

CONFEPASO

UNIFIED JUDGING SYSTEM



CONFEPASO

2023



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GENERAL ASPECTS OF CONFEPASO

The CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION which represents the Equine Federations and/or Associations of the member countries was founded to regulate, govern, coordinate, and promote all technical activities related to the breeding, exhibition, promotion, development and advancement of all equine related activities.

The purpose of CONFEPASO is the promotion, improvement, development and strengthening of all activities related to the international promotion of Paso Horses in different modalities or gaits that characterize them, being the Paso Fino, the Colombian Trocha, the Colombian Trote and Galope, and the Colombian Trocha and Galope. All horses will have the distinction of being represented by the FOUNDATION, if and when registered in a member country.

The FOUNDATION will authorize, supervise and monitor the implementation of the world equine events, competitions and exhibitions in each of the member countries, and the participation of delegations from each of the member countries in international events. It will assign the venue of the World Cup Championship, the World Youth Equitation Championships, and the World Equine Congress

It will govern and regulate these events, by means of adopting and issuing rules which contain the disciplinary norms and technical standards which must be adhered to by the members countries, and will serve as the advisory body of each member country, as well as its judicial authority in all matters related to the Paso Horse. It is forbidden to make any amendments to this Rulebook until the first 60 days of the current year of the World Championship.

The Board of Directors is the organism that along with the President of the FOUNDATION, implements policies outlined in the Assemblies and all else required for the daily running of the Foundation. It will be composed of Members of the Board as elected by the Delegates of the CONFEPASO FOUNDATION, plus the former President of the FOUNDATION. The representatives that will act in the General Assemblies are President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and the Delegates of the Member Countries.

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CHAPTER

**WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
AND ORGANIZATION.**



CONFEPASO



CHAPTER I

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS AND ORGANIZATION

Article 1. World Championships

Those championships organized by CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION every two years that meet the following requirements:

1. That the organizers are Federations or Associations affiliated to CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION.
2. That they are organized under the rules, regulations and provisions established by CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION for this purpose.
3. That they are held in a country where there is a Federation or Association affiliated to CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION.
4. That the participating horses have a registration issued by a Federation or Association affiliated to CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION and are entered into the different gaits and categories specified in this Rulebook.
5. That the organizers record video footage with seven cameras in the World Championships and other related activities, of which two copies must be submitted to CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION for its historical archive.
6. The live transmission of the World Championship will be done through the CONFEPASO YouTube channel.
7. The country where the current World Championship will be held is guaranteed by CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION through a rotation system as described in the following paragraph, likewise by decision in the Assembly, it will be able to organize and International Show in the year where there is no World Championship.
8. The following rotation is established in the Member Countries with the capacity to host World Championships (maintaining the current order as of the date of this amendment as: the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Puerto Rico, the United States). The established rotation may only be altered in the event of the host country suffering a weather event or other act which renders it impossible to continue hosting such event, if the host country resigns its turn, or if a member country

obtains the capacity to host a World Championship and is added to the rotation after the United States, as decided by majority vote of the countries which have hosted World Championships as of that date. In the event that it had to give up its turn, the Member Country will be given the next turn, and the order of the rotation system will continue. In the event that the Member Country resigned its turn, it will not be granted the following turn, but will have to wait for the next turn as per the rotation schedule.

9. The member country that will host the next World Championship will decide internally and present for approval at the Assembly by majority vote, the city where the World Championship will be held and which meets the requirements as indicated in the following paragraphs.
10. The city chosen by the Member Country to host the World Championship must meet the following requirements: Covered arena with sufficient emergency exits, emergency services available at all times during the Championships, and private and/or government security services.
11. The selected place for the World Championship must have a capacity to hold a minimum of five thousand (5,000) people, ample parking facilities, air-conditioned if in a warm climate, space for trailers, trucks, and portable stalls in the case permanent stalls are not available or insufficient. In addition, it must have facilities to be able to accommodate VIP tables, secure general entry stands, adequate restroom facilities, neighboring hotels, availability of various means of transportation, an international airport, and environmental protocols comparable to the majority of the Member Countries, as well as a quarantine facility.
12. It must have a group of veterinarians available for 24 hours a day from the first day of arrival of the horses until the last event on the last day.
13. The fee to be paid to CONFEPASO by the hosting Member Country will be \$100,000 up until December 31, 2023; after this date, it will be \$125,000. Payment must be made no less than 30 days before the start of the World Championship.
14. The organizer of the World Championship will grant three (3) VIP tables to CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION free of charge.
15. In all National and International events in all member countries, CONFEPASO will have the right to a stand and advertisement, free of charge, for the purpose of promoting the World Championship through the Organizer of the World



Championship.

Paragraph 1: Types of Shows for Affiliates

The following types of shows are established for Paso Horse Competitions:

1. National and International Shows. For these competitions, the final results should be published for the general public and drug tests should be carried out as outlined in this Rulebook.
2. Grade “A” Shows, the requirements for these are the same as for the National and International Shows.
3. Grade “B” Shows, these can be judged by only one Judge
4. Festivals, these will adhere to rules set forth by the Association or the member country.
5. Amateur Competitions.
6. Owner Competitions.

A. Any horse born after January 1st 2017 that register to participate in any competitions recognized by CONFEPASO may only have one mark or brand on their skin.

B. False information on the registration form. No horse will be allowed to compete whose owners or representatives have intentionally and deliberately presented false information on the registration form. The Association or Federation of the country the horse represents will impose a sanction on those who willfully entered false information as indicated in the Chapter on Sanctions in this Rulebook and/or the Statutes of CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION.

Article 2. Requirements for Participation

A. The laws, norms, and health requirements which are to be used for entry of participating foreign horses in the host country are those which are valid in the host country.

B. All horses must be in optimal health. The optimal state of health is the one that allows the horse to perform the functions for which it was trained.

C. To compete, the horse must have a Genealogical Registration, issued by a Federation or Association, member of CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, which corresponds to the gait in which the horse will participate. The age of the horse will be that which appears in the Genealogical Registration of the horse, issued by the Association



or Federation, member of CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION. For competition purposes, the age of the horse will be the age on the date of the competition. The horses will be registered in the categories based on their age, gait, and sex. The registration of horses in categories that do not respond to their age, gait, or sex is prohibited.

D. The owner must present the original health certificate and the registration of the horse to be registered, in accordance with the host country requirements.

E. To participate in a competition, each owner and/or legal representative must present the signed registration form, with all relevant information about the horse, and inform CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, its Show Directors, and/or Technical Directors, Judges, Members and Agents, other Owners, Employees and Participants of the competition of any damage or claim which can be caused by a horse during the event.

F. The entry fee is determined by the organizers of the World Championship and there is no refund, regardless of the circumstances which impede the horse to participate.

G. It is the obligation and responsibility of the owners to understand and accept this Rulebook. The representative who completes the registration will sign the form, indicating that they know and accept the current Rulebook and should notify any under his charge, such as riders, exhibitors, helpers, grooms etc. that failure to abide by the rules and requirements of this Rulebook is not exempted by ignorance of the content of the Rulebook.

H. It is required to complete the following on the registration form:

1. Name of the horse.
2. Age, sex, and color.
3. Gait.
4. Categories/ Class to participate in.
5. Sire and dam.
6. Type and Registration Number, Association and Country, Microchip Number, DNA, and country represented.
7. Name of the breeder and owner.
8. Barn name and address.
9. Address and telephone number of the owner and/or representative.
10. Signature of the representative who filled out the registration, which confirms the knowledge and acceptance of this Rulebook by CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL.



Paragraph 1. The owners, by filling out and signing the registration forms, authorize the carrying out of the doping tests in the competitions or shows that are required as per the Rulebook. The allegation of ignorance of this Rulebook does not exempt anyone from their faithful compliance under penalty of the sanctions established in this Rulebook and the Statutes of CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION.

I. Any horse born after January 1st 2017 that register to participate in any competitions recognized by CONFEPASO may only have one mark or brand on their skin.

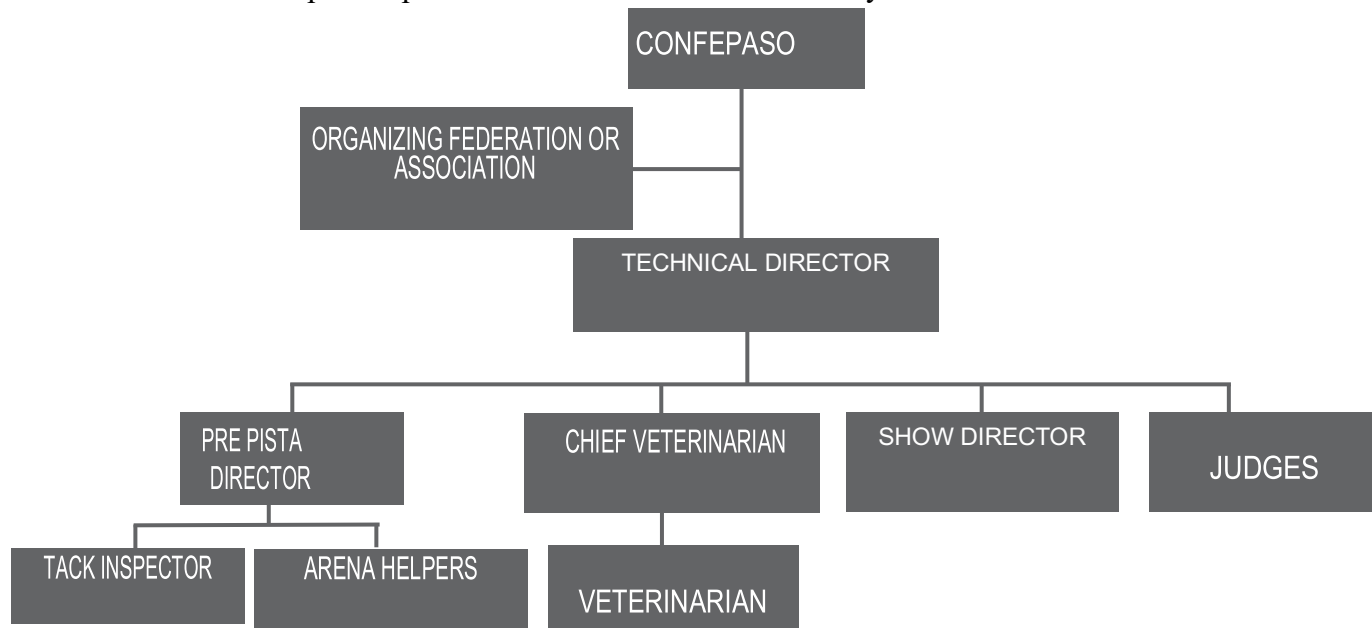
J. For purpose of registering a horse in a competition and/or social activity organized by CONFEPASO and/or a Member Country, only the results of the DNA test issued by the Veterinary Genetics Laboratory of the Davis University in California, USA will be accepted. The same norm is imperative for the registration procedure of equines between the Federations and Associations that are CONFEPASO Members.

K. Horses that will participate in a competition and/or social activity organized by CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION must have the endorsement of the Federation or Association of the CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL member country. Likewise, the affiliated Federations or Associations will ensure that said horses comply with the regulatory and health requirements that CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION and its members countries require for their export and participation in events organized in accordance with this Rulebook.

L. False information on the registration form. No horse will be allowed to compete whose owners or representatives have intentionally and deliberately presented false information on the registration form. The Association or Federation of the country the horse represents will impose a sanction on those who willfully entered false information as indicated in the Chapter on Sanctions in this Rulebook and/or the Statutes of CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION.

Article 3. Organizational Chart of the World Championships.

All World Championships shall have a hierarchy as described below.



A. Technical Director:

The main authority of the World Championship who is responsible for the application of the Rulebook, who should in the case of any conflict, identify the area or other authority responsible for solving the conflict in a fair and just form, adhering to the present Rulebook and the Statutes of CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION.

His responsibility starts the moment the registration forms are determined to be correct and end when the Final Results, signed by the Judges and himself, are turned in to the Federation and/or Association and in the case of a World Championship, turned in to CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL and the archive of the Association responsible for the organization of the World Championship.

Other Responsibilities of the Technical Director:

a) MONITOR the accuracy and veracity of each and every one of the data on the registration forms so that they comply with the rules established in this Rulebook, referring to the following information of the horse being the name, age, color, gait, sire, dam, owner, registration number and type, microchip number, breeder, barn, and country; as well as identification. Next, review the conformation of the broodmare group, and broodmare group with offspring; that those candidates for Best Sire meet the established requirements and are judged appropriately; as well as the Best Descendant of a Mare, and monitor the assignment of points for Best Exhibitor



and Best Breeder, both general and partial and in general that all arena material complies with the Rulebook standards.

- b)** Report in writing to CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION about irregularities committed or unregulated technical actions incurred by a competition official, no matter their rank.
- c)** To impede the participation of those horses when the following occur:
 - 1.** Those that, after having participated in one gait, try to compete in another gait, or when disqualified for not meeting the required gait will try to compete in the gait the horse was executing when disqualified.
 - 2.** Those that are sanctioned by CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL and/or any of the Member Countries, or are represented by sanctioned persons.
- d)** Verify that all horses, no exceptions, go through the Pre Pista exam.
- e)** Verify that those horses that competed in Bellas Formas are not awarded any titles without having competed in the regular under saddle classes.
- f)** Impede the participation of those horses that have switched gait after the age of five (5) years, when there is proof that after that age they competed in a different gait.
- g)** Avoid errors in handing out the awards, such as ribbons, rosettes, neck sashes, mantels etc. to comply with the provisions of this Rulebook.
- h)** For regulatory purposed, verify the application of the Pre Pista requirements, consulting with the judges if necessary, so that any decisions of the Chief Veterinarian and his helpers conform to a strict regulatory interpretation. If an intervention is necessary in this regard, a cordial consensus must be reached, so that these actions are not in excess nor show preferential treatment.
- i)** Verify that the area where the horses are measured for height is on a level plane.
- j)** Hand over all horses for each category with their identifying number with all their relevant and accurate information for the public to be properly informed during the announcements.
- k)** Support the judges in their duties so these can be performed independently, without interference or pressure from exhibitors or other show personnel, and ordering the expulsion of all who demand explanations on the final results in an discourteous manner.



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- l) Excuse any rider, exhibitor or groom who do not adhere to or violate the rules in competition when requested by the judge.
- m) Remove from the arena, without any exception, any owner, general member of the public, including any show official whose duties do not relate to the arena, who stay in the arena while a result is being announced.
- n) Authorize, in agreement with the judges, any unplanned presentations in between categories scheduled for the day.
- o) Inform the show authorities about the technical and regulatory independence of the Judges, as well as the power and capacity of the Chief Veterinarian, who in turn must be aware that no person may enter the arena or make any decision that corresponds exclusively to the Judges.
- p) COORDINATE along with the barn manager, the layout of the stables and its surroundings to guarantee the safety of all horses.
- q) Report to CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL any horse that presents the following disqualifying faults:
 - 1. Horses that do not meet the height requirements.
 - 2. Horses with an under- or overbite or operated to hide this defect.
 - 3. Horses with heterochromia
 - 4. Bald face horses. (Appendix p. 135)
 - 5. Swayback horses.
 - 6. Horses with leg markings, lack of pigmentation or other white markings.
 - 7. Horses that are tattooed or operated to hide pigmentation issues.
 - 8. Horses with dyes applied to hide any markings.
 - 9. Cryptorchids that present with prosthesis or silicone testicles.
 - 10. Mares or fillies with only one nipple.
 - 11. Horses with pelvic asymmetry.
 - 12. Horses with stringhalt (hyper flexion) or operated to hide this defect.
- r) Schedule a mandatory technical meeting with all riders prior to the start of the competition.

B. Show Director:

The intermediary between the judges, the riders, the public, the announcers and control table. He is the show official fundamentally responsible for ensuring that the Rulebook is applied in the arena, maintaining total control in all technical aspects established in this Rulebook. He is the person responsible for maintaining the communication between the judges and the Technical Chair. Will support the judges to exercise their duties independently. Should have a complete and total

knowledge of the Rulebook. Reports to the Technical Director who is the top authority. For World Cup Championships it is required to name an on-site Show Director.

Responsibilities of the Show Director:

1. Ensure the wellbeing and/or the safety of the horse and the rider.
2. Manage the competition as described by the Rulebook to ensure its success.
3. Establish together with the Technical Director the route of the individual work off for the horses.
4. Protect the horse: to ensure that no cruelty or abuse is committed to any horse during the competition.
5. In the case of a tiebreak, the Show Director is responsible for organizing the optional tests as required by the Rulebook.

Show Director Ethical Standards:

1. Does not question the judges' decision.
2. Does not critique the horses.
3. Does not compete horses owned by him.
4. Does not consume alcoholic beverages nor smoke during the competition.

Arena strategies for the Show Director:

1. Location: Strategic vantage point where he can observe the entire arena, while still maintaining visual contact with the judges.
2. *Control*: establish authority in the arena.
3. *Direct communication* with the judges.
4. Facilitator

Paragraph 1. Ratification.

This is the procedure through which a committee or evaluating team determines if a horse that was disqualified due to a certain defect does in fact have said defect. Evaluations will be made for those horses that were disqualified for not meeting the height requirement, that have an over- or under bite, swaybacks, those with pelvic asymmetry, those with white markings, deaf, or blind. These evaluations will be done by following the technical standards set by professionals with expertise in that field.

