in a tie-break situation.

PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW IN THE ARENA

1. ANALYSIS STAGE:

In this stage, competitors will enter the arena and commence the group ride according to the directions set out in Chapter VII, Article 1- B of this Rulebook. During this stage, the judges may stand together. Then, the horses will be held in an area determined by the Show Director for participants to begin the tests as follows: Figure “8”, backing up, serpentine and sounding board.

2. CLASSIFICATION STAGE (F1):

After the group ride, the judges shall be separated for the individual judgment and may only return to dialogue in the event a technical tiebreak arises between two, three or more participants. During this stage, the judges will observe how the competitors perform their individual tests to select a maximum of six (6) competitors who in their opinion stand out in the group. They will do this by writing the competitors' number on the F1 format, which will be handed to the Show Director or Computing Desk. Once the computing desk has the results from the F1 form, the announcer will announce the qualified competitors, who the Show Director will then place in a designated area. The competitors who did not qualify will be removed from the arena, thanking them for their participation. The qualified competitors will be identified by the announcer and will complete one lap around the arena. If there is no F1, all competitors will complete the lap. If any competitor is on a two gaited horse, they must do half lap in Trote or Trocha, and the other half in Galope. Only if there is one (1) competitor, no final lap is necessary. They will be held in an area designated by the Show Director.

3. COMPARISON STAGE AND FINAL RESULT:



If all judges already have a final decision, the F2 form will be completed. If at least 2 out of 3 or 3 out of 5 judges do not have a final decision, the majority of the selected participants which appear in the judges' cards will be called to perform the optional tests established in of this Rulebook.

When a participant has committed one of the disqualifying fault outlined in these regulations, the judge is obliged to inform the Show Director, who will notify the Technical Director. Subsequently, the announcer will make the announcement to withdraw the participant from the competition, explaining the reason for the withdrawal.

4. CALCULATION METHOD:

Once the judges submit the F2 form (final result), where they will note the position occupied by each competitor in front of the assigned number, the calculation will be carried out. If a judge has not considered a competitor, their position will be recorded as six (6) or seven (7) if six positions are awarded. To perform the calculation, the system will take the following considerations in order of priority:

- A.** The primary consideration will be the total sum, with the lowest number being the first place, and so on in ascending order. In this case, an exception is made for the situation where a participant achieves the first place on two or three judges' cards; in this circumstance, they will always receive the first place, regardless of the total sum.
- B.** Following the sum, consensus in the F2 forms will be taken into consideration. In other words, in case of equal sums, the consensus in the F2 forms will determine the position.
- C.** In cases of equal sums where there is no consensus in the F2 forms, the tied participants will return to the arena for a comparison.
- D.** Once the semifinalists have been selected, the Technical Director will record, in ascending order, the numbers of the selected participants on the computation sheet.
- E.** Subsequently, the total points obtained by each participant will be calculated, and they will be ranked based on the best average position. The following explanatory notes will also be considered.

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

The following explanatory notes will be taken into account:

- 1.** When a participant has secured the first place on two cards with 3 judges or on three cards with 5 judges, they will ultimately occupy the first position regardless of the opinions of the other judges. (Refer to the following example):

With three (3) judges:

JUEZ N^o. 1

1 ^o .	10
2 ^o .	9
3 ^o .	7
4 ^o .	14
5 ^o .	11

JUEZ N^o. 2

1 ^o .	11
2 ^o .	10
3 ^o .	9
4 ^o .	14
5 ^o .	7

JUEZ N^o. 3

1 ^o .	11
2 ^o .	10
3 ^o .	14
4 ^o .	7
5 ^o .	9

HOJA DE CÁLCULO

N ^o . Ejemplar	Juez 1	Juez 2	Juez 3	Total puntos	Puesto
7	3	5	4	12	5 ^o
8	6	6	6	18	
9	2	3	5	10	3 ^o .
10	1	2	2	5	2 ^o .
11	5	1	1	7	1 ^o .
14	4	4	3	11	4 ^o .

RESULTADO FINAL

1 ^o .	11
2 ^o .	10
3 ^o .	9
4 ^o .	14
5 ^o .	7

Con cinco (5) Jueces juzgando:JUEZ N^o. 1

1 ^o .	10
2 ^o .	9
3 ^o .	7
4 ^o .	14
5 ^o .	11

JUEZ N^o. 2

1 ^o .	11
2 ^o .	10
3 ^o .	9
4 ^o .	14
5 ^o .	7

JUEZ N^o. 3

1 ^o .	11
2 ^o .	10
3 ^o .	14
4 ^o .	7
5 ^o .	8

JUEZ N^o. 4

1 ^o .	11
2 ^o .	10
3 ^o .	9
4 ^o .	14
5 ^o .	7

JUEZ N^o. 5

1 ^o .	10
2 ^o .	11
3 ^o .	9
4 ^o .	14
5 ^o .	8

HOJA DE CÁLCULO

N ^o . Ejemplar	Juez 1	Juez 2	Juez 3	Juez 4	Juez 5	Juez puntos	Puesto
10	1	2	2	2	1	8	2 ^o .
9	2	3	6	3	3	17	3 ^o .
7	3	5	4	5	6	23	5 ^o .
14	4	4	3	4	4	19	4 ^o .
11	5	1	1	1	2	10	1 ^o .
8	6	6	5	6	5	28	

RESULTADO FINAL

1 ^o .	11
2 ^o .	10
3 ^o .	9
4 ^o .	14
5 ^o .	7

- When a position has been declared vacant by two judges (or three, if there are five judges), it will ultimately be declared vacant (see examples below).
- For a competitor to be awarded, they must be considered by a minimum of two judges (or three, if there are five judges). See the following example:
- In the event of a tie and if there is no unanimity in the cards of two judges (or three, if there are five judges) to resolve it, the participants' score from the written test will be used to break the tie, in case of equal score they will be called to perform the optional tests outlined in these regulations. Judges may discuss and exchange opinions in this case, and subsequently, the F2 form will be completed. (See the following example). Written test scores are only applicable in World Championships.



1º	10
2º	9
3º	7
4º	14
5º	11

1º	
2º	10
3º	9
4º	14
5º	7

1º	
2º	10
3º	14
4º	7
5º	8

HOJA DE CÁLCULO

Nº Ejemplar	Juez 1	Juez 2	Juez 3	Total puntos	Puesto
7	3	5	4	12	5º
8	6	6	6	18	
9	2	3	5	10	3º
10	1	2	2	5	2º
11	5	1	1	7	1º
14	4	4	3	11	4º

RESULTADO FINAL

1º	11
2º	10
3º	9
4º	14
5º	7

HOJA DE CÁLCULO

Nº Ejemplar	Juez 1	Juez 2	Juez 3	Juez 4	Juez 5	Juez puntos	Puesto
10	1	2	2	1	2	8	2º
9	2	3	6	3	4	18	4º
7	3	5	4	2	3	17	3º
14	4	4	3	5	5	21	5º
11	5	6	6	4	6	27	-
8	6	6	5	6	6	29	

RESULTADO FINAL

1º	
2º	10
3º	7
4º	9
5º	14

Con tres (3) Jueces juzgando:**JUEZ N.º 1**

1º	10
2º	9
3º	11
4º	14
5º	7

JUEZ N.º 2

1º	11
2º	10
3º	9
4º	14
5º	7

JUEZ N.º 3

1º	9
2º	11
3º	10
4º	7
5º	8

HOJA DE CÁLCULO

Nº Ejemplar	Juez 1	Juez 2	Juez 3	Total puntos	Puesto
7	5	5	4	14	5º
8	6	6	5	17	
9	2	3	1	6	
10	1	2	3	6	
11	3	1	2	6	
14	4	4	6	14	4º

RESULTADO FINAL

1º	A definir por empate
2º	A definir por empate
3º	A definir por empate
4º	14
5º	7

5. When the judges (2 out of 3) do not declare the fifth position as vacant on their cards but each of them selects a different participant for the fifth place, these participants will return to the arena for a tiebreaker to determine the fifth position. If there are 5 judges, participants which were taken into consideration by at least 2 judges will be called back.