Owners of those horses disqualified due to these faults will have up to thirty (30) calendar days, counted from the moment this defect was determined in competition, to request the President or Board of the Member Country, or in the case of World Championships, CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, a ratification to verify the defect. The ratification team is composed of the President of CONFEPASO, the President of the Association or Federation, two



(2) Veterinarians, one of which must be from a different country than where the defect was detected, and both with a license to practice veterinary medicine in their respective countries.

For those horses that were disqualified for presenting hyper flexion, the request for evaluation can only be done within the first fifteen (15) days after the shows ends. In this case, it is required to make use of X-rays during the evaluation. The costs related to the evaluations will be borne by the owner of the horse.

C. Assistant Show/Technical Director

The Assistant Show/Technical Director is an intermediary between the judges, the riders, the public, the announcers and the computing chair. The Assistant Show/Technical Director may not be a judge in training and his appointment must be reported to the management and technical staff at the World Cup or International competitions.

D. Chief Pre Pista Veterinarian.

Definition. The Chief Pre Pista Veterinarian is the licensed professional with equine veterinary experience able to practice in the Member or Host Country. They are those responsible for examining every one of the horses present in the competition to determine their physical and functional health.

E. Tack Inspector.

Definition. The Tack Inspector is the person responsible for reviewing the tack for the horse and the presentation of the rider and/or exhibitor. For the horses, he will check that the tack are those described in this Rulebook. The Inspector will search for any foreign objects that may serve as stimulus for the horse, and will inspect the horse's tail. If required, the Tack Inspector will grant ten (10) minutes to replace the tack or part of the tack that is not permitted. For the riders and grooms, the Inspector will verify that they comply with all clothing requirements and chap requirements as well as inspect that they do not possess prohibited foreign objects that can serve as stimulus or punishment for the horse. The Inspector is responsible for informing the Show Director or Technical Director of any irregularity, including the state of intoxication of any rider or groom, or other situation that is in violation with the Rulebook.

F. International Judges.

Definition. CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL International Judges are those who have the necessary knowledge, and have been certified by CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL.

To maintain active status as a CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL judge, it is required to attend one of the yearly workshops organized by CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL.

G. Announcer.

Definition. The announcer is the person exclusively in charge of transmitting what happens in the arena for the visualization and orientation of the public and spectators. For effectiveness of his



duties, it is essential that the announcer is familiar with the Rulebook. The announcer must be eloquent, didactic, have a good tone of voice and be neutral when using the microphone.

I. Computing Chair.

Sole responsibility of the *Technical Director*.

CONFEPASO
UNIFIED JUDGING SYSTEM

CHAPTER

PRESENTATION IN SHOWS, WORLD
CUP CHAMPIONSHIP AND
EXHIBITIONS.



CONFEPASO



CHAPTER II PRESENTATION

Article 1. Tack.

1. Headstall.

Reins, Halter, and Headstall: Horses between thirty-one (31) to thirty-five (35) months and those thirty-six (36) to forty-eight (48) months will be presented with a false rein and bit. The false rein may be attached to the bottom or to the side of the chinstrap. The use of lifters or metal in the nose area is prohibited. The chinstrap must be flexible and not stiff. The chinstrap is not allowed to be made up of various pieces, as this can be a source of punishment. 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.

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

The shanks of the bit should not exceed a measurement of fifteen centimeters (15 cm), or six inches (6”), a measurement that should be taken from the base of the bit, starting point, to the end of the shank, in the case that the shank ends in fixed rings, the measurement shall be taken until the end of the rings. In order to not include the measurement of the rings, these must be loose and able to be rotated in all directions. (See Appendix, allowed shanks). The purchase of the bit cannot exceed three inches (3”); seven point sixty-two centimeters (7.62 cm). The ring on the purchase in its inside measurement cannot exceed one inch (1”), two point fifty-four centimeters (2.54 cm) and is measured from the top part of the bit until the headstall. (See Appendix, allowed purchases) In the case that the mouthpiece is able to move in a vertical manner, its movement cannot exceed one inch (1”). The measurement of the shanks will be taken from the top part of the mouthpiece until the end of the shank. Longest distance.

The ring on the shank should not exceed two point fifty-four centimeters, (2.54 cm) or one inch (1”) in circumference. The mouthpiece has to be free in movement, it can be fixed or broken into a maximum of three sections, cylindrical, smooth with no links and with no sharp points. The port of the bit should not exceed five centimeters (5 cm) or two inches (2”) for horses less than sixty (60) months. For horses older than sixty (60) months, the port of the bit should not exceed seven centimeters (7 cm) or two point seventy-six inches (2.76”). The reins must be made of leather, nylon or cotton, rounded or flat, and either white, black or brown in color. The reins should have leather ends and should not exceed the length of two point five meters (2.5 m) or ninety-eight point four inches (98.4”)



- Reins must be black, white or brown.
- The use of clips/snaps on the reins is not permitted.
- No rope mouthpieces are allowed.
- Bits with inverted shanks (reverse shanks) or with shanks oriented in the opposite direction of the horse's body are not allowed, *neither are the traditional "half moon" shanks*. See pictures in appendix.
- Bits should have a purchase and shanks as described above. Likewise, bits must be cylindrical, mobile, and smooth, they can have links that are not at the same height as the bars in the mouth and without any sharp or cutting effect.
- Bits cannot exceed two centimeters (2 cm) or three quarters of an inch (3/4") and be a minimum of one centimeter (1 cm) or three eighths of an inch (3/8 ") at the height of the bars in the mouth.
- Regarding the bit bars, these will have a maximum width of two point fifty-four centimeters (2.54 cm) or one inch (1") and a minimum width of one centimeter (1 cm) or three eighths of an inch (3/8") at the bars.
- The flat bars will have a thickness of one centimeter (1 cm) or three-eighths of an inch (3/8").
- The bars, being round, curved or flat, should be lined, with no sharp or cutting edges.
- The use of a curb chain is mandatory. The curb chain should be made of connected chains and attached directly to the purchase or to the ring attached to the headstall. It is not permitted for the curb chain to be lined, and the use of instruments or curb chains which have a torture effect is not permitted.
- The diameter of any links should not exceed two point fifty-four centimeters (2.54 cm) or one inch (1") and be a minimum of one point nine centimeters (1.9 cm) or three quarters of an inch (3/4").

3. Saddles.

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 cinch should be up to a maximum of 10 centimeters (10 cm) or four inches (4'') wide, and can be made of leather, cotton or neoprene. The use of a saddle pad is optional, and



if used can be made of cotton, felt, leather or synthetic fiber. No logos or other insignia are permitted on the saddle pad that can identify breeding farms or commercial firms. Only single color saddle pads are permitted such as white, black, brown or combination hereof. The use of a crupper is optional, and when used it must be only of one single 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.

Article 2. Uniform of the presenters or exhibitors.

All presenters or exhibitors are to wear the following uniform:

Uniform of the presenters or exhibitors: White straw hat, with white or black ribbon, black suit with a short jacket with no embellishments. White shirt. Black tie, black boots, black belt or sash. See appendixes for pictures.

Only symbol allowed on the uniforms is a country flag, not exceeding two point fifty-four centimeters (2.54 cm) or one inch (1") in height and no wider than ten centimeters (10 cm) or four inches (4"). Any other symbol, tape, picture, decal, name or embroidery is not permitted.

A. Uniform for Pleasure participants: White long sleeve shirt, long pants, tie or bow tie is optional, vest or jacket, black or brown leather boots, and white or cream colored straw hat with a white or black ribbon with a short or wide brim.

B. Uniform for grooms or other helpers: White or black straw hat, black pants, white shirt, dark leather boots and dark colored socks.

Only with previous authorization by the Director and/or Technical Director may presenters and exhibitors forgo wearing a jacket due to weather.

Article 3. Use of chaps.

The use of chaps is optional for all gaits.



CONFEPASO

UNIFIED JUDGING SYSTEM

CHAPTER

HORSES (STALLIONS AND MARES).



CONFEPASO



CHAPTER III

HORSES (STALLIONS AND MARES)

Article 1. Classification of the horse in accordance with its gait (modality)

- A. Bellas Formas Paso Fino
- B. Geldings
- C. Pleasure
- D. Colombian Trote and Galope
- E. Colombian Trocha and Galope
- F. Performance
- G. Colombian Trocha
- H. Paso Fino
- I. Pleasure –Amateur Class
- J. Colombian Trote and Galope - Amateur Class
- K. Colombian Trocha and Galope - Amateur Class
- L. Performance - Amateur Class
- M. Colombian Trocha - Amateur Class
- N. Paso Fino - Amateur Class
- O. Amateur Shows.

More than 10 registered participants are required to divide the categories by gender.

Article 2. Classification of the horses in accordance with age, gender, gait, and category

Description

Events for Professional Riders

- 1. Bellas Formas Paso Fino Fillies (36 to 60 months)
- 2. Bellas Formas Paso Fino Mares (over 60 months)
- 3. Bellas Formas Paso Fino Colts (36 to 60 months)
- 4. Bellas Formas Paso Fino Stallions (over 60 months)
- 5. Bellas Formas Geldings
- 6. Pleasure Geldings
- 7. Performance Geldings
- 8. Colombian Trote and Galope Geldings
- 9. Colombian Trocha and Galope Geldings
- 10. Colombian Trocha Geldings
- 11. Paso Fino Geldings
- 12. Colombian Trote and Galope Broodmares with Offspring



13. Colombian Trocha and Galope Broodmares with Offspring
14. Colombian Trocha Broodmares with Offspring
15. Paso Fino Broodmares with Offspring
16. Colombian Trote and Galope Broodmares
17. Colombian Trocha and Galope Broodmares
18. Colombian Trocha Broodmares
19. Paso Fino Broodmares
20. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Pleasure
21. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Pleasure
22. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trote and Galope.
23. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trote and Galope
24. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trocha and Galope.
25. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
26. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Performance
27. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Performance
28. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trocha
29. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trocha
30. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Paso Fino
31. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Paso Fino
32. Fillies from 36 to 48 months Pleasure
33. Colts from 36 to 48 months Pleasure
34. Fillies from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trote and Galope
35. Colts from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trote and Galope
36. Fillies from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
37. Colts from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
38. Fillies from 36 to 48 months Performance
39. Colts from 36 to 48 months Performance
40. Fillies from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trocha
41. Colts from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trocha
42. Fillies from 36 to 48 months Paso Fino
43. Colts from 36 to 48 months Paso Fino
44. Mares from 49 to 60 months Pleasure
45. Stallions from 49 to 60 months Pleasure
46. Mares from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trote and Galope
47. Stallions from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trote and Galope
48. Mares from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
49. Stallions from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
50. Mares from 49 to 60 months Performance
51. Stallions from 49 to 60 months Performance



52. Mares from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trocha
53. Stallions from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trocha
54. Mares from 49 to 60 months Paso Fino
55. Stallions from 49 to 60 months Paso Fino
56. Mares from 61 to 77 months Pleasure
57. Stallions from 61 to 77 months Pleasure
58. Mares from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trote and Galope
59. Stallions from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trote and Galope
60. Mares from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
61. Stallions from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
62. Mares from 61 to 77 months Performance
63. Stallions from 61 to 77 months Performance
64. Mares from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trocha
65. Stallions from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trocha
66. Mares from 61 to 77 months Paso Fino
67. Stallions from 61 to 77 months Paso Fino
68. Mares from 78 months to 100 months Pleasure
69. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Pleasure
70. Mares from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trote and Galope
71. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trote and Galope
72. Mares from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
73. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
74. Mares from 78 months to 100 months Performance
75. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Performance
76. Mares from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trocha
77. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trocha
78. Mares from 78 months to 100 months Paso Fino
79. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Paso Fino
80. Mares from 101 months Pleasure
81. Stallions from 101 months Pleasure
82. Mares from 101 months Colombian Trote and Galope
83. Stallions from 101 months Colombian Trote and Galope
84. Mares from 101 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
85. Stallions from 101 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
86. Mares from 101 months Performance
87. Stallions from 101 months Performance
88. Mares from 101 months Colombian Trocha
89. Stallions from 101 months Colombian Trocha
90. Mares from 101 months Paso Fino
91. Stallions from 101 months Paso Fino
92. Grand Championship Bellas Formas Mares

93. Grand Championship Bellas Formas Stallions
94. Grand Championship Pleasure Mares
95. Grand Championship Pleasure Stallions
96. Grand Championship Performance Mares
97. Grand Championship Performance Stallions
98. Grand Championship Colombian Trote and Galope Mares
99. Grand Championship Colombian Trote and Galope Stallions
100. Grand Championship Colombian Trocha and Galope Mares
101. Grand Championship Colombian Trocha and Galope Stallions
102. Grand Championship Colombian Trocha Mares
103. Grand Championship Colombian Trocha Stallions
104. Grand Championship Paso Fino Mares
105. Grand Championship Paso Fino Stallions
106. Best descendant from Colombian Trote and Galope Mare
107. Best descendant from Colombian Trocha and Galope Mare
108. Best descendant from Colombian Trocha Mare
109. Best descendant from Paso Fino Mare
110. Best Sire Colombian Trote and Galope
111. Best Sire Colombian Trocha and Galope
112. Best Sire Colombian Trocha
113. Best Sire Paso Fino

Amateur Class – No Professional Riders

1. Pleasure Geldings
2. Colombian Trote and Galope Geldings
3. Colombian Trocha and Galope Geldings
4. Performance Geldings
5. Colombian Trocha Geldings
6. Paso Fino Geldings
7. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Pleasure
8. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Pleasure
9. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trote and Galope
10. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trote and Galope
11. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
12. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
13. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Performance
14. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Performance
15. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trocha
16. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Colombian Trocha
17. Fillies in training process from 31 to 35 months Paso Fino
18. Colts in training process from 31 to 35 months Paso Fino



- 19.Fillies from 36 to 48 months Pleasure
- 20.Colts from 36 to 48 months Pleasure
- 21.Fillies from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trote and Galope
- 22.Colts from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trote and Galope
- 23.Fillies from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
- 24.Colts from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
- 25.Fillies from 36 to 48 months Performance
- 26.Colts from 36 to 48 months Performance
- 27.Fillies from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trocha
- 28.Colts from 36 to 48 months Colombian Trocha
- 29.Fillies from 36 to 48 months Paso Fino
- 30.Colts from 36 to 48 months Paso Fino
- 31.Mares from 49 to 60 months Pleasure
- 32.Stallions from 49 to 60 months Pleasure
- 33.Mares from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trote and Galope
- 34.Stallions from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trote and Galope
- 35.Mares from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
- 36.Stallions from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
- 37.Mares from 49 to 60 months Performance
- 38.Stallions from 49 to 60 months Performance
- 39.Mares from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trocha
- 40.Stallions from 49 to 60 months Colombian Trocha
- 41.Mares from 49 to 60 months Paso Fino
- 42.Stallions from 49 to 60 months Paso Fino
- 43.Mares from 61 to 77 months Pleasure
- 44.Stallions from 61 to 77 months Pleasure
- 45.Mares from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trote and Galope
- 46.Stallions from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trote and Galope
- 47.Mares from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
- 48.Stallions from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
- 49.Mares from 61 to 77 months Performance
- 50.Stallions from 61 to 77 months Performance
- 51.Mares from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trocha
- 52.Stallions from 61 to 77 months Colombian Trocha
- 53.Mares from 61 to 77 months Paso Fino
- 54.Stallions from 61 to 77 months Paso Fino
- 55.Mares from 78 months to 100 months Pleasure



56. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Pleasure
57. Mares from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trote and Galope
58. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trote and Galope
59. Mares from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
60. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
61. Mares from 78 months to 100 months Performance
62. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Performance
63. Mares from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trocha
64. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Colombian Trocha
65. Mares from 78 months to 100 months Paso Fino
66. Stallions from 78 months to 100 months Paso Fino
67. Mares from 101 y mayores Pleasure
68. Stallions from 101 months Pleasure
69. Mares from 101 months Colombian Trote and Galope
70. Stallions from 101 months Colombian Trote and Galope
71. Mares from 101 months Trocha y Galope Colombiano
72. Stallions from 101 months Colombian Trocha and Galope
73. Mares from 101 months Performance
74. Stallions from 101 months Performance
75. Mares from 101 months Colombian Trocha
76. Stallions from 101 months Colombian Trocha
77. Mares from 101 months Paso Fino
78. Stallions from 101 months Paso Fino
79. Grand Championship Pleasure Mares
80. Grand Championship Pleasure Stallions
81. Grand Championship Performance Mares
82. Grand Championship Performance Stallions
83. Grand Championship Colombian Trote and Galope Mares
84. Grand Championship Colombian Trote and Galope Stallions
85. Grand Championship Colombian Trocha and Galope Mares
86. Grand Championship Colombian Trocha and Galope Stallions
87. Grand Championship Colombian Trocha Mares
88. Grand Championship Colombian Trocha Stallions
89. Grand Championship Paso Fino Mares
90. Grand Championship Paso Fino Stallions



Paragraph 1. It is the obligation of the exhibitors, owners or managers of the horses that have obtained the first and second places in their categories to present these horses in the Grand Championship. Failure to do so will result in these horses being subject to the sanctions outlined in the Disciplinary Sanctions Code.

Horses in the 31 to 35 months and 36 to 48 months categories are exempted from this obligation.

CONFEPASO
UNIFIED JUDGING SYSTEM

CHAPTER

IV

QUALIFICATION CRITERIA



CONFEPASO



CHAPTER IV

QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

Article 1. Bellas Formas Paso Fino.