COMMUNICATION OF THE RESULTS

The judge responsible for explaining the competition will be the one who has most closely aligned with the final result. If several judges have a similar outcome, it will be chosen arbitrarily.

F1 FORM, F2 FORM, COMPUTATION SHEET, AND RESULTS SHEET

The F1 and F2 forms, as well as the Computation and Results Sheets, and Deviations will be sent to the President of CONFEPASO following the conclusion of the competition in a sealed envelope. These documents must be sent to the president of the Foundation to be kept in their archives in case of a potential claim. The information provided in the F1 and F2 forms, as well as the Computation and Results Sheets, is strictly confidential; it cannot be disclosed or shown to anyone who is not part of the technical table during the competition. Any incident in this regard will be severely penalized by the technical director of the exhibition. The computation cards will be available to delegates once they request them in writing to the Board of Directors of CONFEPASO, which is obligated to respond within the next thirty (30) days from the date of receiving the request.

Note: The presence of coaches, parents, participants, or individuals other than those designated and identified by the organization is strictly prohibited at the computation table. Violation of this article will automatically lead to disqualification for the participants involved at that moment. This will be the responsibility of the Technical Director.



CHAPTER IX – HORSE BANK FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

- A.** All horses participating in the horse bank must remain in the horse bank for a minimum of eight (8) days, except for those that have already finished their participation. This excludes the horses belonging to the horse bank of the host country, which may be authorized to leave. In such cases, the horse cannot return to the horse bank or the event. Each horse in the horse bank will enter the lottery one (1) time, those horses that are officially registered with two or more participants are exempt from the lottery. The host country designated by CONFEPASO must have a minimum of 30% of the amount of horses based on the amount of registered participants for use of participants. These horses will be assigned through a lottery, along with the horses registered with one spot to the riders of the different countries who do not have a horse. The Technical Director will schedule the lottery four (4) days prior to the first event, with the delegates of each country present. The horses of day one (1) will be placed in the lottery for the participants of day three (3). The horses of day two (2) will be placed in the lottery for the participants of day four (4). The host country will be the last to participate in the lottery. All rented horses need to provide one spot to the horse bank.
- 1) The participating horses will enter the bank on day 1 and may not leave until the 8th day with exception for the aforementioned case. Horses must be fully identified with microchip. The entrance of any horse to the arena will not be allowed either during practice or during competition if they do not meet the requirements (Tack and Shoeing) established in the Unified Judgement System established by Confepaso.
 - 2) The practice time for the Youth World Rider Championship will be as follows.
 - 3) Delegations of fifteen (15) or less riders will have thirty (30) minutes of practice
 - 4) Delegations of fifty (50) riders or less will have one (1) hour of practice.
 - 5) Delegations of fifty (50) riders or more will have one (1) hour and thirty (30) minutes of practice. Maximum time per rider is 10 minutes.
 - 6) The horse bank will be governed by a Committee appointed by CONFEPASO and an official staff member of the Host Association and will be the only responsible for the handing over of the horses.
 - 7) Each category will have a maximum of five (5) participants.
 - 8) The horses will compete a maximum of four (4) times during the World Championships, with a maximum of two (2) times per day, not consecutive. The use of the horses in the Mini categories and the Paralympic categories will not affect the total number of times the horse can be used and can be consecutive.
 - 9) The participating horses may only be excused by the assigned Veterinarian. It is important, to highlight that all excused horse cannot be assigned to any other participant; therefore

any excused horse or a horse that has finished its participation and leaves the horse bank may not return or participate in the rest of the World Championship event.

- 10) If a participating country requests a different horse than the one awarded by the lottery, the request must be evaluated by the technical committee appointed by CONFEPASO. If the request is accepted, the participating country will have a new raffle for the award of a new horse among those available.

NOTE:

The acceptance or denial of the request for a horse change is at the exclusive discretion of the Technical Committee appointed by CONFEPASO. Each country will have only one opportunity for a horse change

- 11) Participating countries will have the horses assigned to their delegation based on the needs among the participants. Delegations must keep in mind that horses will compete a maximum of four (4) times during the World Championship, with a maximum of two (2) times per day, non-consecutively.

HORSE STABLE RULES

- A.** The horses participating will enter the horse bank on day 1 and leave on day 8, unless they have been excused or have finished their participation.

The only ones able to enter the area of the Horse Stable to collect the horses of their riders are the properly identified owners and trainers and Technical Staff from the different countries.

Only the horse trainer is allowed to ride the horse outside of the practice times.

In the case where the competitor is also the trainer, the training must be done in the assigned practice time slot for that country.

The horse bank will be managed by a committee appointed by CONFEPASO and the official personnel of the Association. All participating horses will be entered into the designated database or program approved by CONFEPASO for continuous monitoring of horse movements.

The bit should remain available for the practices and should meet the requirements for the horse age as set forth in the CONFEPASO Rulebook.

To expedite the training process, the organization will provide each delegation with a list of horses assigned to their participants, including the stall number and the owner's name.

Each horse in the horse bank will have its stall identified with a card that includes the following information: horse's name, stall number, registration number, microchip, color, and the responsible person. After the draw, the names of the participants to whom each horse was assigned will be added.

Training outside the established schedules for each delegation is strictly prohibited. Violation of this rule will compel the organization to immediately eliminate the participant from the world



competition for violating the right to equal opportunity for all competitors. Only trainers are authorized to train the horses..

It is strictly forbidden to change the horses assigned to each competitor without prior authorization from the organization and without a justified reason, which must be verified by the Horse Bank Committee. Violation of this rule will result in automatic elimination of the competitor and a penalty for the corresponding delegation, deducting ten points from the overall score. It is the duty of the leadership of each delegation to ensure the ethics and fair play of their team members. Internal sanctions are the responsibility of the corresponding delegation, but it is suggested that they be sufficiently severe to prevent future violations or harm the reputation of their country. They must be disclosed to CONFEPASO, which, in turn, should impose exemplary sanctions on the delegation that violates the rule..

Upon the arrival of the competitors at the warm-up area, the horses from the horse bank must be presented with a microchip number to verify their identity. This measure aims to prevent violations of the regulations through impersonation. Any horse that cannot be properly identified will not be allowed to compete. In the first instance, the evaluation committee will ensure that all horses in the horse bank have their respective documentation. The competitor is responsible for verifying with the owner that the assigned horse has the corresponding documentation. Presenting oneself in the warm-up area without proper identification does not entitle the rider to a horse change and will automatically forfeit their right to compete.

It is strictly prohibited to address or assault, with insults or offensive language, the personnel responsible for the organization or any member of the technical committee. If the offender is the representative of a participant, their coach, or delegate, the competitor must be immediately removed from the competition and will lose any titles obtained in the current competition. The aggressor will be automatically sanctioned and removed from their position, losing the right to be part of the delegation. The delegation to which they belong will lose ten (10) points from the overall score of their country. Additionally, a formal complaint will be lodged with CONFEPASO, which will extend the sanction according to the disciplinary code.

Waiting area protocol

After concluding the group ride portion of the category, all participant are required to enter a restricted area known was the waiting are. This area is designed to limit contact with outside personnel.

In an effort to preserve the health of the participants and horses in extreme heat conditions, all categories in the category of 12 years and above, are allowed to dismount whenever the following conditions are met. (At the discretion of the Technical Committee and organizers, the waiting area protocol can be utilized for the first three age categories as well, depending on the quantity of the competitors)

- 1) The area should be supervised by a designated person who will monitor and ensure the rules and requirements of the waiting area are adhered to.