The harmonious grouping of the conformation (Phenotype) of the Paso Horse breed standard will be evaluated. The ideal phenotype is determined by the function of the horse. All horses presented in the Bellas Formas event and that obtain a prize are obligated to compete in their under saddle event. Otherwise the prize obtained in the Bellas Formas event will be forfeited. The horses are presented with two long reins, placed either on the noseband or on the chinstrap of the headstall.

Article 2. The Paso Horse Description.

The horses that came to the New World in the 15th century are the prototype of the Paso Horse; although they distinguish and identify themselves by the way they walk. The conformation 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 in relation to the size of the body, with a broad forehead, strong and separate jaws. The eyes should be large, dark, appropriately spaced from each other, expressive and attentive, not showing white areas at their edges. The profile must be straight, small, narrow, the ears well placed, alert, wide at their base and pointed at their ends. The lips should be firm, of the same length and with the nostrils large and expanding.

Neck: It should be of medium size, muscular, but flexible, arched at the top and straight at its bottom, full and robust at both ends. The mane, abundant, whether thin or curly, with fine and silky hair.

Body: In its first third, its shoulder cross (withers) must be high, long and muscular. It must be at the same height from the floor as the rump. The chest should be muscular, long, deep and wide, with moderately long, broad, muscular and harmonious shoulders. In its middle third, the back should be short, solid, wide and straight, and its top line must be proportionally shorter than its underline. In its upper third, the croup should be straight, strong and wide. The buttock must be full, round, muscular, slightly inclined from the horizontal line and with strong hocks. The tail must be lush, long, with fine, abundant hairs.

Extremities: They must be long, moderately muscular and structurally correct. Knees should be broad, straight, with free action, covered by a fine skin and injury-free. The cannons should be moderately short, fine, clean, and with separate and strong tendons. Fetlocks must be round, large and perfectly angled. The pastern must have an angle of about 45 degrees with solid and smooth hooves, proportional to the body.

Proportions: The Paso horse breed is defined by its proportions. The height of the cross (withers) to the ground must be equal to the height of the croup to the ground. The distance from the fetlock to the bottom of the trunk (body), must be equal to the distance between the bottom of the trunk (body) to the cross (withers). The distance between the point of the shoulder (chest), to



the cross (withers), must be equal to the distance of the cross (withers) to the point of the hip and to the distant point of the buttocks.

Coat: All coat colors are allowed except for those described in Article ten (10) of this CHAPTER.

Article 3. Paso Fino.

The characteristic gait of the Paso Fino consists of a sequence of movements initiating with a hind leg and completing an even four beat gait in a consecutive manner in the following order: left hind leg, left foreleg, right hind leg, right foreleg.

The interval which occurs during the this sequence of lateral and diagonal steps must be of the equal timing, keeping an even beat which is the fundamental characteristic of the Paso Fino gait and differentiates it from other gaits. To the ear, the rapid and evenly spaced beats sound out one-two-three-four... (Taca, taca, taca, taca). The horse should maintain its back and haunches with the least possible lateral and vertical movements, in a straight line, not interrupted with rises and falls, while providing a great comfort to the rider, and reflecting these qualities as one unit directed by the bridle and bit. The horse must move in a collected, rhythmic manner, demonstrating cadence through maximum execution of its extremities while traversing the ground with softness and elasticity, with even pulsation and temper.

Article 4. Colombian Trocha, Galope and Colombian Trote

Colombian Trocha

The characteristic gait of some horses, considered a modality dissociated into an uneven four beat, which are performed rhythmically and with cadence, and identified by the sound produced by its four beats executing the sequence of the cycle. Its sound is expressed as follows: tras, tras, tras, tras

Galope

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

Trote Colombiano

It is a movement made by successive and alternating diagonal leg pairs executed in two beats that produces a hard blow at the contact with the ground. When you hear it, it sounds like tas, tas, tas, tas.



Article 5. - Hall of Fame distinction.

Horses opting for this award must meet the following requirements:

1. Be at least seventy-eight months old.
2. Have two (2) registered offspring with scientific identification of parentage.
3. One (1) Amateur Championship title.
4. Twelve (12) Grade “A” Championship titles.
5. Five (5) Grade “B” Championship titles.

Those horses that have won a World Grand Championship title will have double the points counting towards this distinction.

For the countries where there are no Grade “B” Shows, the horse must have seventeen (17) Grade “A” Championship titles for this distinction. Furthermore, for countries where the average participation is less than 300 horses in any show, the number of Championship titles required is nine (9) and one (1) Amateur Event Championship title.

The horse is permitted to compete in International Shows, World Championships, and also “Fuera de Concurso” Shows. Those countries that wish to lower the requirements for this distinction must send a written request to CONFEPASO.

Article 6. Competitions related to breeding and genetic transmission

A. Broodmare group

In order to evaluate the reproductive quality of a mare, the analysis of the mare without a rider is essential. To compete, each horse must show its natural gait on the lead line in demonstration of its quality with smoothness and harmony, favored by the elasticity of the hindquarters in agreement with the forelegs. It must show an aptitude for breeding due to its conformation, femininity and concurrence of its parts to form an aesthetic and reproductive union, for which it is not essential that the mare has competed.

For these reasons, broodmares are evaluated prior to competing under saddle. The harmony of colors and their primary condition is desirable and has an effect to improve the group, but is not a decisive factor in the evaluations, neither are any titles won under saddle when it is not possible to compete in this category prior to its under saddle class. These factors are not allowed to be considered by the judges. In each case, the broodmare group should be made up of three (3) mares, older than forty (40) months, of the same gait and belonging to the same owner.

Each group should meet the following requirements:

- a) Only three (3) entries will be accepted.
- b) Pregnancy. In order to register the group in competition, it is necessary to present a certificate confirming the pregnancy of the three (3) mares, issued by a veterinarian. The sire must be of the same gait as the mares.

- c) Mares 72 months and older should have an offspring with parentage verification (Issued registration). Those between 40 to 72 months must present a breeding report by an affiliated Association recognized by CONFEPASO. In both cases, the sire of the offspring must be of the same gait as the mare.
- d) Based on the information in the records which had previously been verified, the horses are identified as belonging to the same owner.
- e) Pre Pista exam. All three (3) mares should meet all Pre Pista requirements, no exceptions, including the minimum height and swayback requirements.
- f) Qualification of natural gait. The natural gait of each mare is of utmost importance, as this is the most important quality to be transmitted to the offspring. The Judges must be strict in this aspect and evaluate the mares on the lead line.
- g) Forelegs and hindquarters. Essential characteristic is the structural correctness of the hindquarters and the forelegs; as such, the harmony between them must be evaluated.
- h) Agreement of the conformation and height of the horse with its gait.
- i) Only one group can qualify. When only one group is presented or when several are presented but only one deserves qualification, the judges may declare Best Group or assign any of the five placements; and declare void placements, if applicable.
- j) Optional test. The judges may request the exhibitors to ride the mares.

B. Broodmares with Offspring.

Broodmares with offspring group will be made up of two (2) mares older than forty-seven (47) months. The offspring can be of either gender. The mares and offspring should possess the following characteristics:

- a) Ownership of the Mares. The mares should be property of the same owner, which is identified through previously verified registration.
- b) Pre Pista Requirements: Mares and offspring should meet the Pre Pista requirements, no exception. For example, should a swayback mare present with a difference of larger than twelve centimeters (12 cm), this cannot be justified by the fact that she is a broodmare.
- c) Gait of the Mares and the Sire. The offspring should be of the same gait as both the Mare and the Sire, in order to guarantee the selection, betterment and purity of the breed. There are exceptions for Mares with two gaits, which can be bred to stallions with two gaits. (Colombian Trote and Galope Mare with a Colombian Trote and Galope or Colombian Trocha and Galope Stallion)
- d) Point Distribution. The point distribution is divided equally between the mare and the offspring. Being, the mare will make up fifty percent (50%) of the total points.



- e) Only one group can qualify. If the Judges deem it correct, only one group may be qualified as Best or with any of the first five (5) placements, either because they are the only group competing or because they are the only group deserving qualification.
- f) Evaluation of the rhythm, structural correctness, forelegs and hindquarters, conformation, height, brio and color. In the evaluation of the aforementioned qualities, the Judges should pay careful attention to the qualities of both the mare and the offspring on an individual basis.
- g) The offspring must have a registration issued by a CONFEPASO affiliated Federation or Association, and verification of affiliation through DNA or blood typing of the sire and dam appearing in their registration.
- h) Announcement of the sire of the offspring.
- i) Offspring must be nursing and cannot be older than 7 months.

C. Best Descendant of a Mare.

Scored based on two (2) offspring of the same gait as the mare. The two (2) offspring that form part of the descendants that will compete and those that will be exhibited, should also comply with the following requirements:

- a. Demonstrate their true condition as offspring of the same mare with a registration issued by a CONFEPASO affiliated Federation or Association and present verification of affiliation through DNA or blood typing. Without this requirement no offspring may compete or be exhibited.
- b. To participate, the offspring should have participated in regular classes, meaning the offspring should be under saddle.
- c. Both offspring should show a ribbon won in the same competition.
- d. All offspring should be of the same gait as the mare. If the two offspring do not meet the gait requirement, the descendant is automatically disqualified.
- e. The offspring may belong to a different owner than the owner of the mare, but the prize belongs to the owner of the mare.
- f. It is not necessary for the mare to be present.
- g. Qualification. This competition will be scored by the Show Director and/or Technical Director or by the Technical Chair, by confirmation of the sum of the

points of the two horses of each participant that are in competition. One Judge should decide on the winning offspring.

- h. More than two offspring of the winning mare. If there are more offspring of the winning mare that meet the requirement of having a registration issued by a CONFEPASO member Federation or Association and submit DNA or blood verification, it will be allowed to show all the offspring during the exhibition.

D. Best Sire

For a sire to be awarded this prize, it is not necessary for the sire to be present in the competition, as the sire that aspires to this prize does not have an influence on the final result of the competition being judged. To participate for this title, there should be four (4) offspring present that in addition to being of the same gait, should also represent the two sexes and have obtained prizes in the current competition.

In addition, the following requirements should be met:

- a) The horses that represent or accompany the candidate to the Best Sire prize must have a registration issued by a Federation or Association affiliated to CONFEPASO, and present DNA or blood verification to show affiliation to be considered as offspring.
- b) The four (4) offspring must have won a ribbon in the same gait as the sire, and display this during the presentation. In the case of Paso Fino, only the scores obtained in Paso Fino will be counted, excluding Performance, Pleasure, and Bellas Formas.
- c) All offspring must be of the same gait as the sire. If during the competition any of the offspring do not meet the gait requirement, the aspiring Best Sire will automatically be disqualified.
- d) Pre Pista requirements. The sire (if present) and its accompanying offspring, must comply with all Pre Pista requirements, being the height requirement, normal back and dorsal, color, health requirements, regular movements, etc.
- e) The sire can be presented on the lead line or under saddle.
- f) Placements. In this category the Best Sire and the first five placements are awarded. If there is only one group, by being present, or by being the only group with the required quality, the placement of Best Sire can be awarded, or any of the five placements as per the Judges' decision.
- g) The score is defined as the sum of the points earned in the same show by the four (4) offspring. The qualification is defined by the best scores earned by the four offspring chosen by the exhibitor, which is calculated by the Show and or Technical Director or by the Technical table. For the qualification, only four offspring will be chosen. In the event of a tie, first place is decided by the highest score between the offspring, comparing them one by one in descending order. The assigned Judge will make a weighted but moderate announcement on the Best Sire.



h) While announcing the four offspring of the Best Sire, the dam's name of each offspring should also be announced.

i) Exhibition of the Best Sire with all offspring present at the competition. For the qualification of Best Sire, only four offspring, chosen by the owner will be allowed. However, once the title of Best Sire is awarded and if the Best Sire is present at the competition, an exhibition will be allowed of the sire and all present offspring that have a registration issued by a CONFEPASO member Federation or Association and present DNA or blood verification at no additional registration cost.

Article 7. Grand Championships.

- A.** The Grand and Reserve Grand Championships of each gait and gender will be determined between the horses who have placed first and second in the 49 to 60, 61 to 77, 78 to 100, and over 101 months categories. For those who have obtained first place in the 36 to 48 months category they will be awarded the title of Grand Youth Champion and will not participate in the regular Grand Championship. For those in the 31 to 35 months category they will be awarded the title of Grand Champion in Process, and will not participate in the Grand Championship class. If there was no first place in a category, the second place finisher may not participate in the Grand Championship. The individual work off will be the same for the Grand Championship class as in the regular classes.
- B.** It is required for the exhibitors and riders to present those horses which have obtained the placements mentioned above, if they are not presented and have no a reasonable excuse or motive, they will be subject to sanctions as described in the Code of Disciplinary Measures. If a horse is not presented due to the health or sanitary concerns this must be verified by the Pre Pista Veterinarian. Failure to do so will result in the horse forfeiting the obtained prizes and points awarded.

Paragraph 1. Awards. In this category the Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion will be selected, as well as the following placements: First (1st), Second (2nd), Third (3rd), and Fourth (4th).

Article 8. Presentation of the horses to the Pre Pista for inspection.

Without any exceptions, all horses that will participate in the different categories in the events organized and recognized by this Rulebook should present themselves in the Pre Pista for an inspection by the Chief Pre Pista Veterinarian. All technical concepts are within the strict jurisdiction of the Technical Director and the Judges, as well as being binding. Non-technical concepts will be the full responsibility of the judges. All horses, regardless of age, category, sex or behavior, that present and pose a risk to the Pre Pista personnel, will be immediately excused by the Chief Veterinarian.

The horses should be presented untacked with tack as described in Article 1, CHAPTER 2: PRESENTATION. Any horse that presents in tack different from those described will not be

allowed to compete, however, the Tack Inspector may allow ten (10) minutes to replace any tack or tack pieces that are not allowed.

Lack of discipline. Any horse which shows bad behavior or is acting up while being tacked up can be disqualified for presenting problems such as not accepting the bit, kicking or striking out, biting, turning around in a violent manner on numerous occasions, rearing up on three (3) occasions. As to the bit, three (3) attempts are allowed during two (2) minutes, after which the horse is excused. The Chief Pre Pista Veterinarian should conduct the following inspections:

- Verify that the registration of the horse has been issued by a CONFEPASO Member Federation or Association.
- **Determination of age using dental signs.** The age used for competition is determined by the Registration issued by the CONFEPASO Member Association or Federation. Should the Pre Pista veterinarian determine that there is an age difference between the registration and the age as per dental chronometry equal to or greater than six months, he will determine the correct age, allowing its participation in the corresponding event.

A report should be made as per the following procedure. The corresponding age will be captured by taking digital photos, one (1) closed mouth, (1) front mouth, two (2) lateral (upper and lower), two (2) open mouth to determine wear (upper and lower) The last one must include the horse and the veterinarian the moment the microchip is read, attaching and signing the report with the date and time. This report is delivered to the Technical Director.

Once the report is received by Confepaso, the Disciplinary Committee will initiate an investigation, requesting all documentation from the Association or Federation that issued the registration. When the investigation is finalized, establishing responsibility for the irregularity in the cases that warrant it, as established by the Rulebook, there will be a ratification process and the age will be corrected.

- **Corroboration of the horse height.** This procedure is to guarantee that the height of the horse in meters, centimeters, inches or feet, taken from the ground to the highest point of the withers, is equal to or exceeds the minimum height for its age.
- **Measuring stick (Hipómetro).** The measuring stick should be certified by an authorized Organization or Federation and should have the certification sticker or mark of the fabricator. Must meet the following requirements: rigid metal instrument, with a level to determine both horizontal and vertical level; the vertical arm should remain perpendicular to the ground and the horizontal arm parallel to the floor.
- **Surface.** The organization must provide a level and plane area, preferably a cemented or wooden surface, which was approved by the Technical and Show Director.



- **Horse positioning.** When the measuring is carried out, the horse must be standing on its four extremities, vertical to the ground. The head in a natural position to highlight the highest point of the withers. The groom or handlers should not interfere with the head position through the halter. At the time of the measurement, only the Chief Veterinarian, the rider and the groom or handler should be in the Pre Pista area.
 - **Method.** The distance between the ground and the highest point of the withers is measured. No pressure should be exerted on the horizontal arm of the measuring device.
 - **Hoof measurement.** Using a calibrated metal ruler measuring from the center of the coronary band to the toe, which shall not exceed ten point two centimeters (10.2 cm) or four inches (4”).
 - **Horseshoes.** The shoes should be regular shoes. The thickness of the shoes should not exceed one centimeter (1 cm) or 25/64”. The shoes can be attached with nails or glued on without appearing to be orthopedic.
1. With exception to the Best Sire and the Broodmares and offspring, that can be presented barefoot or shod, all other horses must be shod to participate in their category. If a horse loses a shoe, it must be excused from its class. The shoes must be the same.
 2. Corrective or therapeutic shoes are not permitted.
 3. Horses cannot show any signs of Laminitis, even though they are shod. They will be subject to a test, by using a hoof tester for this purpose.
 4. The hoof measurement should be ten point two centimeters (10.2 cm) or four inches (4”) unshod or eleven point five centimeters (11.5 cm) or four and a half inches (4 ½”) shod (Refer to image No. 3, Appendix).
 5. The use of curved horseshoes is prohibited. The horseshoe must be flat and groove is allowed for the nails.
 6. The use of double clips on the sides and front clips on the horseshoe is allowed.
 7. The use of hoof pads is not allowed.
 8. Heeled horseshoes are not allowed as its impact on the height is evident.
 9. Use of horseshoes: The horses must present with horseshoes of the same material, thickness and shape on all four hooves. The thickness of the horseshoes must be a minimum of point five centimeters (0.5 cm) or point twenty inches (0.20”) and a maximum of one centimeter (1 cm) or point forty inches (0.40”).