- 2) According to the identifying numbers assigned to the participants, the first participants, along with the next five participants should remain mounted. When a participant completes his or her individual test, the following participant will enter the arena, and at the same time, the next participant in the order must mount their horse. There will always be five participants mounted in waiting area, waiting to complete their individual test. When there are two participants remaining to complete their individual tests, all participants should mount for the final qualifying cut and final placement.
- 3) It is not allowed to move your horse in the waiting area, only when you are entering or exiting the arena. It is not allowed to warm up your horse in the waiting area.
- 4) When dismounting, only one groom or helper is allowed, who should be duly dressed in the required uniform.
- 5) The horse should be kept quiet in the same area. The groom or helper is not allowed to mount the horse.
- 6) All participants must go to the designated seating area, they are not allowed to stay next to the horse or to adjust or change any part of the tack or bit. A professional and appropriate behavior is expected amongst the competitors.
- 7) The tack, curb chain or stirrups may only be adjusted when permission is given by the Technical Director.
- 8) The girth may be loosened when the rider dismounts and tightened or adjusted prior to mounting, but the headgear may not be changed.



CHAPTER X – THE JUDGES (CURRENT CERTIFICATION)

Article 1.- The Judges must base their verdict primarily on the performance, the skill, and the equestrian abilities of the youth riders. They will not take into account for their verdicts, the quality, popularity or importance of the horse that the competitors ride during the competition.

Article 2.- To explain their decisions, the judges must highlight the merits of the classified competitors. The explanation should be constructive and didactic detailing the reasons for each placement. In those cases where on Judge does not speak the language of the host country, a translator will be assigned to assist during the verdicts.

Article 3.- The judges have complete autonomy to declare void the competition, as well as the final placements, when the quality of the competitors is not satisfactory.

Article 4. The competition begins when the announcer, guided by the Technical Table, declares the participation closed and the judgment open. From this moment onward, no competitor can enter the arena. The competition concludes when the Judges submit the Format 2 (F2)

Article 5.- Competitions for Youth Riders endorsed by any CONFEPASO member Federation and/or Association, , will be judged by individuals with extensive knowledge of youth rider competitions and who are registered in the one of the Federation and/or Association of their country that is a CONFEPASO member. In competitions of this type for youth riders, the judges must be certified by CONFEPASO for such a role. The CONFEPASO judge committee should organize a workshop exclusively for equestrianism, where concepts will be unified based on the riding rules. Only those who are interested and certified will be eligible to judge these competitions.

Paragraph: No Federation and/or Association affiliated with CONFEPASO may invite to judge the World Championship, or the International Championships of Youth Riders organized by them, any foreign Judge whose name is not registered in the CONFEPASO Judge Committee.

Article 6.- Judges who meet the ethical requirements, knowledge, performance, and general equitation culture established according to the regulations and current provisions for qualifying these types of competitions may judge the World Championship of Youth Riders. Additionally, their country must be represented by a competing delegation; otherwise, they would be disqualified. The judge must have judged at least one (1) equestrian competition in the country they represent within the six (6) months before the World Championship.

Paragraph: A judge must be active and current to be able to officiate; no sanction imposed by their Federation and/or Association that renders them unable to perform their duties should apply. In the event of voluntary inactivity, the judge must notify it through written communication to their Federation and/or Association.

"Article 6.- Those who meet the ethical, knowledge, and general cultural requirements established in accordance with the regulations and current provisions for judging this type of competition may judge the World Championships of Youth Riders."

Article 7.- The Judge of Youth Riders ID card is the document that attests to a person's status and suitability to exercise the profession of judging the corresponding competitions. To act as a Head Judge in the World Championships or International Competitions held by CONFEPASO and its Federations and/or Associations, the individual possessing such an ID card must be registered with the CONFEPASO Judge Committee. This registration is a requirement for issuing an identification card, which, duly signed by the president of the committee, is the only credential for judging in the competitions. Scores obtained in International Competitions of Youth Riders judged by individuals who do not meet this requirement will not be valid for any purpose in favor of the Youth Riders registered in the current international system.

Paragraph 1: Periodic Verification of Judges' Knowledge and Technical Update: In the same way that regular knowledge check-ups and updates are indispensable in various activities, the CONFEPASO Judge Committee will conduct periodic assessments for Judges with the frequency required by the modernization and progress of the activity. For this purpose, written and practical exams on regulatory knowledge and updates will be administered to Judges registered to judge Youth Rider competitions in different categories. This procedure will be subject to specific regulations aimed at periodically verifying the quality of Judges, with the consequent cancellation of registration in the Judge Committee for those who prove not to be a guarantee for the progress of the sport of Youth Riders and the maintenance of efficient technical standards.

Paragraph 2: The Judge's ID card for Youth Rider competitions may be canceled due to the Judge's misconduct or by resolution issued by the Board of Directors of the CONFEPASO, member Federations, and/or Associations, following the same procedures as for its issuance.

Article 8.- Appointment of Judges: The Judges to assess a World Championship will be appointed in accordance with the current regulations of CONFEPASO. A panel of five (5) judges will be proposed, each country will propose a national judge, a national judge is one who is a resident of the country or territory proposed and is represented by a delegation in competition, if not so, the judge is disqualified. They must be chosen from the official lists of Active and Valid Judges of the



affiliated Federations and/or Associations and comply with the requirements. An appointed Judge cannot be one who:

1. Has a relationship with the contestant and have consanguinity within the fourth degree and affinity within the second degree.
2. Have been instructors of the competitor in the last six months

Paragraph: In the event that a judge declares themselves impeded due to having a first-degree consanguinity or close friendship with the contestant and/or their family, or if the contestant has been their student in the art of riding, a Substitute Judge will be appointed

Article 9.- Judges' attire:

- White straw hat with white or black ribbon.
- Shirt and tie.
- Dark Suit.
- Dark colored leather shoes or boots.
- Guayabera, must have the CONFEPASO logo embroidered

Note: The use of jeans is not permitted.

CHAPTER XI – AWARDS

Article 1.- Prizes and ribbons that will be awarded for the different classifications and positions are:

Placement	Ribbon
1. Champion	Tri-colored Ribbon
2. First Place	Blue Ribbon
3. Second Place	Red Ribbon
4. Third Place	Yellow Ribbon
5. Fourth Place	Green Ribbon
6. Fifth Place	White Ribbon
7. Honorable Mention	For all competitors

Article 2.- According to the scores obtained, the Board of Directors of the Félix Santiago Oliver Youth Riders Championship will also award a prize to the CONFEPASO-affiliated country that achieves the highest overall score

Article 3.- To determine the score of the World Youth Rider Championships Félix Santiago Oliver or for an International Championship and National Championship, the following table was created:

Distintivo	Title	Points
Gold Medal	Champion	5 points
Silver Medal	First Place	3 points
Bronze Medal	Second Place	1 points



CHAPTER XII – DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

Article 1.- Competency to impose sanctions

The Disciplinary Committee of CONFEPASO is the competent body to impose sanctions on any person or legal entity participating in any exhibition and/or social activity organized or endorsed by CONFEPASO.

As the highest authority in all its exhibitions or social activities, CONFEPASO has the legal and moral obligation to all breeders, exhibitors, riders, grooms, stablemen, and enthusiasts of the Paso Fino horse worldwide, to ensure that its regulations and statutes are fully complied with. Therefore, it also has to ensure that in all its exhibitions and/or social activities, respect and safety are provided to judges, technical and non-technical staff.

Article 2.- Causes for Disciplinary Sanctions

The Disciplinary Committee of CONFEPASO can sanction any person or entity within the scope of its authority for the following reasons:

- A.** For carrying out acts aimed at harming the normal development of the exhibition or any social activity organized by CONFEPASO and its affiliates. For verbally or physically offending, directly or indirectly, any authority of the exhibition and/or social activity, during or after it, within or outside the arena, as a result of any decision, argumentation, or interpretation expressed by the respective official or any of their colleagues..

For failing to comply with any of the obligations imposed by these regulations.

For engaging in acts contrary to those established in these regulations and to the norms of morality and good manners.

Article 3.- Compliance with sanctions.

All sanctions imposed by the Disciplinary Committee must be strictly adhered to in different countries and in all Federations and/or Associations that are members of CONFEPASO. Failure to comply with the above by Federations and/or Associations may lead to their separation from CONFEPASO. No Federation and/or Association representing different countries before CONFEPASO can lift or modify any sanction imposed by CONFEPASO and its affiliates in any way, whether in international or national events. Such matters fall under the complete competence and jurisdiction of CONFEPASO and its affiliates.

Article 4.- Immediate sanctions.

CONFEPASO and its affiliates, through its Board of Directors and/or Disciplinary Committee, may summarily sanction and request the immediate removal from the premises of the coliseum where an exhibition and/or social activity or meeting is taking place, any person, legal entity, or horse that clearly and publicly violates any of the sections of Article 2 of this Chapter, to safeguard the safety and better development of said activity. This summary sanction will be imposed without

the need to give a hearing to the person or legal entity, as it is understood that this summary sanction is taken in a state of emergency.

Article 5.- Proceedings. Refer to the CONFEPASO Disciplinary Code.

ANNEXES

GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE HORSE – ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

REQUIRED STUDY MATERIAL FOR WRITTEN EXAM

Any rider, besides of knowing how to ride, must have some basic knowledge about the horse. In this section, we present various aspects of the horse, which will be taken into account in the written test the competitors must pass, from the Junior category upward



1. DESCRIPTION OF THE HORSE

Scientific name: Equus Caballus

Family: Equidae. **Order:** Peridactilos.

Class: Mammal.

Type: Vertebrates.

Herbivore animal of excellent memory, very good hearing and very acute sense of smell. Its voice, the whinny, expresses joy, anger, desire, fear and pain. Its body is compromised of the skeleton, joints, and muscles; and is divided in head, neck, trunk, and extremities.

HEAD

It should be proportioned with the body, preferably small.

NECK

It consists of seven (7) cervical vertebrae located between the head and the trunk. It acts as a balancer, since its volume, form and direction directly affects the balance of the horse.

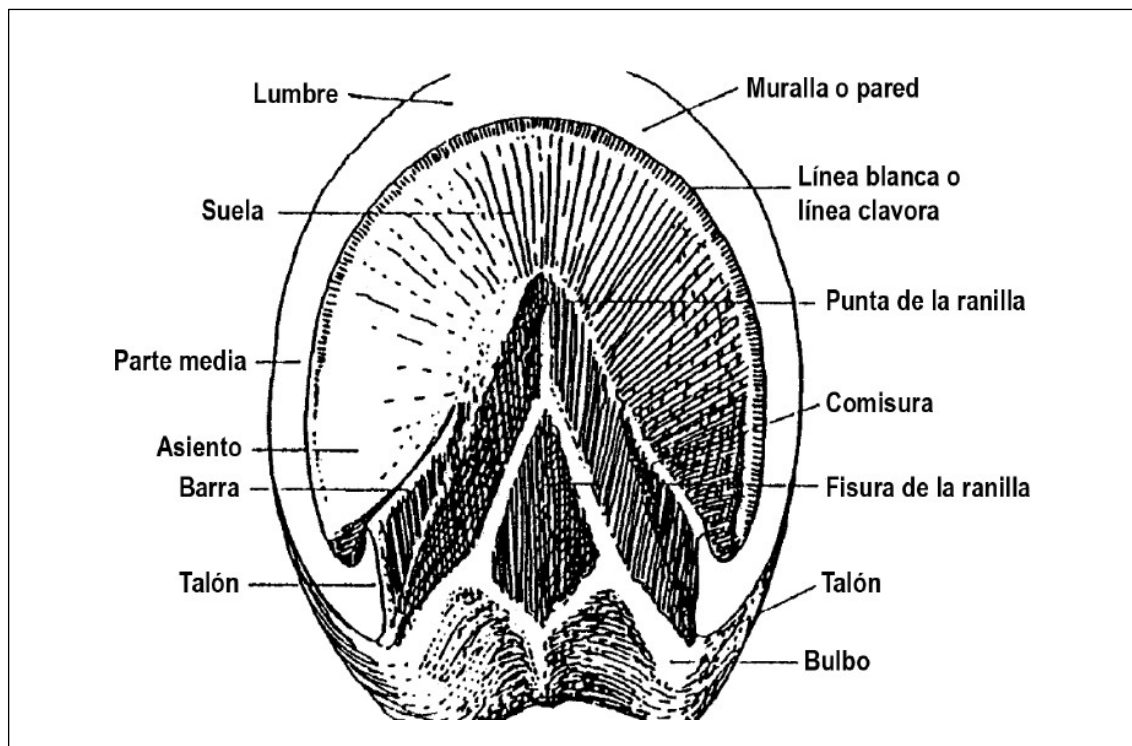
TRUNK

Its anatomical basis is formed by eighteen (18) dorsal vertebrae, six (6) lumbar vertebrae, and twenty-one (21) coccygeal vertebrae approximately, eighteen (18) pairs of ribs, and the sternum with its respective muscles and organs.

EXTREMITIES

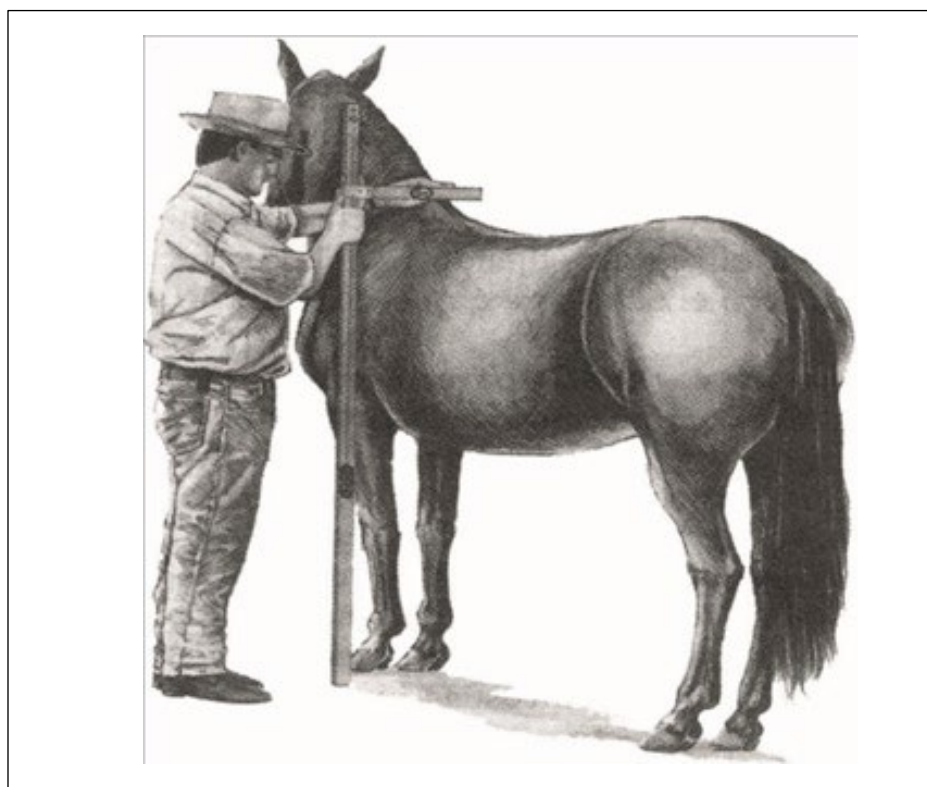
They are the fundamental organs of locomotion. They are formed by the forelimb (both hands) and hind limbs (two legs).

PARTS OF THE HOOF



HEIGHT

It is the measurement (height) taken from the ground to the withers, which is the highest part of the backbone of the horse. The height is measured with a device called *measuring stick*, composed of a ruler attached to another at a right angle, which slips over the first. To determine the height of the horse, by means of the measuring stick, this must be still and on a flat level surface. (see drawing).