10. Horseshoes allowed: The four (4) horseshoes should be of the same material. Only steel or aluminum shoes are allowed. The horses in the Broodmare group and Broodmare with offspring group are allowed to be unshod on all four (4) hooves.

Article 9. Minimum Heights.

The following minimum heights are established to be able to participate in competitions organized in accordance with this Rulebook. The World Youth Equitation Championship, and Amateur/Owner categories are exempted from this requirement

MINIMUM HEIGHTS FOR COLOMBIAN TROTE AND GALOPE AND COLOMBIAN TROCHA AND GALOPE STALLIONS

AGE IN MONTHS	HEIGHT IN METERS	HEIGHT IN FEET	HEIGHT IN INCHES
31 – 35	1.35	4.42	53.149
36 – 48	1.37	4.49	53.937
49 – 60	1.38	4.52	54.330
61 – 77	1.40	4.59	55.118
78 – 100	1.40	4.59	55.118
ABOVE 101	1.40	4.59	55.118

MINIMUM HEIGHTS FOR COLOMBIAN TROTE AND GALOPE AND COLOMBIAN TROCHA AND GALOPE MARES

AGE IN MONTHS	HEIGHT IN METERS	HEIGHT IN FEET	HEIGHT IN INCHES
31 – 35	1.34	4.39	52.755
36 – 48	1.36	4.46	53.543
49 – 60	1.37	4.49	53.937
61 – 77	1.38	4.52	54.33
78 – 100	1.38	4.52	54.33
ABOVE 101	1.38	4.52	54.33

MINIMUM HEIGHT FOR COLOMBIAN TROCHA, PASO FINO AND PERFORMANCE STALLIONS

AGE IN MONTHS	HEIGHT IN METERS	HEIGHT IN FEET	HEIGHT IN INCHES
31 – 35	1.34	4.39	52.755
36 – 48	1.36	4.46	53.543
49 - 60	1.37	4.49	53.937
61 - 77	1.38	4.52	54.33
78 - 100	1.38	4.52	54.33
ABOVE 101	1.38	4.52	54.33

MINIMUM HEIGHTS FOR COLOMBIAN TROCHA, PASO FINO AND PERFORMANCE MARES

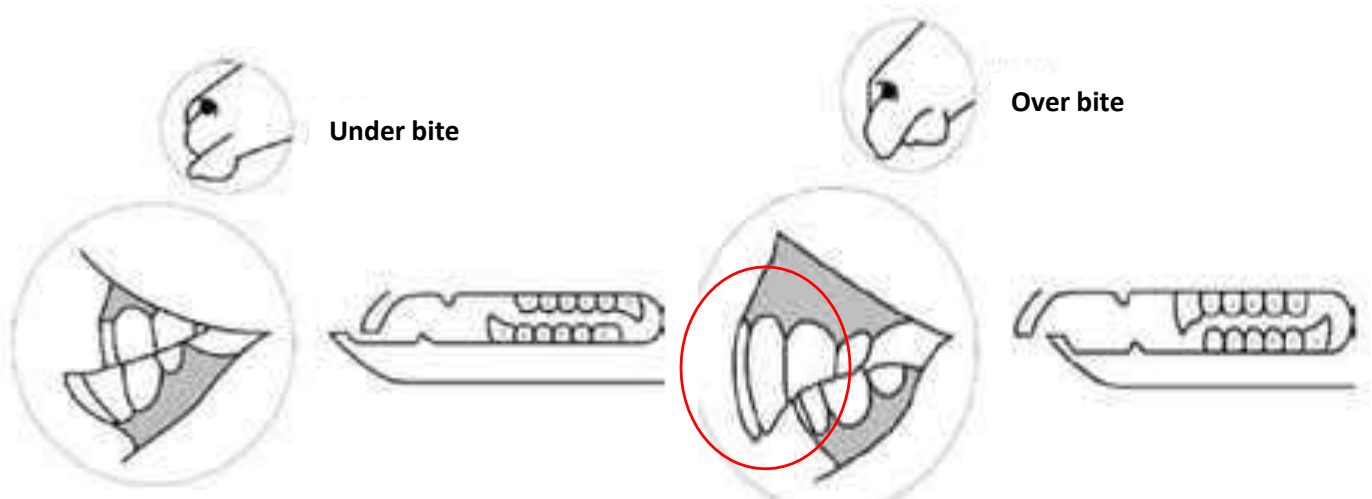
AGE IN MONTHS	HEIGHT IN METERS	HEIGHT IN FEET	HEIGHT IN INCHES
31 - 35	1.32	4.33	51.968
36 - 48	1.33	4.36	52.362
49 - 60	1.34	4.39	52.755
61 - 77	1.36	4.46	53.543
78 - 100	1.36	4.46	53.543
ABOVE 101	1.36	4.46	53.543

Paragraph. The horse that does not meet the required minimum height for its corresponding age and category may not participate.

Article 10. Disqualifying faults for horses.

1. Under bite and overbites. Any horse with an under bite, being one whose lower jaw protrudes from the upper jaw will not be able to compete. This is judged by the dental arches (inferior prognathism or superior brachnynatism).

Any horse with an over bite, whose upper jaw protrudes over the lower jaw, will not be able to compete.





This is a disqualifiable defect when the dental arches show light between one and another with a closed mouth.

2. Horses with bleeding mouths or open wounds may not compete. The horse is exempt in the case of a detachment of a milk tooth or a premolar. This will have to be verified by the official Veterinarian of the event who will make the final decision when the hemorrhage is present.

3. Horses missing two or more permanent teeth may not compete. Those horses who have lost teeth due to an accident will be examined by the Technical Committee of the Federation or Association affiliated to CONFEPASO to determine if it will be allowed to participate in the competition.

4. Bony bumps: Horses that present bony bumps in the flat bones of the face will not be able to compete. Horses that have been decalcified will not be allowed to compete.

5. One-eye blind, blind, or deaf: Horses with a lack of vision in one or both eyes, or those who during the Pre Pista exam show a lack of hearing will not be permitted to compete.

6. Floppy or droopy ears (“Tungo” and “Gacho”: “Tungo”: Those horses who lack a part of the ear or have a deformation in one or both ears, truncated or polled, will not be able to compete. “Gacho”: Horses whose ears cannot remain erect and fall to the side, or fall too much from the base due to muscle weakness or cartilage loss or weakness are not allowed to compete. Those horses who present small, healed cuts in their ears, not exceeding two centimeters (2 cm) or three quarters of an inch (3/4”), may compete. If the cause of the floppy or droopy ear is not due to genetic factors, the horse is allowed with previous certification of the affiliate and CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL.

7. Atlanto-Occipital Bursitis: Those horses with bumps or swellings at the poll will not be allowed to compete.

8. Swaybacks and concave dorsal line: Any horse that has more than 8 centimeters (8 cm) or three point twenty inches (3.20”) of deviation from its dorsal line to an extended line from the withers to the highest point of the lumbosacral joint may not compete. For mares older than 60 months, the maximum acceptable measurement is twelve centimeters (12 cm) or four point seventy-two inches (4.72”).

9. Genital Abnormalities.

A. Stallions

Cryptorchid or testicular problems: Those who upon examination present with hypertrophic, atrophic, hypo plastic or testicles with evidence of fibrosis are not permitted to compete. Also not permitted are those with testicular prosthesis. Horses with inverted testicles are permitted to compete.

Hypertrophy: Excessive increase and growth of cells that make up or form the organ, can be due to adaption or compensation.

Atrophy: Decrease in the size of the organ due to reduction in cell volume, whether due to a lack of nutrition, infection, inflammation, or due to chemical, physical or mechanical causes, such as compression.

Hypoplasia: Incomplete development due to decreased cell-production activity.

Fibrosis: Formation of scar tissue that replaces the normal cells of the organ. The cause is generally due to trauma.

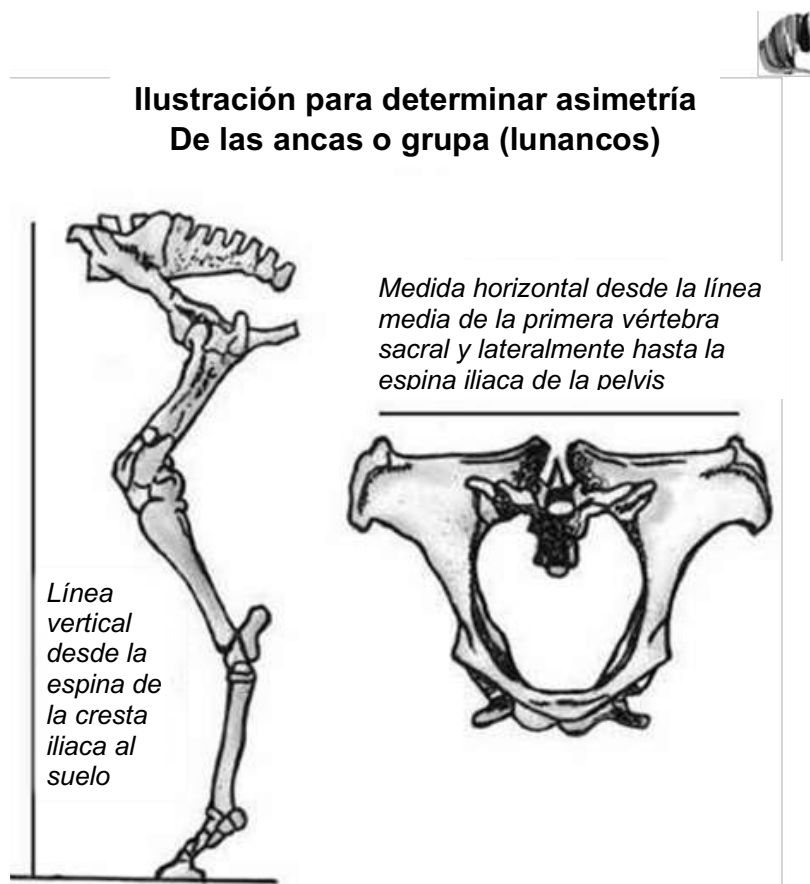
Inverted testicles: It is the rotation, to a lesser or greater degree, of the testicle. All other previously mentioned defects diminish or suspend the reproductive capacity of the stallion and can be transmitted to the offspring.

B. Mares

A. Fillies or mares with one nipple. Mares or fillies that present with inverted nipples or the absence of one or more nipples are not permitted to compete. If the cause is an accident, an exemption may be requested from the Association to allow participation.

B. Hermaphroditism: Horses showing signs of hermaphroditism cannot compete, even if one of the genital organs have been amputated

10. Pelvic Asymmetry Those horses with an uneven pelvis will not be able to compete. This can be seen taking as reference the midline of the first sacral vertebra and from the side the iliac crest (hip bone) and the asymmetry of the iliac line to the floor. (Refer to illustration)





- 11. Unhealed fractures or muscular atrophy in any part of the body:** Horses with unhealed bone fractures, or fractures not properly joined, or significant muscle atrophy in any part of the body which affect the aesthetics or function are not permitted to compete.
- 12. Foreign bodies in the tail:** It is mandatory to use a metal detector to detect these in the Pre Pista. X-ray or ultrasound may also be used, if found the Technical Director must be informed whom in turn will send the report to CONFEPASO to provide instructions and open the disciplinary sanction process.
- 13. Dead tails, injected tails, or tails subjected to pressure of rubber bands or other elements to prevent tail movement.** A dead tail is one that is completely flaccid upon examination, with no muscular strength when performing muscle resistance tests; as well as swings side to side when the horse is ridden. Horses that show signs that rubber bands or other elements have been placed for this same purpose will not be allowed to compete.
- 14. Recently operated tails:** Horses that show bleeding, recent scars, inflammation or evidence of trauma or hematoma will not be permitted to compete.
- 15. Swelling of the extremities not classifiable as transportation injuries.** Horses with a thickening of considerable size and hardness in any of the extremities will not be allowed to compete, thickenings such as fibrosis, or any hardening of a different origin. Transportation injuries with a disfiguring effect on the affected limb will not be a cause for disqualification, even when they do not cause lameness. Blisters or joint effusions are not a cause for disqualification.
- 16. Lameness.** Horses showing any signs of any type of lameness will not be permitted to compete.
- 17. Hoof sensitivity.** Horses that show sensitivity or pain in the hoof sole during the examination due to excessive use of a file or rasp will not be able to compete. A hoof tester will be used for this exam; this exam is required for all horses participating in the World Cup Championship.
- 18. Stringhalt, Muscle Cramps (Hyper flexion of hind limbs).** Horses that show hyper flexion of the hind limbs, known as stringhalt are not allowed to compete.
- 19. Bone spavin.** Horse that present with bone spavin, which is an osteoarthritis and periostitis of the distal intertarsal, tarsometatarsal, and occasionally the proximal intertarsal joints will not be allowed to compete.
- 20. Undesirable leg conformation:** These are considered to be any major deviations from the straight line seen in a structurally correct horse. Refer to appendix on Structural correctness. (Refer to Illustration 4, 6 and 7 in the Appendix). Any horse that presents with a deviation in leg conformation in more than two (legs) will be disqualified. Any horse that in its foreleg tracking crosses, or does not follow the parallel tracking of its other extremities, and of which the coverage



of its footprint is more than sixty percent (60%) will be disqualified for causing interference in its normal gait. Front leg conformation defects are to be more heavily penalized than hind leg conformation defects.

21. Horses that at walk and/or in competition do not land correctly. It is considered abnormal for a horse to have a toe-first landing, or those who are camped under or camped over.

22. Horses with different colored eyes (complete heterochromia): Horses with eyes of different colors will not be permitted to compete.

23. Horses with socks. When the sock of a horse, being the marking of the sock exceeds the perimeter line of the joint of the arm or hock, it will not be permitted to compete. This can be verified by the fold produced when the joint is flexed.

24. Non-continuous white markings. Those horses whose forelegs or hind legs show non-continuous white markings may not compete, even if they do not exceed the perimeter line of the joints in accordance with the previous explanation. It is understood that the white marking should start at the coronet band of the hoof.

25. White markings on the body, not on the face. Any horse that presents with white spots on the body, not on the face, which regards white hair on pink skin, or those with white markings on the face touching any of the eyelids will not be permitted to compete.

26. Facial Markings. When the facial marking of the horse touches both nostrils and upper lip, joining with the lower lip, completely covering the nostrils, the horse is not permitted to compete (Bald Face).

Paragraph 1. Mandatory Pre Pista test. Those horses that present with white coats must show dark skin to meet the pigmentation test. These horses should be moistened with water to show the dark skin underneath the coat. Those who do not meet the pigmentation criteria will not be permitted to compete.

Paragraph 2. Differentiation of white markings. Depigmentation spots are spots of white hairs over pink skin, with a clearly marked outline; which is different than birdcatcher spots that are white markings on dark skin. Depigmentation spots are a disqualifiable defect, birdcatcher spots are not. Rabicano or white ticking usually will not be a disqualifiable defect, unless the markings are on pink skin.

- 1. Use of colorants on white markings.** When it is proven that dyes or colorants were used to eliminate, modify or affect in any way the size of a white marking, the horse will not be allowed to compete.
- 2. Horses with dyed manes or tails.** Any horse that presents with the manes or tails dyed with any type of colorant will not be permitted to compete. The manes and tails should be free flowing in its natural form with no braids or alterations.



3. **Albino horses** will not be permitted to compete.
4. **Docked tails “colimochos”** Those horses with a docked tail, being those that have had a part of their tail amputated, will not be permitted to compete.

Note: It is prohibited for a horse with a docked tail to be on the show grounds when an exhibition or a competition is taking place.

Article 11. Clones.

Clones. Neither clones nor their descendants will be registered or are allowed to be registered.

Article 12. Obligation to compete.

All horses who are on the show grounds for participation in an international event, have the obligation to compete. Failure to do so will result in sanctions in accordance with the Chapter on Disciplinary measures, unless the cause can be successfully demonstrated as being due to *forcé majeure*. Exhibitions of horses is not permitted at World Championships.

Article 13. Penalizable defects in horses.

A. Defects in the Extremities.

Defects in the structural confirmation of the forelegs are considered to be more serious than those of the hind leg. (O.R. Adams, DVM, Lameness in Horses).

B. Conformational Defects

When the horse is not structurally correct, determined by the structure and position of the bones in the legs.