MINIMUM HEIGHTS

The following minimum height requirements are established for participation in exhibitions organized under the CONFEPASO regulations, with the exception of the World Championships for Youth Riders, Events for Horses Ridden by their Owners and/or Non-Professional Riders:

A. TROTE AND GALOPE AND TROCHA AND GALOPE

STALLIONS

Age in Months	Height (meters)	Height (feet)	Height (inches)
From 18 to 24	1.31	4.29	51.574



From 25 to 30	1.34	4.39	52.755
From 31 to 36	1.35	4.42	53.149
From 37 to 48	1.37	4.49	53.937
From 49 to 60	1.38	4.52	54.330
Over 60	1.40	4.59	55.118

MARES

Age in Months	Height (meters)	Height (feet)	Height (inches)
From 18 to 24	1.30	4.26	51.181
From 25 to 30	1.32	4.33	51.968
From 31 to 36	1.34	4.9	52.755
From 37 to 48	1.36	4.46	53.543
From 49 to 60	1.37	4.49	53.937
Over 60	1.38	4.52	54.33

TROCHA PURA COLOMBIANA AND PASO FINO**STALLIONS**

Age in Months	Height (meters)	Height (feet)	Height (inches)
From 18 to 24	1.29	4.23	50.787
From 25 to 30	1.32	4.33	51.968
From 31 to 36	1.34	4.39	52.755
From 37 to 48	1.36	4.46	53.543
From 49 to 60	1.37	4.49	53.937
Over 60	1.38	4.52	54.33

MARES

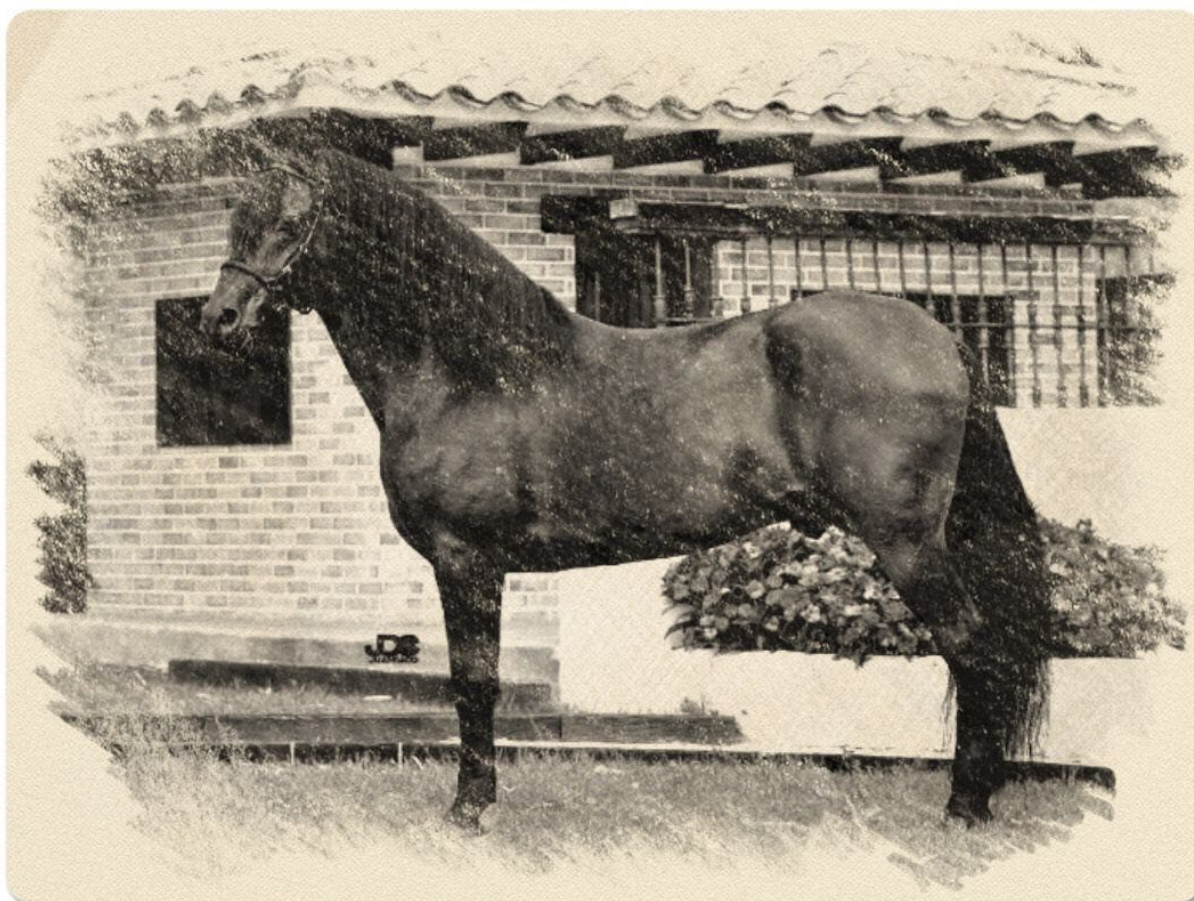
Age in Months	Height (meters)	Height (feet)	Height (inches)
From 18 to 24	1.28	4.19	50.393
From 25 to 30	1.31	4.29	51.574
From 31 to 36	1.32	4.33	51.968



From 37 to 48	1.33	4.36	52.362
From 49 to 60	1.34	4.39	52.755
Over 60	1.36	4.46	53.543

PHENOTYPE

It is the set of hereditary characteristics common to a particular species. In the case of the horse, it is composed of: head, neck, chest, abdomen, hindquarters, tail, limbs, height, and color. The weight, dimensions, and volume of the different parts of the body should maintain a close relationship to provide harmony and beauty to the whole and regularity to its functions in order to achieve the ideal phenotype.



2. AGE OF HORSES

Equine chronometry is the study of the age of horses. (Chronos: time. Metron: measure). To determine the age of a horse, we rely on the characteristics exhibited by certain parts of the body,

mainly the teeth, allowing us to ascertain the time elapsed from its birth to the moment of examination

Why is it so important to know the exact age of our horse?

- To establish comparative parameters of the relation between size and age during the different stages of development of the horse.
- To administer appropriate work corresponding to the age of each horse.
- To measure its progress and performance according to age.
- To correctly manage the aspects related to hygiene and health, as these vary according to age.
- To handle the reproduction aspect.

Teeth are the only organs whose evolution and anatomical changes provide almost exact information about the age of horses, determined by the wear they undergo over the years.

Prior to starting the study of the changes occurring in the teeth through which we can know the age of a horse, we need to know how many teeth a horse has and how they are distributed in the jaw:

- Each jaw of the horse has six (6) incisors, two (2) canines, six (6) deciduous molars, and six (6) permanent molars, making a total of 40 teeth
- Mares, lacking canines or tusks, have only 36 teeth, with exception
- Based on their arrangement, the incisors have different names: the incisors in front of each jaw are called first, pincers, or centrals; those that follow are called second or intermediates, and the ones at the ends are called third or corners.

Before describing the formulas to determine the age of the horse, we will define a series of data that will be of utmost importance for our study.

Flat surface: It is the chewing surface that comes into contact with one or more teeth of the opposing jaw.

Friction: The crown of the tooth on the flat surface has a conical cavity called a "tintero," which is delimited by an anterior and a posterior edge. The wear of these edges, resulting from the friction exerted while eating, is what we call friction.

Pairing: The moment when each tooth makes contact with the tooth of the opposing jaw



Deciduous Teeth: We will refer to "descarne" as the swelling that occurs in the gum under each deciduous tooth at the moment when the permanent tooth, which will replace it, begins to exert pressure to displace it. The incisors of the first dentition are called deciduous teeth, and those of the second dentition are referred to as permanent. To differentiate them, it is enough to note that deciduous teeth have small grooves on their anterior face and appear separated from the root by a depression called the neck of the tooth, while permanent teeth do not have these characteristics. When a foal is born, it does not have any teeth, and typically, the first four teeth emerge between six (6) and twelve (12) days, although their appearance may be delayed until thirty (30) days.