C. Penalizable defects in the forelegs

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bow kneed | 5. Camped out |
| 2. Stilted | 6. Camped under |
| 3. Toes out | 7. Knee sprung |
| 4. Pigeon toed | 8. Calf kneed |

D. Penalizable defects in the hindlegs

1. Cow-hocked
2. Bow-legged
3. Camped under
4. Wide stance/ Closed stance

E. Penalizable defects in the pasterns

1. Short pasterns
2. Pasterns that are too straight
3. Sloped pasterns

F. Penalizable defects in the hooves

1. Contracted hooves
2. Flat hooves
3. “Mule” hooves

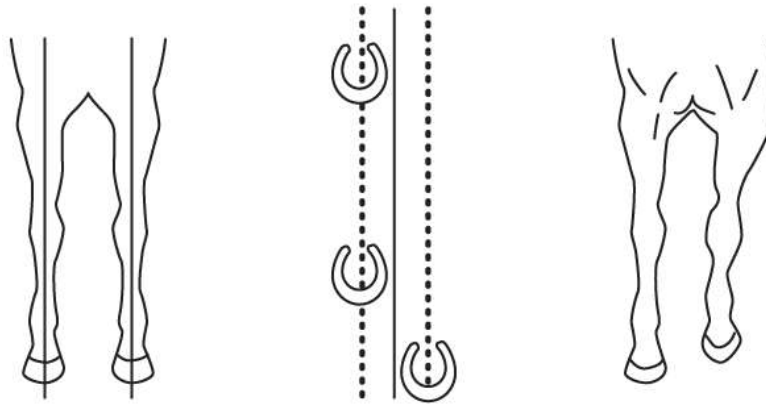
G. Penalizable defects in tracking.

Overtracking by a horse is penalizable.

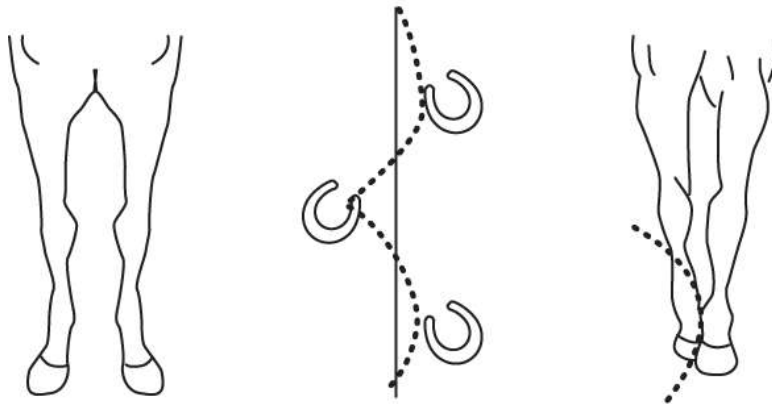
The hindlegs should track the forelegs in a straight line in both in the symmetrical gaits, Paso Fino, Colombian Trocha, Colombian Trote, and the asymmetrical gaits, Colombian Galope (Refer to illustration Problemas en la trayectoria: Rastreo. Following page).

1. Rolling
2. Paddling
3. Winging in
4. Rope walking
5. Deviation from the tracking trajectory.

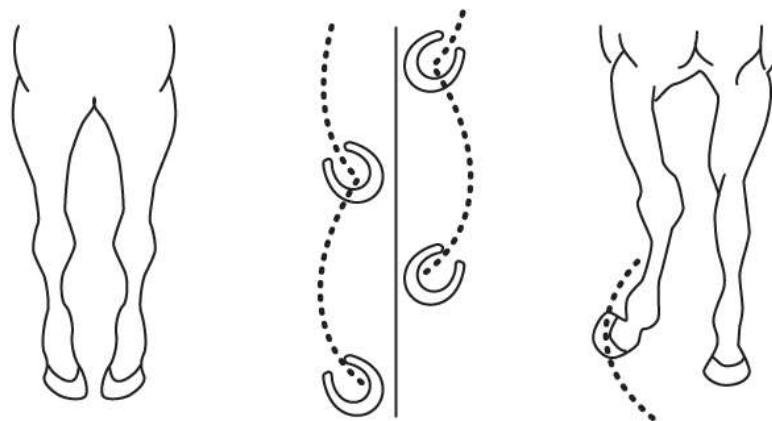
Problemas en la trayectoria Rastreo



Normal forelegs = Straight tracking



Toe-out conformation = Winging & plaiting



Toe-in conformation = Paddling



H. Other penalized defects.

Points will be deducted from horses that present with the following defects:

1. **Ear position.** Horses that present with the ears back or that are open or show instability due to lack of strength.
2. **Fallen crest.** Horses that show a lack of tightness in the topline.
3. **Training scars.** Horses that present with scars on the nose or in the mandibular area, product of training.
4. **Bad head position.** Horses with an inadequate head position (too high or too low) which affects the visual harmony or the ease of steering of the rider. Similarly, horses with a lack of stability in the headset. The ideal head position is the one where the head is in the same angle as the fetlock and hoof and the ground. From the front, the horse's head should be in a straight line.
5. **Head movement.** Instability of the headset.
6. **Tail Position.** Horses that present with an inadequate or twisted tail position.
7. Feints of the tail.
8. **Tail swishing.** Five (5) points will be deducted for a horse that shows six (6) or more "tail swishes".
9. Lack of energy ("brio") and bad temperament.
10. Discomfort of the rider
11. Horses with lateral, horizontal and vertical movement of the haunches, pacing, and winging
12. Horses with inverted testicles.
13. Horses that are not in continuous movement and those that are halted without permission from the judges.
14. Horses with a white ring around the iris will be penalized.

Article 14. Interpretation of Tail movement

A. Tail movement: Better placement is given to the horse that does not move its tail (tail swishing) when compared to another horse of equal quality. In the same manner, a tail which seems to be flaccid, due to physical alteration is cause for disqualification. In the Pre Pista exam, the veterinarian will inspect the tail to check for any foreign objects in the tail, through physical examination, X-ray, the use of a sonogram, metal detector or other methods; if any horse is found to have foreign objects in its tail or other part of its body it will be disqualified. This finding should also be reported to the Board of Directors in order for them to sanction those responsible for this act.



**TABLE OF DISQUALIFIABLE, PENALIZABLE, AND REPORTABLE DEFECTS FOR
HORSES PARTICIPATING IN CONFEPASO EQUINE SHOWS**

Symptom or behavior	Disqualifiable	Penalizable	Reportable to CONFEPASO	Disqualifiable for Geldings	
Lack of discipline/bad behavior	X			X	
Not meeting height requirements	X		X	X	
Hoof pads	X			X	
Painted hooves	X			X	
Underbite	X		X		
Overbite	X		X		
Bleeding mouth or open wounds	X			X	
Missing two or more teeth	X		X		
Bony bumps	X			X	
One-eyed	X		X	X	
Floppy or droopy ears	X		X	X	
Atlanto-Occipital Bursitis	X			X	
Swaybacks	X		X	X	
Cryptorchid	X		X	NA	
Hypertrophic, Atrophic, Hypoplastic testicles or showing evidence of fibrosis.	X		X	NA	
Fillies or Mares with a single nipple	X		X		
Pelvic asymmetry	X		X	X	
Unhealed fractures or muscle atrophy	X			X	
Foreign objects under the skin or in the tail	X		X	X	
Dead tails	X			X	
Tail swishing		X			

Symptom or behavior	Disqualifiable	Penalizable	Reportable to CONFEPASO	Disqualifiable for Geldings	
Injected tails or tails which have been subjected to pressure from rubber bands or other elements to impede movement		X	X	X	
Recently operated tails	X			X	
Inverted testicles		X		NA	
Leg swellings and effusions	X			X	
Lameness	X			X	
Muscles Cramps	X		X	X	
Defects in leg conformation	X	X			When intolerable
Toe-landing horses	X			X	
Fallen crest		X			
Heterochromia	X		X		
White ring around iris		X			
Stockings	X		X		
Non-continuous white markings	X		X		If Pinto or Overo
White markings on body	X		X		
Bald face- touching both eyelids	X		X		
Bald face- touching nostrils and lips	X		X		
Use of dyes on white markings	X		X	X	
Dyed Mane or Tail	X			X	
Docked tails	X		X	X	
Different age than the one on registration	X			NA	
Albinos	X		X	X	

CONFEPASO **UNIFIED JUDGING SYSTEM**

CHAPTER

V

ARENA PROCEDURE (ARENA WORK)



CONFEPASO



CHAPTER V ARENA PROCEDURE

Article 1. Bellas Formas Paso Fino

1. The minimum age to participate in this event is thirty-six (36) months.
2. The horses will enter in to the arena by order of age, from oldest to youngest. If two horses are of the same age, the first to enter will be that which is rider is the oldest. Entry in the arena will be made towards the right, keeping to the rail at all times in the corresponding gait and in counter clockwise direction. After one lap, the horses will be placed in a designated area by the Assistant Show Director and/or Technical Director. The horse will be kept at attention for observation by the Judges.

The Judges may ask for the exhibitors to move the horse, including asking for a pass on the sounding board, to evaluate the condition and quality of the gait. Horses that do not meet the gait requirement or that show any physical impediments may be excused. From their stance, the judges will judge observe the anatomy of the horses, observing from all angles.

3. In this event the horses are evaluated sixty percent (60%) on their conformation, as per the breed standard, and forty percent (40%) on their quality of gait, being Fino or Paso Corto, as per their category. Faults or defects which are considered hereditary or transmissible are heavily penalized.
4. All horses who obtain a prize in the Bellas Formas category are required to participate in the regular under saddle class of his preference, not doing so is cause for forfeiture of the obtained award in the Bellas Formas Paso Fino category.

Article 2. Paso Fino, Trocha Colombiana, Trocha y Galope Colombiano, y Trote y Galope Colombiano.

Procedure to follow in the arena:

A. Entry to Pre Pista: Under the observation of one Judge, the horses will enter untacked and must be tacked up in the Pre Pista. As a sign of docility, the horses will be mounted one by one in front of ***one Judge or the Pre Pista Veterinarian***, who may disqualify any horse that shows bad behavior. A security check will be performed on the riders prior to entering the Pre Pista. It is the responsibility of the Tack Inspector to adhere to the rules established in this Rulebook on the use of tack in the Pre Pista. A horse may be disqualified if it presents with tack which is not permitted or whose rider or groom refuse to change the tack upon being informed by the Tack Inspector.

The arena for CONFEPASO World Championship should have a measurement of 20 meters wide by 40 meters long.



B. Group ride: Participants will start their ride towards the right, remaining against the rail at all times. In this stage, the horses will enter the arena to the right and will complete one (1) or two (2) laps in the arena in a counterclockwise direction. They will then complete one (1) or two (2) laps in the arena in a clockwise direction and pass over the sounding board in both directions. Finishing the group ride, the horses will direct themselves towards the holding area in the gait in which they are being judged.

The organizing committee, the technical committee and/or the Technical Director have the liberty to decide the number of laps the horses should complete in the group ride, depending on the arena conditions and size.

Afterwards each participant will go over the sounding board in both direction, to confirm that they are in the correct gait for the class for which they are being judged. If the majority of the judges (two out of three or three out of five) conclude that a horse is not in the correct gait they should disqualify the horse from the class. Only in the case where there is doubt or uncertainty regarding the clarity or sustainment of the gait should they ask for an additional pass on the sounding board to confirm the gait hereof. As such, there are two different times the gait is confirmed being:

1. During the first pass (to confirm the gait) where the horse does not meet the requirement of the gait and is disqualified by the majority of the judges. Two out of three or three out of five.
2. After having completed two passes over the sounding there is doubt regarding the clarity of the gait and the sustainment hereof, which results in the horse being asked again to pass over the sounding board once more after which if there is still doubt, the horse should be disqualified by the majority of the judges, two out of three or three out of five.

In the case of horses with two gaits such as the Colombian Trote and Galope and the Colombian Trocha and Galope, they will start their ride in one gait (Trote or Trocha) completing the amount of laps in the arena on their right hand side and the same number of laps on their left hand side in the Galope. The change of direction will be made towards the center of the arena using an area not exceeding three (3) meters, returning to the rail at the same place where the change of direction started; ensuring at all times that the horse maintains its gait. In the case of Galope horses, when executing this gait on the reverse they must make a proper lead change, that is, the horse must gallop with the lead toward the side in which the turn is made and maintain this during the ride in the same direction. Points will be deducted from horses that lose cadence during the change of direction, those that turn using their front legs or pivot on their back legs. Subsequently, the Show Director will halt the horses (inside the competition arena) in a pre-determined area.

Horses from 31 to 35 months or 36 to 48 months if applicable should enter the arena in a walk, with a relaxed attitude in the first lap and the other laps in their natural gait. The horse that does not walk will be penalized with eight (8) points from the total amount of points.



An Association or Federation may ask for a “Halt” on the rail, in both directions during the Collective Ride. This is optional.

Notes:

1. For the World Championship, the first age category is the 31 to 35 month category (In Process)
2. Each Association or Federation affiliated to Confepaso may determine which category is the “in process” category in their respective country, be it the 31 to 35 months or 36 to 48 months category.

C. Individual Work Off: Each horse that classifies to the next stage will execute the following tests in the prescribed order:

1. Figure Eight
2. Halt and Back up
3. Sounding board in both directions.

Not following the prescribed order, not executing the test or not completing one of the tests in full will cause the horse to be penalized and the horse is not allowed to repeat the test. The individual work off must be done in its entirety. The horse may not turn around on the sounding board; it will have to step off the board at the end and return in the opposite direction. The trajectory must be a straight line, maintaining straightness from the head to the haunches.

D. Figure Eight: The posts must be made of a solid material, with a height of approximately one meter and forty centimeters (1.40 M) to two meters (2 M) and at a distance of 3 meters (3 M) between them, The diameter of the post can be up two twelve inches (12”) or thirty point forty-eight centimeters (30.48 cm).

Figura del 8 / Figure 8

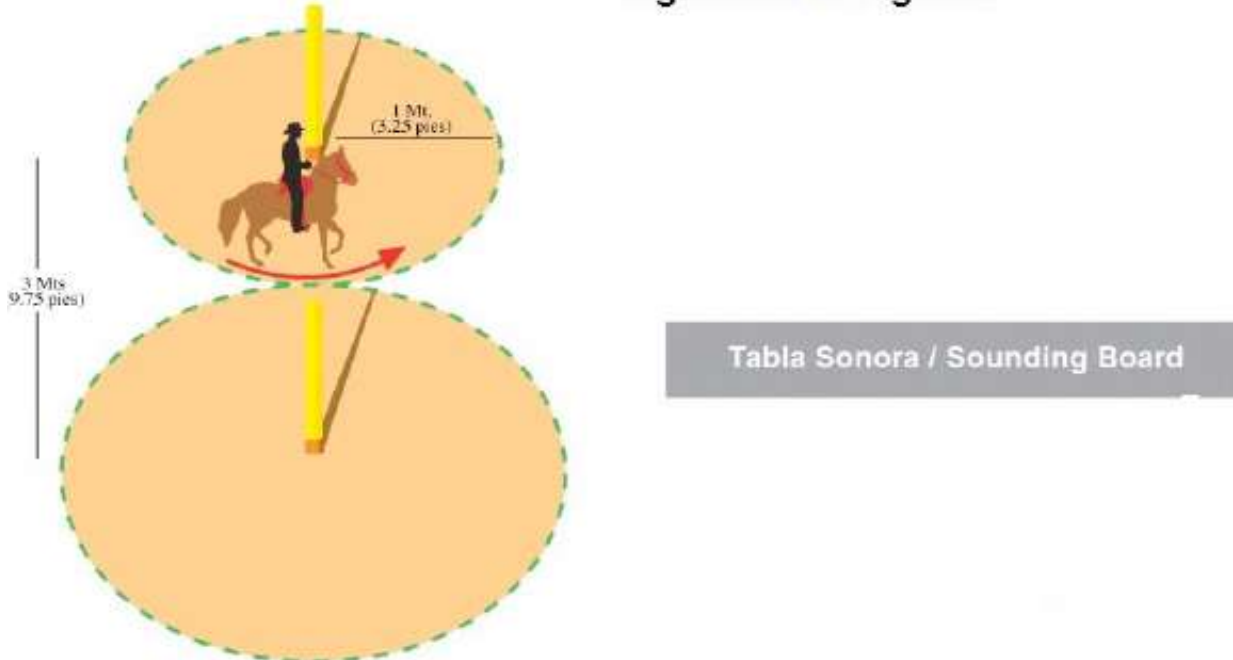


Figure Eight in the Paso Fino or Trocha Gait

In this test, the horse will start off by completing **one (1) Figure Eight** around the posts, to then change direction, with point of reference the post opposite the entrance; afterwards the horse will pass between the Sounding Board and the posts, to complete **one (1) more Figure Eight**. In total, the horse should pass **six (6)** times through the midpoint of the posts, the turns should be concentric and symmetrical (between the posts), **keeping in mind the phenotype of the horse to execute the circles and the orientation of the head should be in line with the dorsal in the direction in which the turn is being made, these aspects should be valued by the judges when evaluating this test.** The midpoint between the two posts marks the start and end of each Figure Eight, with the entrance of the horse in the Figure Eight counting as the first pass.

The test starts by entering between the two posts and the sounding board, with the rider's back to the sounding board between the two posts, then passing the midpoint towards the second post heading in the direction of the rail, turning either right or left, depending on where the holding area is, after passing the midpoint three (3) times, you will head in a straight line from one post to the other, to then start and complete **one more Figure Eight**, halting the horse in between the two posts, looking towards the center of the arena.

Figure Eight for dual gaited horses (Trote and Galope and Trocha and Galope)

In this test, the horse will start off by completing **one (1) Figure Eight** (in Trote or Trocha) around the posts, to then change direction, with point of reference the post opposite the entrance; afterwards the horse will pass between the Sounding Board and the posts, to complete **one (1) more Figure Eight in the Galope**. In



total, the horse should pass **six (6)** times through the midpoint of the posts, the turns should be concentric and symmetrical (between the posts), **keeping in mind the phenotype of the horse to execute the circles and the orientation of the head should be in line with the dorsal in the direction in which the turn is being made, these aspects should be valued by the judges when evaluating this test.** The midpoint between the two posts marks the start and end of each Figure Eight, with the entrance of the horse in the Figure Eight counting as the first pass.

The test starts by entering between the two posts and the sounding board, with the rider's back to the sounding board between the two posts, then passing the midpoint towards the second post heading in the direction of the rail, turning either right or left, depending on where the holding area is, after passing the midpoint three (3) times, you will head in a straight line from one post to the other, to then start and complete **one more Figure Eight**, halting the horse in between the two posts, looking towards the center of the arena.

Those horses of two gaits in the training process, being the 31 to 35 months category (if applicable, the "in process" category), will not be asked for a Galope during the Figure Eight.

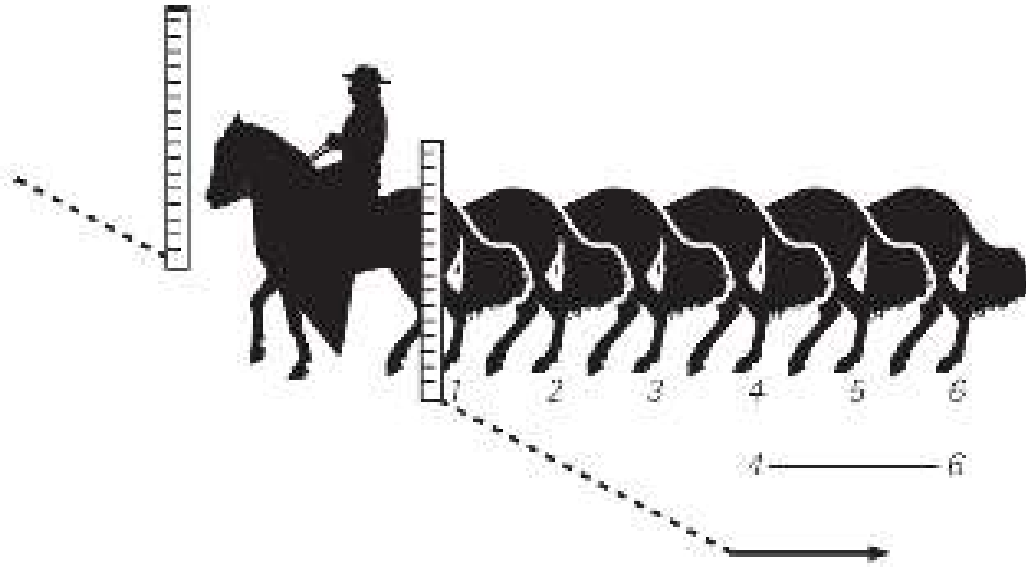
Those horses whose riders fix or adjust the tack or curb chain without just cause or authorization from the Judge, through the Show Director, will be excused. This is to prevent riders from habilitating their horses, by stopping the horse using this excuse or due to bad behavior.

The riders should maintain the horse during the entire ride in the corresponding gait in which it is being judged. It is not allowed for the rider to continuously be habilitating the horse.

E. Backing up.

1. Backing up is used to determine training, starting from between the two posts (in a straight line) , and backing up between four (4) to six (6) steps, halting the horse, and continuing forwards, passing between the two posts in the direction of the sounding board. ; The exit from the Figure Eight towards the sounding board will be determined by the Show Director, depending on the layout of the arena and the placement of the sounding board.
Note:
 - i. In the category that corresponds to the "in process", 31 to 35 months or 36 to 48 months, where applicable, once the horse has backed up, the rider will flex the neck on each side, after which the rider will continue forwards in the corresponding gait through the Figure Eight posts, in the direction of the sounding board. In the CONFEPASO World Championship, this will be applicable to those horses in the 31 to 35 month category.
 - ii. In the World Championship, those horses in the 31 to 35 months categories will compete in the "in process" category.
2. Each horse will be required to back up between four (4) to six (6) steps. Each movement of a limb is considered one step.

3. Three (3) points will be deducted from a horse that does not back up in a straight line, one who moves its head in an excessive manner or that opens its mouth as established in the Points Distribution Table.
4. Any horse that in an evident show of disobedience rears up when backing up will be excused.



When continuing forwards, the horse must pass through the midpoint.

F. Sounding Board



1. **Notes on the sounding board.** The board should be placed at the same level 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, wooden boards of good quality or plywood. It should have a minimum length of fifteen meters (15 M), forty nine point twenty-one feet (49.21'); and maximum length of twenty meters (20 M), sixty five point fifty one feet (65.51'). The width must be a minimum of two meters (2 M), six point fifty six feet (6.56'); and a maximum of two point ten meters (2,10 M), six point eighty-eight feet (6.88). The sounding board can be one single board in a straight line, two boards parallel to each other or in an X-figure (X).
2. All horses are required to pass over the sounding board in both directions, dual gaited horses must pass in one direction in one gait (Trote or Trocha) and return in the second gait (Galope). The riders of the horses may not turn on or step off the sounding board, they should enter, go over the entire sounding board, step off at the end, turn around and enter the sounding board in the other direction. Failure to follow as described is cause for disqualification.
3. Those horses that do not meet the gait requirement or displace two extremities from the sounding board will be disqualified.
4. Points will be deducted from horses that do not show a sustainment of gait, rhythm, cadence, balance, smoothness in their movement, security in their step , and those that displace one extremity from the sounding board.

G. After completing the sounding board the horse should be ridden to the holding area in the gait in which it is being judged. The horse will continue to be judged and evaluated until reaching the holding area. The horse must stay in movement in their corresponding gait until the holding area is reached. Failure to do so will result in automatic disqualification.



When all the participating horses have completed their individual work off, they will be called to a pre-determined area by the Assistant Show Director and/or the Technical Director. The announcer will then inform through the speakers if there will be optional tests or if a final result has been reached.

H. Optional or difficulty tests:

These are the tests the judges may use to determine the final placements. If the first test is completed and the judges have not made a decision, the other tests should be completed. It is mandatory to have these sorted in a random order for every class.:

1. Change of direction, four (4) changes
2. Sounding board (two passes)
3. Parallel test
4. Circle work, 3 circles in each direction.
5. Halt Test for single gait, and change of gaits for dual gaits

For those horses “in process”, being from 31 to 35 months of age, they are excluded from performing the Circle Work and the Halt test.

These tests are independent from each other, and to continue on to the next test, this should be requested by the majority of the judges (two out of three/ three out of five). If not requested, it is understood that the judges have come to a final decision.

Note: The Show Director and/or the Judges may not give any instructions on how a test is to be performed, nor are they allowed to include another test which is not in this Rulebook or change the order of the tests.

The order of the optional tests depends on the lottery.

1. Change of direction: This is an optional test that consists of reverses. Competitors must reverse turning away from the rail and returning to it in the opposite direction. All horses who lose their rhythm and sustainment of their gait and/or whose riders when completing this test does so by pulling, opening or pressure of the reins on the neck will be penalized.

In those horses of two gaits, the horses will start in Trote or Trocha, and will return in the Galope.

In this test, the request for a change of direction should be asked by the Assistant Show Director and/or the Technical Director.

2. Sounding board (2 passes) : The judges may request, through the Show Director, a double pass on the sounding board. The Show Director will order the horses in ascending numerical order to pass over the sounding board. The horse should maintain its gait showing rhythm cadence, speed,



,good head position, maintaining a straight line on the board and staying on the board at all times. For the dual gaited horses, they will start in the Trote or Trocha, and the second pass will be in the Galope.

3. Parallel test: Two or more horses at the same time, will be asked to line up side to side in parallel, to move in a straight line both towards and away from the judge. The horse that was against the rail moving away, will return on the inside track.

When this test is done with three horses, the one that was against the rail will return in the center lane, the one in the center lane will return on the inside track, and the one on the inside track will return on the rail. The following will be observed:

- a) The tracking of the horse which must be normal (straight line)
- b) Anatomical straightness of the leg conformation.
- c) Horizontal movements of the tail.
- d) The quietness of the haunches or horizontal or vertical movements of these. The quietness of the rider.
- e) The position of the head and any deviation thereof
- f) The balance between the shanks of the bit
- g) The body language of the horse (eyes, ears, etc.)

Note: This test is not performed to determine which horse has the highest degree of collection.

4. Circle work: This test consists of three concentric circles in one direction, followed by three circles of the same size in the opposite direction. The change of direction will be done towards the center of the circle (towards the post), keeping in mind the phenotype of the horse to complete the circles, and the orientation of the head must be in alignment with the dorsal of the horse in the direction of the turn, which is valued by the judges when judging this test. The energy, endurance, agility, sustainment, training and response to the rein will all be observed. In the dual gaited horses, the first three (3) circles will be completed in Trote or Trocha, and the following three (3) circles will be completed in the Galope. *Points will be deducted for the aids given to the horse during this test such as leg aids, kicking, rein aids, “kissing”, squeezing of the elbows or legs etc.*

5. Halt on the sounding board: The judges will request through the Show Director, that the horses, in ascending order, enter the sounding board one by one in their corresponding gait. When the middle of the sounding board is reached, the Show Director will order the rider to halt the horse, and continue on in the same gait. The manner in which the horse halts, and later continues on is evaluated in only one pass on the sounding board. The horse must halt and then continue on in the same continuous rhythm of gait.



For those horses of two gaits upon reaching the middle of the sounding board in either Trote or Trocha, the Show Director will give the order to change into the Galope and finish the remaining half of the sounding board in the Galope. The two-gaited horses will not halt on the sounding board, instead they will perform a change from Trote or Trocha into the Galope when ordered by the Show Director.

- I. Point distribution table. The judges will base their judging criteria on the following points distribution of the ideal horse:

MOVEMENTS	POINTS
1. Rhythm, Cadence and Energy in movement	15
2. Naturalness of the gait (smoothness)	5
3. Brío and Temperament	10
4. Forelegs	8
5. Hindquarters	5
6. Quietness of the haunches	7
	Sub-Total 50%
ADIESTRAMIENTO	POINTS
7. Sustainment	15
8. Training, Rein, and Behavior	7
9. Harmony and Head Position	3
	Sub-Total 25%
PHENOTYPE	
10. Balance y conjunto en conformación de Cabeza, Cuello, Pecho, Vientre, Dorso, Anca y Cola.	15
11. Aplomos	10
	Sub-Total 25%
	Gran Total (100%)

Paragraph 1: The individual work off starts and ends at the rail, after passing over the sounding board.

- The individual test must be completed in its entirety.
- Not following the prescribed order of the tests will cause the horse to be penalized with up to seven (7) points from the total points.
- The horse will be penalized with seven (7) points from the total points if the figure eight is not completed as described in this rulebook.
- Not exiting the figure eight from between the two posts from the front shall be penalized with seven (7) points from the total.

- Once the individual or the optional tests are completed, the horse must be ridden in its corresponding gait to the holding area. The horse will continue to be judged until reaching the holding area. The horse must be in movement going to the holding area in its corresponding gait. Not doing so is cause for automatic disqualification.

J. F1-F2 Judgement System

1. Objectives of the Judgement System

- a. To establish practical, fair, and just parameters that preserves the independence of the Judge, at the same time accentuating the responsibility of each the decisions made by each Judge.
- b. To apply modern techniques for conflict resolution, such as the best average position, which is currently used in other judgements system and across various other activities.
- c. To offer a clear methodology that benefits and offers guarantees for all those involved: Judges, Exhibitors or Riders, Federations, Association, and the general public.
- d. To reclaim the main advantages of previous models.

2. Basis of the Sytem

- a) Judging should be completed by one (1), three (3), or five (5) judges.
 - In World Cup Championships, five (5) Judges, representing different countries, who should be certified by CONFEPASO and in good standing.
 - In Grade A competitions, between three (3) to five (5) Judges
 - In Grade B competitions, one (1) or three (3) judges; 2 Judges may Judge, assigning the judging for each Judge, by gait and gender, to be carried out by one judge alternating with a second judge.

The parameters for the judgements is the Points Distribution table established by CONFEPASO in Chapter 5, Article 2., item I.

The judges should judge separately and individually, except when there are technical tie breaks or in case of non-consensus. In these cases, the horses should be compared, and the judges are allowed to share their opinions and views to decide on the placements. This should be done after all judges have turned in the F2 format.

Likewise, it is optional for each country to use the FAIR scoring system, based on 5 judges, where the highest and lowest score are eliminated and the remaining scores are added to determine the final result: it is an optional system for countries that wish to use it, CONFEPASO will decide which system will be used in a World Cup Championship or the Youth Equitation Championship and Amateur Championship.

- b) The judges should judge separately and individually, except when there are tie breaks or non-consensus in the sheets. In this case the horses should be compared.



- c) For the qualification of the Grand Championship class, the Judges should judge separately and on an individual basis and will each choose the horse which in their opinion are worthy of First (1st), Second (2nd), Third (3rd), and Fourth (4th) place.

The Grand Champion should be the horse with the best score, or the horse which obtained majority decision, two (2) out of three (3) or three (3) out of five (5) Judges, being that they have thus considered a horse for the Grand Championship title.

3. Procedure to follow in the Arena

a) Group Ride: Participants will start their ride towards the right, remaining against the rail at all times. In this stage the horses will enter the arena to the right and will complete one (1) or two (2) laps in the arena in a counterclockwise direction. They will then complete one (1) or two (2) laps in the arena in a clockwise direction and pass over the sounding board in both directions. Finishing the group ride, the horses direct themselves towards the holding area in the gait in which they are being judged.

The organizing committee, the technical committee and/or the Technical Director have the liberty to decide the number of laps the horses should complete in the group ride, depending on the arena conditions and size.

In this phase, the judges will determine if a horse should be excused for the following:

1. Sanitary/health problems
2. Not being in the required gait
3. Lameness
4. Any other issue which impedes its participation.

When finishing the group ride, which includes the verification of the gait through the double pass on the sounding board, the Judges may request, through the Show Director, a call back for those horses that do not show clarity or sustainment of gait.

If on the double pass on the sounding board a horse is found to not be in its required gait, the Judges should disqualify this horse.

Afterwards, the horses will be kept in a holding area chosen by the Show Director awaiting the tests described subsequently.



Optionally, the affiliated Federations or Associations may use the A Format, in which, once the first stage of judging is complete (Group Ride), and without taking into account the number of horses in the arena, each Judge will record a maximum of seven (7) horses in the 36 to 48 months, 49 to 60 months, 61 to 77 months, 78 to 100 months, 101 and older categories; In the categories of horses in the Training Process, each Judge will register a maximum of ten (10) horses, which in his opinion, due to the high level of quality, must continue in competition. The FA Format will be delivered to the Show Director, who, through the announcer, will inform the horses that continue in competition.

For a horse to continue in competition, it is enough for a single Judge to consider it so in his FA Form.

When the FA Format is used, the Judges will not give explanations as to the horses which were excused from the class, except if the entire class is excused.

b) Classification stage:

- The judges should be separate during the competition to judge on an individual basis and can only talk in the case of technical tie breaks in the calculation of the points.
- The horses will begin their individual work off (Chapter 5, Article 3, Section C of the CONFEPASO Rulebook) and each horse will complete the required tests being:
 1. Figure Eight
 2. Halt and Back Up
 3. Sounding board (2 passes)
- Each Judge will select up to a maximum of seven (7) horses, which in his opinion are the top contenders; this is done by writing down their identifying numbers on the F1 format, which is handed to the Assistant Show Director and/or Technical Director.
- For the Grand Championship, the horses will be ordered to complete the same tests as their class. Optional tests will be ordered as required by the Rulebook.

<i>Formato F1</i>	
<i>Categoría</i>	
<i>Código</i>	

c) Comparison and Final Result:

Once the horses are chosen, the Assistant Show Director and/or Technical Director will ask the judges if a final decision can be made. If all Judges have their Final Result, they will fill out the F2 Format. If at least two out of three or three out of five judges do not have their final result, the selected horses will be called to perform the optional tests to determine the final placement. The optional tests will be sorted randomly by the Show Director.

1. Change of direction, four (4) changes
2. Sounding board (two passes)
3. Parallel test
4. Circle Work, 3 circles in each direction
5. Halt and continue for single gait, and change of gait for dual gaits.

Once these tests are completed, the judges will fill out the F2 format and hand these in to the Show Director.