- Between 30 and 40 days: the second incisors appear.
- Between the 3rd and 10th months: the last incisors appear.
- At 10 months: the milk pinchers are rasped.
- At 12 months: the second incisors are rasped.
- At 18 months: the last incisors are rasped, and the first permanent molars appear.
- At 24 months: the second permanent molars erupt.
- At 27 months: the rasp of the milk pinchers occurs.
- At 30 months: the shedding of the milk pinchers begins
- At 36 months: the milk pinchers are leveled.
- At 40 months: the second incisors are rasped.
- At 42 months: the second incisors are shed.
- At 48 months: the second incisors are leveled.
- At 52 months: the last incisors are rasped, and in males, the canines start to point.
- At 54 months: the last incisors are shed.
- At 60 months: the last incisors are leveled.

NOTE: Up until this moment the horse is considered a colt or filly

- At 72 months: the milk pinchers are rasped.

- At 7 years: the second incisors are rasped, and in the upper last incisors, a point called "Cola de Alondra" appears.
- At 8 years: the wear of the last incisors begins.
- At 9 years: the upper milk pinchers are rasped.
- At 10 years: the upper second incisors are rasped.
- At 11 years: the upper last incisors are rasped.

It is of utmost importance to highlight that the shape of the flat surface of the tooth is elliptical until 4 years, round until 9 years, triangular as it approaches 13 years, and biangular from 18 years onwards. In a young horse, the closed jaw forms a semicircle; as it ages, this semicircle turns into an angle that becomes sharper over the years as the individual gets older.

Appearance of the old horse:

When a horse is old, its head looks sad and lowered, the tissues lose their elasticity, prominent bones become more pronounced, the sockets above the eyes become deep, the lips become wrinkled, and even the color of the skin changes.

Defects in the teeth:

The rules for determining the age of the horses have exceptions: the teeth table wears out more quickly in some specimens according to the weather and the food. A horse can have an under bite or overbite.

- A. Underbite:** Protrusion of the lower jaw teeth. Allowed to compete in Youth Rider Competitions.
- B. Overbite:** When the incisors of the upper jaw surpass those of the lower jaw. Allowed to compete in Youth Rider Competitions.

3. THE PASO HORSE DESCRIPTION

The horses that came to the New World in the 15th century are basically the prototype of the Paso Horse; although they distinguish and characterize themselves by the way they walk, its morphology is the same. The morphology or phenotype of the Paso Horse is characterized by the symmetry of its parts. It is slender, harmonious and well proportioned.

Head: It must be proportional to the size of the body; a broad forehead, strong and separate jaws. The eyes should be large, dark, spaced apart, expressive, and attentive, without showing white areas on their edges. The profile should be straight, the ears small, narrow, well-set, alert, wide at



their base, and pointed at their ends. The lips should be firm, of the same length, with large and dilatable nostrils..

Neck: It must be of medium size, muscular but flexible, arched at its upper part, and straight at its lower part, full and well-joined at its two ends, and robust. The mane should be abundant, whether it is straight or curly, with fine and silky hair.

Body: In its anterior third, it must have the withers high, long, and muscular. It should be at the same height from the ground as the croup. The chest should be muscular, long, deep, and wide, with moderately long, wide, muscular, and harmonious shoulders. In its middle third, the back should be short, solid, wide, and straight, with the top line proportionally shorter than the bottom line. In its upper third, the croup should be straight, strong, and wide. The buttock full, round, and muscular, slightly inclined from the horizontal line, with strong hocks. The tail should be in a moderately high position, bushy, long, with fine and abundant hair, horizontally set, forming a kind of arc when the animal is in motion

Extremities: The legs should be long, moderately muscular, with perfect alignment. The knees should be wide, straight, with free action, covered by fine skin and free of any injury. The hocks should be straight, although a small union or closeness between them is accepted. The cannons should be moderately short, slender, clean, with strong and separated tendons. The fetlocks should be rounded, wide, and perfectly directed. The pastern should have a backward slope of approximately 45 degrees, and the hooves should be proportional to the body, smooth, and solid.

Proportions: The Paso Horse breeds are characterized by their proportions. The height from the withers to the ground must be equal to the height from the highest part of the croup to the ground. The distance from the hock to the bottom of the body (trunk) must be equal to the distance between the bottom of the body (trunk) and the withers. The distance from the shoulder point (chest) to the withers must be equal to the distance from the withers to the hip point and the farthest point of the buttock.

Coat: All colors of coat are allowed except for those classified as disqualifying such as:

- Marks or spots on the body, other than the head: Marks or spots on the body in a location other than the head, corresponding to white coat on pink skin, prevent the participation of the horse in the competition.
- Non-continuos pintos: When there are white spots on the forelegs or hind legs, being that they do not cross the perimeter line of the

transverse plane of the arm or the hock joint, the horse may not compete. It is understood that the white should start at the coronet of the hoof.

4. HORSES WITH IRREGULARITIES OR DEFECTS WHICH ARE ALLOWED FOR YOUTH COMPETITIONS:

- **Horses with high socks:** When in a horse with a high sock, the white of the affected limb exceeds the perimeter line of the transverse plane of the arm or the hock joint, for purposes of youth riding, it can compete. This can be verified by the crease produced when flexing the joint.
- **Facial markings:** When the facial marking touches the free edge of either eyelid, the horse may compete for Equitation purposes. When the white facial marking touches or extends beyond the edge of both nostrils to any extent, and the horse has white markings on both lips, it may compete for riding purposes.
- **Cryptorchid or stallions with testicular issues:** A Cryptorchid is one who upon turning 33 months of age, one or two testicles have not descended. In this case, inverted testicles, hypertrophic testicles, atrophic, hypoplasia or evidence of fibrosis is acceptable.
- Horses with silver eyes. Where a white ring is present around the iris
- Fillies or mares with only one teat
- Colts or geldings.
- Not meeting the minimum height requirement
- Horses with one or two missing permanent teeth

5. VARIOUS GAITS OF THE PASO HORSE:

PASO FINO:

The gait of the Paso Fino breed consists of movement in a sequence of footfalls, which initiates with one of the hind legs and completes the cycle of an evenly spaced four (4) beat gait, in a successive and alternating manner in the following sequence: left hind, front left, right hind, right front and so on. By completing this sequence, the interval between each lateral and diagonal beat should be even, which is the characteristic of the Paso Fino gait and differentiates it from other gaits. Musically to the ear it translates by rapid movements and equally spaced one-two - three-four (taca, taca, taca, taca). The horse, in its collected, rhythmic, and cadenced form, executes its gait with maximum smoothness and elasticity, placing each leg on the ground in an accelerated manner, separated in a equally spaced rhythm and cadence, with equal pulsation and tempo. It keeps its back and hindquarters with the least possible lateral and vertical movement, in a constant line that is not interrupted by rises and falls, projecting great comfort to the rider. Both horse and rider reflect a unified front directed by the reins and the bit. Characterized by its phenotype for having a minimum height for stallions above 60 months of one meter and thirty-eight centimeters (1.38 m) and for mares above 60 months one meter and thirty-six centimeters (1.36 m).



PURE COLOMBIAN TROCHA:

The Trocha is a gait of rapid cadence, executed by diagonal movement of the bipeds, in a four beat gait, in which the horse alternates between opposite front and hind legs, right front left hind, left front right hind. In this gait the hind legs have a slight delay compared to the front legs, which causes the sound of the Trocha to be expressed as follows: tras, tras, tras, tras.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GAIT

In its four (4) beat movement, there should be fluidity, precision, and naturalness in its execution, medium elevation, high frequency in its footfall, energy and agility in its movements, smoothness and elasticity in its back end and compensation in its front end, which together created a harmonious vision in its entirety while giving a smooth ride.