*Formato F2**Categoría* _____*Código* _____

1 ^{o.}	
2 ^{o.}	
3 ^{o.}	
4 ^{o.}	
5 ^{o.}	
6 ^{o.*}	

d) Disqualifying faults

If a horse has committed a disqualifying fault during any moment of the competition, the Judge is obligated to report this immediately to the Show Director and/or Technical Director or in their absence to whomever is performing their duties. The horse will be disqualified in the following cases:

DISQUALIFYING FAULT	TO BE REPORTED
Those that buck with the rider or with only the saddle at the start of or during the competition.	1 Judge
Those that are bleeding from the mouth or an open wound, except by verification by the Chief Veterinarian to confirm that it is due to loss of a tooth or premolar.	1 Judge
Those who stop and refuse to move, that is that stop and refuse to continue or turn from side to side.	1 Judge
Those who are punished by the rider in the arena, or are stimulated with electrical elements, spurs, tacks, or any other sharp implement, or other punishment not permitted by the Rulebook.	1 Judge
Those horses ridden by those in a state of drunkenness or intoxication; or those dressed in a different manner as required by this Rulebook.	1 Judge
Completing an entire turn on one of the posts during the execution of the Figure Eight test.	1 Judge
Turning on or leaving the sounding board or not making a complete pass in accordance with the Rulebook.	1 Judge
Those horses that are not in an optimal condition to compete	1 Judge
Those that are not in the corresponding gait.	2 out of 3 Judges or 3 out of 5 Judges
Those that do not back up after finishing the figure eight, or that rear up, acting up.	2 out of 3 Judges or 3 out of 5 Judges
Those that show hyper flexion of the hock in any magnitude (stringhalt) For those horses excused due to this defect and this was noted in the arena, the observing judge must notify the other judges, the Technical Director and the Chief Veterinarian, so that this is reported to CONFEPASO, no ratification necessary.	2 out of 3 Judges or 3 out of 5 Judge
Those with obvious lameness. The judge who sees a lame horse will inform the Technical and/or the Show Director who will inform the Chief Veterinarian and the other Judges who may or may not ratify the lameness.	2 out of 3 Judges or 3 out of 5 Judges



Those that present with a flaccid tail or dead tail.	2 out of 3 Judges or 3 out of 5 Judges
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The disqualifying faults are announced through the speakers by the Announcer **or the Show Director and/or Technical Director.**

Disclaimer:

When using three (3) judges, the horse will be disqualified with the report of two (2) judges, and when using five (5) judges, the horse is disqualified when reported by three (3) judges except in the cases mentioned above.

4. Calculation method: To carry out 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 first, and so on in ascending order. Only exception would be the situation in which a horse obtains first place in two or three judges' sheets, as in this case it will obtain the first place regardless of the total sum.
- b) After the total sum, the consensus in the F2 formats will be taken into consideration, that is, in equal sums the position will be decided by the F2 formats.
- c) *With equal sums, where there is no consensus in the F2 formats, the horses will return to the arena for comparison and tie break.*
- d) When the semifinalists are selected, the identifying numbers will be written down in ascending order by the control chair.
- e) Once the judges turn in the F2 format (final result), they will write down in front of each horse, the placement occupied by it, if the Judge has not taken it into account position 6, or 7 if it is a geldings class or In Process class thirty-one (31) to thirty-five (35) months. Immediately afterwards the total sum of points obtained by each horse will be calculated and they will be set in order taking into account the best average position and the following explanatory notes.

5. Disclaimer

The following notes are to be taken into account:

- a) When a horse was given first place in two (2) of the formats by the judges, or in three (3) of the formats when there are five (5) total judges, that horse will receive first place regardless of the placement of the remaining judges.

JUEZ N° 1

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

JUEZ N° 2

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

JUEZ N° 3

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

HOJA DE CÓMPUTO

Nº 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° 1

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

JUEZ N° 2

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

JUEZ N° 3

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

JUEZ N° 4

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

JUEZ N° 5

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

HOJA DE CÓMPUTO

Nº Ejemplar	Juez 1	Juez 2	Juez 3	Juez 4	Juez 5	Total 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

a) When a placement has been left blank or void by two (2) judges or three (3) judges when there are five (5) total judges, this will be left blank in the final result (Refer to the following examples).

c) In order for a horse to receive a placement, it should have been taken into account by at least two (2) judges or three (3) judges when there are five (5) total judges. (See examples):

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

HOJA DE CÓMPUTO					
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	6	6	17	
14	4	4	3	11	4 ^o

RESULTADO FINAL	
1 ^o	
2 ^o	10
3 ^o	9
4 ^o	14
5 ^o	7

d) In the event of a tie, and if there is no agreement of placement on the sheet of two (2) judges or three (3) judges, as the case may be, the horses will be called to perform the optional tests as indicated in this Rulebook to define a placement. The judges will be able to talk and exchange opinions, and will fill out the F2 format after. (See examples below)

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	
2 ^o	10
3 ^o	9
4 ^o	14
5 ^o	7

JUEZ N^o. 3

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

JUEZ N^o. 4

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

JUEZ N^o. 5

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

HOJA DE CÓMPUTO

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

RESULTADO FINAL

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

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

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

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	9
2 ^o	11
3 ^o	10
4 ^o	7
5 ^o	8

HOJA DE CÓMPUTO

Nº Ejemplar	Juez 1	Juez 2	Juez 3	Total puntos	Puesto
7	5	5	4	14	5 ^o
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	4 ^o

RESULTADO FINAL

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

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

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

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	9
2 ^o	11
3 ^o	10
4 ^o	7
5 ^o	8

JUEZ N^o 4

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

JUEZ N^o 5

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

Hoja de Cómputo

No. Ejemplar	Juez 1	Juez 2	Juez 3	Juez 4	Juez 5	Juez puntos	Puesto
10	1	2	3	2	1	9	
9	2	3	1	1	2	9	
11	3	1	2	3	3	11	3 ^o .
14	4	4	6	4	4	22	4 ^o .
7	5	5	4	5	5	24	5 ^o .
8	6	6	5	6	6	29	

Resultado final

1 ^o .	A definir por empate
2 ^o .	A definir por empate
3 ^o .	11
4 ^o .	14
5 ^o .	7

e) When none of the judges have left the fifth place blank in their formats, but each has selected a different horse for the fifth (5th) place, the selected horses on the formats will return to the arena for a tie break to define the fifth place.

1. Communication of the Results

The Judge in charge of giving the verdict will be the one whose score sheet is closest to the final result. If several sheets agree to the final result, a judge will be chosen at random. Using this system, no Judge will have to declare himself unable to judge horses bred by him and must remain in the arena. No Judge whose score sheet is closest to the final result may refuse to give a verdict. If so, this will be notified to the Show and/or Technical Director for the corresponding sanctions. (See Sanctions Judges)

2. F1 and F2 Formats, Scoring Sheet and Result Sheet

The F1 and F2 formats, as well as the Scoring Sheet and the Result Sheet will be distributed by CONFEPASO to each Affiliated Federation or Association. These documents should be sent to the President of the FOUNDATION to be kept in its archive in case of any complaint in the fifteen (15) days following the end of the competition. The information on the F1 and F2 formats and the Scoring Sheet and Result Sheet are strictly confidential. The Scoring Sheets will be available to the owner of the horse, once a written request is received by the CONFEPASO Board of Directors, that is then obligated to respond within thirty (30) days of having received said request.

Article 3. Paso Performance.

The Paso Performance horse should show three variants of the gait, being the collected walk, the Paso Corto, and the Paso Largo.



1. Collected Walk: In its collected form. It is a gait of the Paso Horse in four later beats, evenly spaced, with cadence, in a straight form, with animation and rhythm. Should be executed with style and brilliance in its collected form.

2. Paso Corto: The horse in its collected form, in complete balance, showing symmetry in its flexion and extension, it is the Paso modality in four lateral beats with moderate movements and extension, smooth, flexible, with cadence in an animated and brilliant form. The horse should show pride, style, elegance and enthusiasm, as well as good temperament and should show immediate response to the different commands.

3. Paso Largo: In collected form. Modality of the Paso in four lateral beats. Should be smooth, balanced, collected, daring, and animated, with a rapid movement. The extension and flexion must be in harmony, without a tendency to appear light in the forelegs, or dragging its hindquarters. The horse should show enthusiasm and willingness with a notable change of speed moving from the Paso Corto to the Paso Largo, and a notable change from Largo to Corto. The four beat cadence should remain at all times, with style, presence, enthusiasm and brilliance. The loss of form, cadence, or smoothness due to excessive speed will be penalized. In this event the horse should combine style and spirit or willingness with obedience and a good temperament. The horse should show a willingness to work when the command is received as well as halt and stand still in a relaxed manner when asked.

Collected Paso Corto	30%
Collected Paso Largo	30%
Collected Walk	10%
Movements/Appearance	20%
Behavior	10%

Of equal importance are the form, smoothness, and sustainment of the rhythm in the different varieties of gait of the Paso Fino.

Procedure

Participants will enter the arena to the right in Paso Corto and will keep to the rail in a counter clockwise direction. The sequence of the different variations of the Paso will be Paso Corto, Paso Largo, Collected Walk, change of direction, and repetition of the gaits. In performing the Collected Walk, the horses should be spaced out, avoiding crowding but keeping to the rail at all times. In the Paso Corto and Paso Largo the horses should remain at the rail, except when overtaking another horse. The use of a sounding board is permitted, but this may only be asked by the Judges to be performed in the Paso Corto. At the judges' discretion they may ask the exhibitors to complete a



figure eight and the serpentine throughout the arena to better assess the horses. Both of these tests should be completed in Paso Corto. The serpentine tests consists of a series of half circles with one hundred eighty (180) degree turns.

Accessories: The tack for the horse and the uniform for the riders are those allowed in this Rulebook.

Article 4. Paso Pleasure.

The purpose of this event is to demonstrate the most relaxed movement of the Paso Fino horse. The collection is minimal and the movement is especially appropriate for (trail)rides and/or pleasure. For this reason, the good behavior and obedience of the horse is of utmost importance and any bad behavior is heavily penalized. The horse is to be minimally controlled by the rider to show that the rider is enjoying his ride. The transition between the different gaits should be in a smooth, relaxed and willful manner; the attitude of the horse should be one that is calm, pleasant and cooperative. The horses are required to show a flat walk, the Paso Corto, Paso Largo and back up. Backing up should be done in a calm and controlled manner, if the horse refuses it will be disqualified. In all events, except those for the Youth and at the Judges' discretion, the rider may be requested to dismount and mount. The emphasis is not on the mounting form or style of the rider, but on the quietness and disposition of the horse during.

Flat Walk: Even four beat movement, with flexibility, smoothness, executed with collection and moderate extension. The head position should be natural and relaxed.

Paso Corto: Even four beat rhythmic movement, with smoothness, firmness, and consistency executed with moderate extension and slight collection. Steps are ground-covering but unhurried. The movements should be fluid, balanced, with desire in a free and relaxed way. The head position should be natural and relaxed.

Paso Largo: Even four beat rhythmic movement, with smoothness, fluid and not showing forced movement or dragging in its hind legs. Minimal collection. An increase in extension or speed should be noticed in comparison to the Paso Corto, showing a change in speed in the transition. The cadence in the four beat gait should be even and maintained at all times, the loss of this or of the smoothness of gait will be penalized.

This event is judged as follows: Paso Corto 20%, Paso Largo 20%, Flat Walk 20%, Backing up 5%, Behavior, attitude and tracking 35%

Procedure: Participants will enter the arena to the right in the Paso Corto and will keep to the rail in a counter clockwise direction. Participants should maintain distance at the Corto, avoiding



crowding and staying on the rail. Participants should remain at the rail both in Paso Corto and Paso Largo, except when overtaking another participant.

The sequence to follow is the following: Paso Corto, Paso Largo (showing a change in speed), Flat Walk, change of direction and the repetition of the gaits. Participants are required to back up when lined up, and at the judges' discretion may be asked to dismount and mount their horse.

Accessories: The tack for the horse and the uniform for the riders are those allowed in this Rulebook.

Article 5. Amateur Events

Amateur events should meet the following requirements:

A. The rider should be classified as an amateur, meaning never have participated in an event where he would be considered a professional, regardless of age. One would be considered as a professional whenever one of the following conditions are met:

1. Receive monies for riding, driving, showing on the lead line, training a horse or conducting seminars or clinics or giving riding lessons.
2. Receive monies for the use of their name, their photograph or being associated as a horseman in relation to any publicity or article sold.
3. Receive monetary prizes for equitation.
4. Riding, driving or showing on the lead line any horse at any show, for which the person in question or one of the following family members: siblings, spouse, parents, and children receive monies for hosting or training.

B. The rider should be eighteen (18) years of age or older for the Confepaso World Cup. Affiliated Associations or Federations are free to determine the minimum age for their country in accordance with the current laws.

C. The rider is not required to be the owner of the horse.

D. There will be categories for mares and stallions in the gaits of Paso Fino, Paso Pleasure, Paso Performance, Colombian Trote and Galope, Colombian Trocha and Galope, and Colombian Trocha for the following age groups from thirty-six (36) to forty-eight (48) months; from forty-nine (49) to sixty (60) months; from sixty one (61) to seventy seven (77) months; and in the categories of seventy-eight (78) up to one hundred (100) months; and older than one hundred and one (101) months, a minimum of five (5) participants will be required to open them. If there are less than five (5) registered, the two categories will be combined.



E. The Judging criteria is based on the rider's ability to sustain his horse in its gait for at least 50% or greater of the time. Less than 50% sustainment will cause the participant to be excused from the class.

F. The winners of the aforementioned classes will qualify for the championships class of the Amateur Events.

G. The horses may compete in their respective categories separated by age, and in these events may be ridden by amateur riders.

H. In this event the horses do not have to meet the minimum height requirements and geldings may be used.

CONFEPASO
UNIFIED JUDGING SYSTEM

CHAPTER

VI

DOPING TESTS, CRUELTY AND TACK
RESTRICTIONS



CONFEPASO

CHAPTER VI

DOPING TESTS, CRUELTY AND TACK RESTRICTIONS

Article 1. Considerations on Doping tests, Cruelty, and Restrictions in the use of Tack.

1. All horses participating in a competition must be in optimal health. The optimal state of health is the one that allows the horse to perform the functions for which it was trained.
2. Cruelty committed to or abuse against a horse by any person in a CONFEPASO competition is strictly forbidden and is a direct violation of this Rulebook.
3. The Show Director and/or Technical Director and/or the Judges will prohibit the participation of any whose actions are in violation to this Rulebook.
4. No rider shall be allowed to carry whips, floggers, electrical stimulants, or other objects with the purpose of artificially stimulating the movements of the horse in the competition.
5. It will be the obligation of all exhibitors to inform CONFEPASO of the names of the people who engage in this type of practice, so that CONFEPASO can take the appropriate measures. The information must be delivered through a complaint filed with the Show and/or Technical Director, evidencing the practice of cruelty and abuse.

Upon receipt of the complaint, the Show and/or Technical Director, will convene and meet with the Disciplinary Committee. This committee will be made up of the Show and/or Technical Director, the Tack Inspector, one member of the CONFEPASO Board of Directors, and the two delegates from the country which the horse represents, or the person against whom the complaint was filed.

6. The commission of the following acts is considered cruelty and abuse, without it being understood that these are limited to the below:
 - a. Hitting or punishing horses with long reins or whips in the parking area, stables, hallways, training areas, competition arena, or anywhere else on the show grounds where the competition is taking place, before or during the category, carried out by any person.
 - b. The use of metal elements in the tack. The prohibited tack may not be used even if these are lined or covered.
 - c. Excessively wearing down the hooves through the use of polishers, rasps and others, manual or electric, with the purpose of sensitizing the hooves.
 - d. The use of electronic or battery operated equipment or appliances when training, whether in or outside the arena.



- e. Exhibit or compete a horse with wounds or bleeding around the abdomen, flank, girth, pasterns, coronet, fore or hind limbs or any other part of the body.
- f. The use of explosives, such as fireworks, rockets, firecrackers, air horns, any other explosives or fire extinguishers anywhere on the show grounds where the competition is taking place, unless the use of these is required.
- g. Inhumane treatment of a horse by one or more persons, in the stables, in the stall, in the alleyways, training area, warm up area, arena or in whichever area of the location where the competition is taking place. To unnecessarily stimulate the horses when announced as winners in their category.

Article 2. Detection of Drugs and Medicines

A. General aspects

1. No horse will be permitted to compete in any event organized by CONFEPASO or its affiliates if a banned substance was administered by any means.
2. Exhibitors, owners, trainers, grooms, and veterinarians should report the use of products such as paste, tonics, medications preparations that in their quantitative analysis may contain a banned substance.
3. The use of medicines to improve or protect the health of the horse will be allowed with the following exceptions:
 - A) If the administered substance is a stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, drug or metabolite that interferes with the performance of the horse.
 - B) If the administered substance exceeds the limits allowed in the urine and blood screening.
4. There are restrictions for the administration of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, for the use of therapeutic substances and substances of food origins, as described in subsection G, called “Classification of Drugs and Medications”
5. The judges, the veterinarian or the Show Director and/or the Technical Director may ask for a horse to be examined.
6. In the event that a blood sample must be taken, the rider will have 5 minutes to prepare for the next competition.
7. **Any horse that excuses itself or is not presented for the Grand Championship event, must be tested for doping, said test will be paid for by the owner of the horse, if he**

does not allow for the test to be carried out he will automatically be sanctioned for 1 year, and will not be able to compete or exhibit the horse during this time frame.

B. Exam or Test.

1. Any horse in the competition will be subject to examination by the Chief Veterinarian of the competition. The veterinarian must have a license to practice in the host country of the affiliate, and will be selected by the Board of Directors of the host country. The veterinarian may select technicians to assist him in his duties. The examination may include a physical or rectal examination, saliva, urine, or blood tests, or any other test deemed necessary for the effectiveness of this rule. The veterinarian may examine any or all of the horses entered in a category, whether they participate or not. Any horse who has been pulled from competition 24 hours prior to its participation may be examined.

2. Refusal to allow a horse to be examined or not cooperating with the veterinarian, whether or not the horse is in competition constitutes a violation of this Rulebook. It is the obligation of the rider and owner to be present at the time the sample is taken for the anti-doping test and to sign the respective forms. It is not the veterinarians' obligation to locate them to sign. The rider or owner who is not present at the time of taking the samples, has to obligation to sign, and place their fingerprint and comply with all procedures; not being present does not relieve you from the responsibility of signing. The horse will not be able to compete in other open categories and will be subject to sanctions in the Disciplinary Measure section of this Rulebook.