PHENOTYPE DESCRIPTION

Characterized by its phenotype for having a minimum height for stallions above 60 months of one meter and thirty-eight centimeters (1.38 m) and for mares above 60 months one meter and thirty-six centimeters (1.36 m). Proportionate head, with a straight profile, lean face, medium length neck which is muscular and strong, with a good thorax, strong back, wide musculature, deep and wide chest, and a wide strong and ample stomach area.

COLOMBIAN GALOPE:

It is a diagonal advancing movement implemented in three stages as follows: a first beat characterized by the impulse of a hind leg, a second beat characterized by footfall of the opposite hind leg that started the momentum and diagonal fore leg, and a third beat marked by the footfall of a foreleg contrary to the hind limb which initiated the momentum. The sound expression of canter tac-tac-tac, tac-tac-tac, tac-tac-tac

COLOMBIAN TROTE :

Medium cadence two-beat gait with exact, alternating diagonal movement of the right front with the hind left, right hind and left front in a successive manner. The gait had a characteristic, energetic and firm sound which sounds like tas, tas, tas, with medium high elevation of its legs in the two beats, executed with elasticity and compensation of its legs, quiet hindquarters, smoothness and elegance.

The trote is always accompanied by its collected galope (canter), characterized by its three beat diagonal gait implemented in three stages as follows: a first beat characterized by the impulse of a hind leg, a second beat characterized by footfall of the opposite hind leg that started the momentum and diagonal fore leg, and a third beat marked by the footfall of a foreleg contrary to the hind leg which initiated the momentum. In its successive movement, it sounds like tac-tac-tac, tac-tac-tac, tac-tac-tac. In the galope, ideally the horse will push off with its hind legs in a collected manner.

Characterized by its phenotype for having a larger size with a minimum height for stallions above 60 months of one meter and forty centimeters (1.40 m) and for mares above 60 months one meter and thirty-eight centimeters (1.38 m). They are imposing horses with lean faces and lively eyes, small and attentive ears, well-formed necks, muscular and strong necks and back, wide and round hindquarters, broad chest and well-formed limbs.

6. DEFINITIONS RELATING TO THE MOVEMENTS OF THE PASO HORSES

- **Air or Gait:** Each of the horse's gaits.
- **Dual Gait:** Consists of two gaits (Trote and Galope and Trocha and Galope).
- **Simple Gait:** Consists of a single gait (Paso Fino and Trocha).
- **Harmony:** Nice combination of sounds and movements, which are both, pleasing to the ear and to the sight
- **Beat:** Generic name attributed to the beat of a hoof when it settles on the ground, while being in motions any of the extremities..
- **Biped:** Set of two limbs related by their location relative to a longitudinal imaginary axis that divides the equine in two lateral sectors. It differs from the trains as the bipeds are always formed by one forelimb and one hind limb.
- **Diagonal Biped:** One that is constituted by one forelimb and one hind limb belonging to different sectors demarcated by the longitudinal axis (hind limb and contrary forelimb).).
- **Cadence:** Frequency of rhythm, represented in number of beats per unit of time.
- **Lateral:** These are the two extremities that form the bipedal, located on the same side area defined by the said longitudinal axis
- **Member:** Term, which denotes any extremity of the horse, each of the forelimbs or hind limbs of a horse.
- **Rhythm:** Consecutive, regular and harmonious sounds produced by the limbs of the horse in motion. Proportion maintained between the time of one movement and that of another different..
- **Time:** Every step or basic sequence that can be achieved by observing a limb of the horse in motion. We can establish four basic times in the movement of any limb:
 - **Impulse:** This is a moment when the limb executes the action to propel and start the march
 - **Elevation:** As the name suggests, it refers to the take-off movement of the hoof from the ground to the moment the limb reaches its highest point of execution.
 - **Displacement:** Is the movement of the limb in the horizontal plane.
 - **Support:** The contact the hoof makes with the ground once more
 - **Limbs:** Set of two beats that are classified by their location on the back of the horse, in relation to an imaginary axis transverse to it.
 - **Forelimbs:** Set of two members located in relation to the transverse axis of the horse's back as front (forehand and forehand)
 - **Tren posterior:** Set of members that, in relation to the transverse axis of the horse's back, are located in the posterior sector of the area crossed by it (hind leg and hind leg)



7. PRESENTATION

Reins and Headgear

The headstall must be comfortable, not too tight or too loose. The headstall can be made of cotton, suede, leather or synthetic leather; only one color or a combination of colors such as black, brown or undyed leather; one (1) additional color is accepted as long as this does not change the aesthetic or appearance of the before mentioned colors. See photos in appendix. The use of any metal elements in the headstall, even if these are covered or lined, is not permitted.

The rein must be white, black, or brown in color, without any adornment or difference that marks the correct area where it should be held. The use of carabiners or clips is prohibited.

Saddle:

The saddle to be used should be the English version, or the Colombian Criollo version, made of leather or synthetic leather, either black or brown or a combination thereof. The use of training saddles such as 'tereques' are not permitted. See figure 3 of the appendix. The stirrup leathers shall be a maximum of five centimeters (5 cm) or 2 inches (2') wide. The stirrups may be metal, or leather covered. The stirrups should be symmetrical in all its parts, including the base, it cannot have any alterations that effect the weight or the placement of the feet in the stirrup. In the Mini categories safety stirrups are allowed to be used. The stirrup leathers should go on the outside of the saddle flap. The cinch should be a maximum of ten centimeters (10 cm.) or four inches (4 inches) in width, and can be leather, cotton or neoprene.

The saddle cannot contain elements or different materials on the flaps which limit free movement of the competitor's legs or provide support to the legs in the saddle.

The use of a saddle pad is optional, and in case of usage it can be cotton, felt, leather or neoprene. On the saddle pads there cannot be any logos or other features which identify a stable, breeder or other business. Only saddle pads of a single color can be used such as white, black, brown and can have the flag of the country which the rider represents on it. The use of a tail crupper is optional, and when used should only be one strap.

The use of a breast collar is optional, and when used should be smooth, black or brown in color, made of leather whose measurement does not exceed two inches (2") in width. It should be in a V-shape, with a metal ring at the heart, two straps connected to the saddle, one strap connected to the cinch, all straps ending in leather.

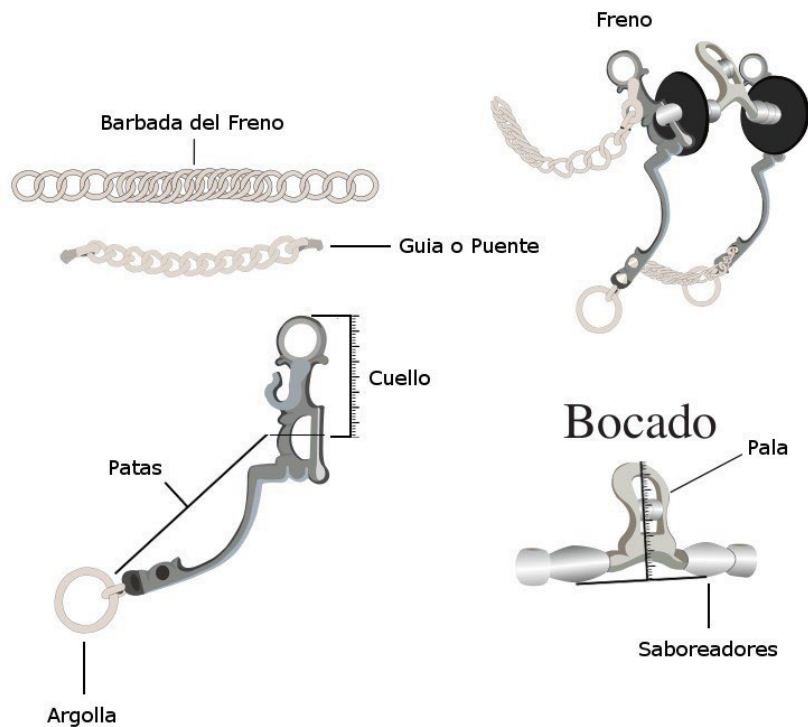
Bits, snaffles, curb chains and/or use of rings

The bits must be regulated with the following specifications: a six (6") inch bit shank, a three (3") inch bit port, in horses under 60 months, the port must not exceed two (2) inches or five (5) cm.

This is for the safety of the rider and horse and to prevent harm to the horse's health. The bit shanks must not exceed fifteen centimeters (15 cm) or six inches (6 inches), measured from the base of the reins. The reins can be made of leather, nylon, or cotton, round or flat, and in white, black, or brown color.

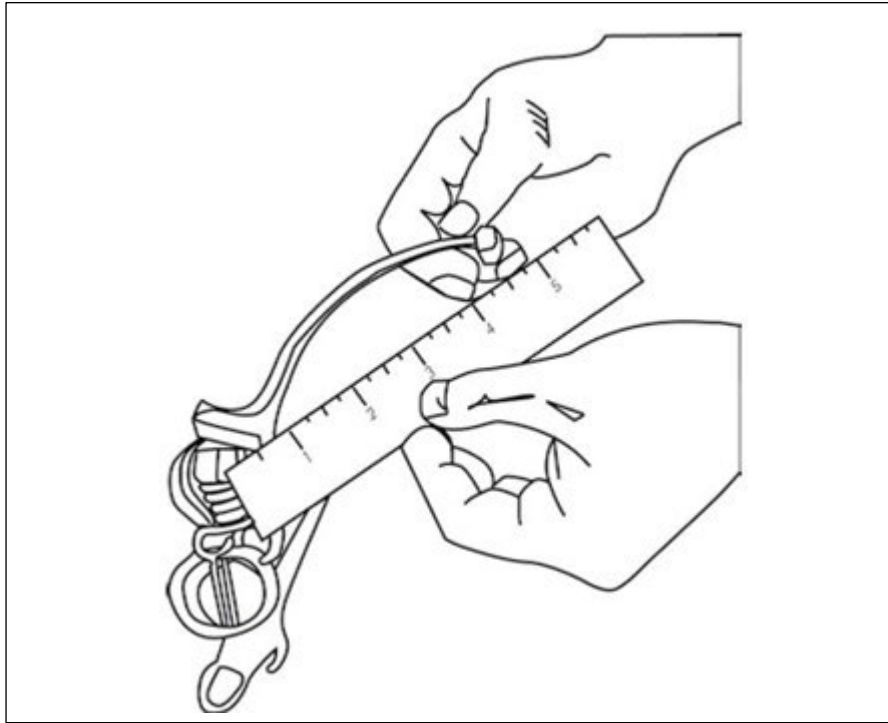
The use of bits with inverted shanks (shanks oriented in the direction opposite to the horse's body) is prohibited.

The bits may have ports and must have shanks with the specifications mentioned above. Similarly, the bits must be cylindrical, mobile, smooth, with links that are not at the level of the seats, and without any sharp or cutting effects.



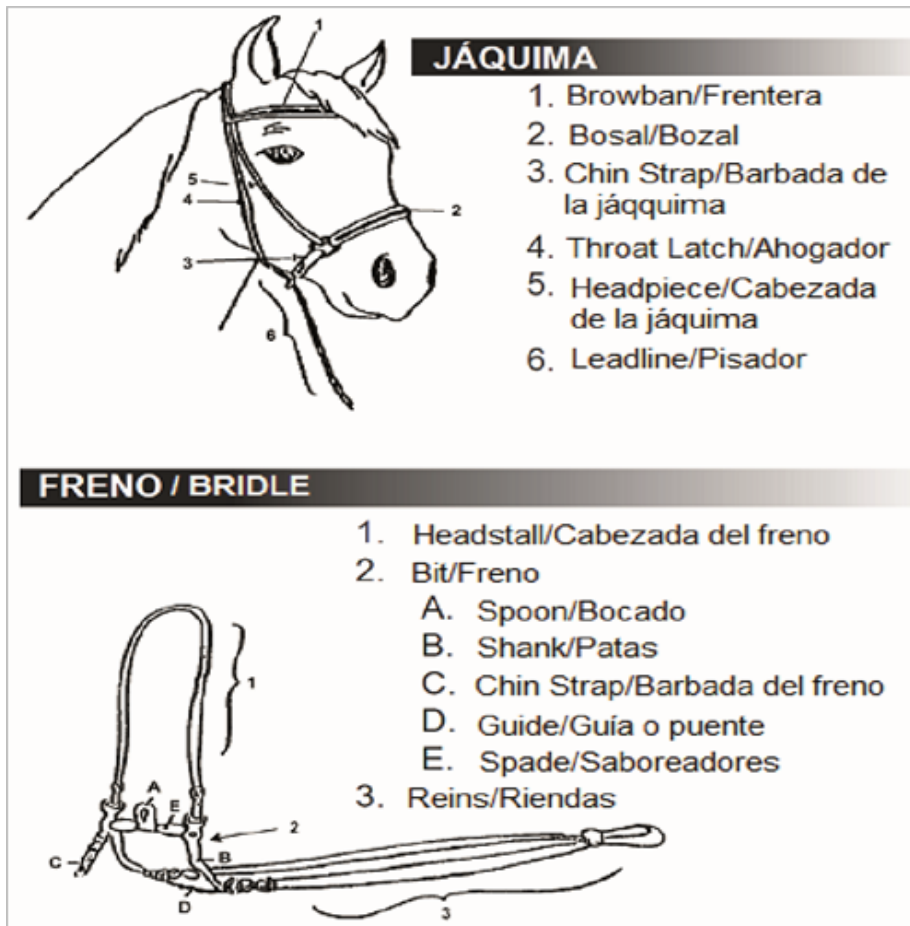


Correct way to measure the bits



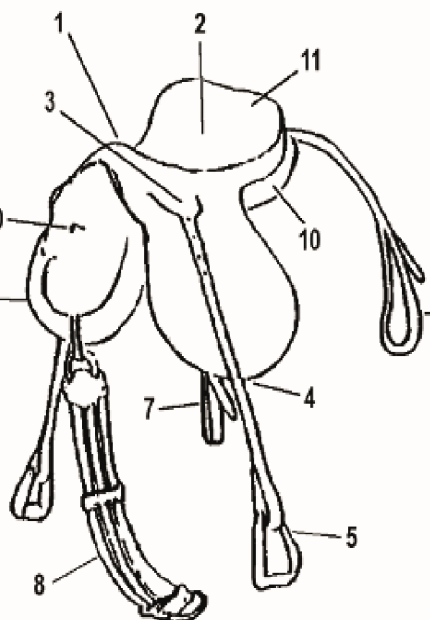


8. NAME OF THE TACK



MONTURA / SADDLE

1. Pommel / Cruz o Borrén delantero
2. Seat / Asiento
3. Skirt / Aletín
4. Stirrup Leather / Arción o Acción
5. Stirrup / Estribo
6. Crupper / Gurupera, grupera o baticola
7. Cinch Strap / Correa apretadora
8. Cinch / Cincha
9. Flap / Aleta, aletón o faldón
10. Pad / Bastos
11. Cantle / Borrén o borde trasero



Estribos de Seguridad





CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION (Original Signed)

The undersigned certify that the content of this Equitation Rulebook faithfully reflects the decisions, agreements, and interpretations made by the Extraordinary Assembly of delegates of CONFEPASO in the city of Bucaramanga, 26th of February 2026. For the record, we affix our signatures at the bottom of this certification:

In case of conflict between the Spanish and English version of this Rulebook, the Spanish version of the Rulebook will prevail.

Juan Manuel Muñoz
President

Jerón Muñoz Lasalle
Vicepresident

Arnaldo Liscano
Secretary

CONFEPASO