3. In the case of a positive result, the substitute rider, that is the one who present the horse in the place of the main rider, must sign the doping sample identification form and assume the responsibilities this implies. However, the owner remains responsible whether or not present at the event. This situation does not exempt the owner and the main rider of the horse.

C. Laboratory

The laboratory is chosen by the World Championship Organizing Association, and this laboratory should have FEI certifications to do this work. The laboratory which is chosen should supply the official in charge of the custody.

The World Championship Organizing Association will request the laboratory to provide the procedures and standards in place to manage the blood samples. The technician assigned by the World Cup laboratory will abide by the procedures and standards required by the chosen laboratory and will coordinate with the laboratory for the logistical requirements for the proper handling of the A and B samples, from the moments these are taken in the arena, until the final disposition.

The chosen laboratory for the handling and analysis of the blood samples will deliver the results of the blood samples to the World Championship Organizing Committee in written form and through email to confepaso@gmail.com.

D. Doping Veterinarian

The Doping Veterinarian will be chosen by the Board with the Confepaso delegates from a shortlist sent by the World Cup host country. The Doping Veterinarian must be suitable and have the accreditation to practice in the host country; he must have proven experience in taking A and B samples, guaranteeing the procedures and the taking of samples in quantities not less than 80% of the total collection tube in an amount of six minimum tubs in the required packaging. The technician will be in charge of the custody from the packaging process until the final disposal for delivery to the laboratory. The chain of custody will be the responsibility of the technician assigned by the doping laboratory and will become the responsibility of the lab, when it receives them at its facilities for the corresponding analysis.

Note: The Doping Veterinarian is the one who should take the samples.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY: Corresponds to the sequence of individuals or organizations that have responsibility for a sample from its collection until the sample is received for analysis in the laboratory (Reference. World Anti-Doping Agency AMA/WADA).

1. The chain of custody must be complied with at each stage prior to the competition, during, and after the event and includes the activities of: receiving the kits for sample collection, examination, collection, packaging, storage, transportation, delivery of samples to laboratory, analysis and storage of the remnants and B samples.
2. The chain of custody applies to the samples and accompanying documents, and is the responsibility of the designated people in charge at each stage:

I. Before the test:

Doping Veterinarian: Receipt of the numbered kits and the documents that accompany the samples by the technician.

II. During the test:

Doping Veterinarian: Identification of the horse, verification that a sample should be taken, sample collection, completion of the forms that accompany the samples and have those responsible sign it, labelling of the samples, packing, storage of the samples during the competition days and delivery to the Company or entity that transports the samples. During the days of competition, the Veterinarian is responsible for proper storage of the samples, complying with their safety and integrity.

III. After the test:

Transport Company or entity: Responsible for the safety and the delivery of the samples to the laboratory.

IV. Laboratory: Responsible for the chain of custody of the samples from the moment of receipt, storage, analysis, storage of the remnants and the B samples until disposal.

- V. The technician appointed by the laboratory will be responsible for guaranteeing the transparency of the process, from the taking of the A and B samples, the handling of the information on the documents, ensuring the chain of custody and presenting the reports.
- VI. In the Confepaso World Cup Championships, the Grand and Reserve Grand Champions will be subject to the doping tests.

The countries affiliated to Confepaso are free to establish their own procedure to carry out doping tests, in their local competitions, taking into account the context and technical provisions of these.

A. Cooperation

The cooperation with the veterinarian and his assistants includes:

- a) Taking the horse to the predetermined place by the veterinarian for examination and tests.
- b) Assisting the veterinarian and/or his assistants to perform the tests quickly. Dilatory techniques to prolong the time for taking the tests are not allowed. .
- c) Courtesy and proper conduct towards the veterinarian and his assistants.
- d) Signing of the required documents.

B. Administration of banned substances and drug administration report

Any horse to which a controlled substance is administered will not be allowed to compete, unless it meets the following requirements and they are reported in writing through the Drug Administration Report, which must include the following information:

I. Identification of the horse

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Name of the horse | f) Entry number |
| b) Age | g) Representing country |
| c) Color | h) Trainer name |
| d) Sex | i) Owner name |
| e) Registration number | |

II. Identification of the drug

The medication should be therapeutic and necessary for the treatment of an illness or injury. Administration for the purposes of transport or shoeing are not acceptable. The horse will not be able to compete for twenty four (24) hours after the last administration. The drug should be administered by a licensed veterinarian and have the following specifications:

- a. Name of the drug
- b. Dosage or quantity administered
- c. Type of administration: oral, topical or injectable: IM, IV or SC.
- d. Days administered
- e. Date and time of last administration
- f. Diagnosis and reason for administration
- g. Name and signature of the prescribing veterinarian and/or the administering veterinarian

III. To be completed by the Show Director and/or the Technical Director or his Delegate:

- a. Date of receipt of the report
- b. Time of receipt of the report
- c. Name of the horse and participating category
- d. Comments signed by the Technical Director acknowledging the delivery of the Drug Administration Report
- e. Name and signature of the Technical Director

Note: This report should be completed and submitted to the Technical Director or the delegate only after the medication has been administered. The horse will not be permitted to compete if a banned substance was administered for therapeutic purposes within twenty-four (24) hours prior to its participation in the show, for which the Drug Administration Form should not be completed.

C. Responsibility of the Trainer

1. The person responsible for the training and performance of the horse is considered to be its trainer. Said person and the owner of the horse will sign the authorization sheet for the veterinary examination for the purpose of determining drugs and medicines, and the registration of the horse in any competition organized by CONFEPASO, whether this person is the owner, rider, agent and/or trainer. If it is a minor who participates, the parent or guardian will sign assuming responsibility. In absence of the trainer, the person responsible will be the person in immediate custody of the horse.



2. The trainer and the owner are responsible for knowing the rules and procedures in the CONFEPASO Rulebook.

3. Any trainer or person subject to this Rulebook who administers, attempts to administer, instructs, aids, conspires, or employs another person to administer, attempt to administer any substance to a horse by injection or by any other means, regardless of whether the use of the substance is banned or allowed, will be subject to the sanctions provided for in this Rulebook.

4. The horse whose trainer and/or owner alleges or enters a complaint arguing that a medication was administered to it maliciously or without its consent, will not be able to participate in the competition.

D. Results

1. When the chemical analysis of blood, urine, saliva, or other samples show the presence of banned substances, their metabolites or their derivatives, they constitute evidence that a banned substance was administered to the horse.

2. When the chemical analysis is positive and it has been reported that the horse received a drug for treatment and has complied with the form and specifications of subsection E. (Administration of banned substances and drug administration report), the information provided and the results of the chemical analysis will be used to determine innocence or guilt.

3. When a positive lab result is received indicating the presence of a banned substance or whichever metabolite or derivative of a banned substance, a hearing will be held by CONFEPASO, or the Board of Directors of the Federation or Association to which the owner and trainer of the horse belongs. No horse, owner, and/or rider shall be suspended until this decision has been made in writing.

4. The horse that tests positive will be sanctioned according to the sanctions table, for which the quantitative method will be used.

5. The owner or owners of the horse should return all monetary prizes, trophies, ribbons and accumulated points in the categories in which the horse participated, and these will be redistributed in the following manner: The second place will ascend to first place, and the Reserve Grand Champion will ascend to Grand Champion. In these cases, the second place and the Reserve Grand Champion will remain blank.

E. Cost

All veterinary costs, lab costs and other costs related to carrying out the drug and doping tests shall be covered by the entry fee.



F. Procedure

1. The Veterinarian, Show Director and/or Technical Director, Assistant Show Director, Assistant Technical Director or judges may randomly select the horses or horses which will be subject to the Drug Test.
2. No trainer and/or owner may request that a specific horse registered to compete undergo examinations or testing.
3. No sample will be valid for examination if it has not been taken under the supervision of the designated veterinarian.
4. Urine and/or blood samples will be taken from each horse for examination. It should not be cauterized.
5. Each sample taken will remain in the custody of the veterinarian. The veterinarian will be responsible for sending the samples to the laboratory complying with its specifications.
6. The veterinarian will document the sample with the trainer and/or owner as witness.
7. The B Sample: An additional sample will be taken and will remain in the doping laboratory so that it can be used as the B sample. Said sample may be used to verify the results in the presence of witnesses, experts in the doping laboratory and/or in the presence of the owner, trainer and his legal representative. Said sample will be identified and sealed by the designated competition veterinarian appointed by the competition organizers.

G. Classification of Drugs and Medicines

In accordance with the United States Equestrian Federation (USEF), for quantitative purposes, drugs and medicines will be classified as banned and permitted.

Note: In the case of any discrepancy between this Rulebook and the United States Equestrian Federation (USEF) Rulebook on the substances and permitted concentration levels, the USEF Rulebook will prevail.

A. Permitted Substances:

1. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs: The following table summarizes the maximum allowable level for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs:

SUBSTANCE	MAXIMUM LEVEL PERMITTED Mcg / ml	CONCENTRATION IN
<i>Phenylbutazone</i>	15	Blood
Flunixin	1	Blood
Ketoprofen	0.250	Blood
Naproxen	40	Blood
Diclofenac	0.005	Blood
Eltenac	0.1	Blood

Note: There may not be more than two (2) of the above-mentioned non-steroidal anti-inflammatories present in a sample. No part of the dose may be administered forty-eight (48) hours prior to competition, not used may they be used consecutively for more than five (5) days.

2. Nutrients, vitamins, minerals, and electrolytes : Restrictions on the use of substances of food origin are:

SUBSTANCE	MAXIMUM LEVEL PERMITTED Mcg / ml	CONCENTRATION IN
Teobromine	2	Urine
Arsenic	0.2	Urine

3. Therapeutic substances: Restrictions on the use of therapeutic substances are:

SUBSTANCE	MAXIMUM LEVEL PERMITTED Mcg / ml	CONCENTRATION IN
Methocarbamol	4.0	Blood
Dexamethasone	0.003	Blood
Dimethyl Sulfoxide	15	Urine
Dimethyl Sulfoxide	1	Blood
Hydrocortisone	1	Blood

4. Antibiotics: Antibiotics that do not contain banned substances such as Procaine y Polyethylene Glycol may be used.

5. Natural Substances.

6. Miscellaneous:

- DMSO
- Griseofulvin (Fungicide).
- Diethylcarbanzine
- Methocarbamol (muscle relaxer), not to exceed 4 mcg / ml, in blood.

B. Banned Substances: Banned substances are:

1. Those that affect the performance of the horse, they are:
 - a. Stimulants or depressants of the cardiovascular, respiratory and/or nervous system.
 - b. Tranquilizers.
 - c. Local anesthetics
 - d. Drug metabolites that interferes with the performance of the horse.
2. Any substance allowed by the Rulebook, which exceeds the maximum permitted concentration.
3. Any substance that interferes or masks the determination of substances banned or permitted by this Rulebook, being:
 - a. Injectable preparations with Polyethylene Glycol y Thiamine.
 - b. Dipyrone.
 - c. Furosemide (Lasix) and powerful diuretics.
 - d. Anthelmintics (dewormers) with Benzimidazole.
 - e. Isoxsuprine (Vasolilan).
 - f. Iodochlorhydroquin (Fungicide).

BANNED SUBSTANCES

Examples per the United States Equestrian Federation, USEF

SUBSTANCES	
Azaperone (T)	Lithium (RS, NS)
Belladonna extract (CSt)	Lorazepam (RS, NS)
Benzocaine (AC)	Mabuterol (CSt)
Benzodiazepines (NS)	Mazindol (NSt)
Beta blockers (CS)	Meclizine (A)
Bethanechol chloride (CS)	Medetomidine (NS, ANG)
Bupivacaine (AL)	Meperidine (NS, RS)
Buprenorphine (RS, NS)	Mephentermine (NSt)
Buspirone (NS)	Mepivacaine (AL)
Butorphanol (RS, NS)	Methadone (RS, NS)
Caffeine (NSt)	Methamphetamine (NSt)
Camphor (NSt, CSt)	Methyldopa (CSt)
Capsaicin (ANG)	Methylphenidate (NSt)
Cenbuterol (CSt)	Morphine (RS, NS)

SUBSTANCES	
Chloral hydrate (T)	Nalbuphine (RS, NS)
Chlorpheniramine (A)	Nalmefene (RS, NS)
Chlorpromazine (T)	Naloxone (CSt) (morphine and opiod antagonist)
Chlorprothixene (T)	Nefopam (ANG)
Cocaine (AL)	Nikethamide (RSt)
Codeine (AL)	Orphenadrine citrate (A, MR)
Cyclobenzaprine (MR)	Oxymetazoline (CSt)
Cyproheptadine (A)	Oxymorphone (RS, NS)
Dantrolene (MR)	Paroxetine (AD)
Demethylpyrilamine (A)	Pentazocine (RS, NS)
Detomidine (NS)	Pentoxifylline (CS)
Dextromethorhan (NS)	Pergolidemesylate (NS)
Dezocine (Desoxyn) (NSt)	Phenobarbital (GA, RS, NS)
Diazepam (NS)	Phenylephrine (CSt)
Digoxin (CSt)	Phenylpropanolamine (CSt)
Diphenhydramine (A)	Phenytoin (AC)
Dipremorphine (NS)	Pperacetazine (T)
Dipyrone (ANG)	Prazepam (NS)
Doxapram (NS)	Prethcamide (RSt)
Doxepin (AD)	Procaine (CS)
Dyphylline (NSt)	Procaine penicillin (Antibiotic, CS)
Ephredine (CSt)	Prochlorperazine (A)
Epinephedrine (CSt)	Promazine (T)
Epoetinalfa (Eritropoyetine)	Promethazine (A)
Ethchlorvynol (NS)	Propionylpromazine (T)
Ethyl amino benzoate(AL)	Propoxyphene (RS, NS)
Etorphine (RS, NS)	Propanolol (CS)
Eugenol (Antiseptic)	Pseudo ephedrine (CSt)
Fenspiride (RSt)	Pyrilamine (A)
Fentanyl (T, RS, NS,PA)	Reserpine (CS)

SUBSTANCES	
Fluoxetine (NSt)	Risperidone (antipsychotic)
Fluphenazine(T)	Romifidine
Furosemide (D)	Scopolamine (NS)
Glycerol guaiacolate (CSt, Mucolytic)	Sertraline (AD)
Glycopyrrolate (CSt)	Stanozolol strychnine (NSt)
Guaiacolglyceryl ether (CSt)	Terbutaline sulfate (CSt, Bronchodilator)
Guaifenesin (Expectorant)	Terfenadrine (CSt, Bronchodilator)
Haloperidol (NS)	Tetracaine (AL)
Homatropine (CSt)	Theobromine (NSt)
Hydrochlorothiazine (D)	Theophylline (CSt, Bronchodilator)
Hydromorphone (RS, NS)	Trazodone (AD)
Hydroxystanozolol	Tripelennamine (A)
Hydroxyzine (A)	Tropicamide (AL)
Imipramine (NSt)	Valerian root (NS)
Ketamine (GA)	Xylazine
Levallorphan (CSt)	Xylocaine (AL)
Levorphanol (RS, NS)	Zolpidem (AL)
Lidocaine (AL, CS)	

CONFEPASO
UNIFIED JUDGING SYSTEM

CHAPTER

VII

BEHAVIOR OF THE RIDERS AND
EXHIBITORS IN THE ARENA.



CONFEPASO



CHAPTER VII

BEHAVIOR OF THE RIDERS AND EXHIBITORS IN THE ARENA.

1. No rider shall cause interference to another horse.
2. The riders can only stimulate their horse through the bit or by talking to them, any other action against the welfare of the horse which is proven, is grounds for sanctions.
3. The riders may not make inappropriate gestures towards the Judges, the public or other riders.
4. All riders and/or participants must be clean and duly dressed as described by this Rulebook. Helmets may be worn under the hat with prior permission from the Board of Directors.
5. It is forbidden to exhibit or ride a horse in a different uniform or footwear than those described in this Rulebook.
6. All exhibitors shall obey the instructions of the Assistant Show Director and/or the Technical Director and/or the Judges of the category.
7. All those in the arena are required to wear a hat and be duly dressed.
8. Violation of this Chapter is cause for disqualification, both of the horse and the rider, in their category or for the remainder of the competition. If required other disciplinary measures or sanctions can be given by the Board of Directors.
9. All exhibitors, riders, grooms and auxiliary personnel are obliged to abide by the orders and dispositions and other guidelines of the Judges; as such, any manifestation of rebellion such as failure to abide by the instructions of the Assistant Show Director and/or Technical Director, not collecting prizes belonging to them, incitement or protest on the part of those mentioned, is cause for sanctions within the competition by the Show Director and/or the Technical Director.
10. The exhibitor or rider may not enter the arena in a state of intoxication. If any rider or exhibitor is suspected of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol, the horse will be immediately disqualified by the Show and/or the Technical Director and the accused will lose the right to participate for the remainder of the competition. This will be reported to the Board of Directors for them to decide the relevant sanctions and measures. Optionally, the breathalyzer test can be applied in the Pre Pista to the riders, grooms, judges, technical staff and delegates who are working.
11. Once the competitions has started, owners, grooms, and helpers are forbidden from entering the arena to provide any help which changes in any way the conditions in which the horse began its presentation, or that seek to recover its depleted conditions. In the case of an accident, the judges may authorize the repair or replacement of the broken tack, but in no case will any change



be allowed of any elements which may in their opinion change the horses' response or behavior. In case of broken tack, ten minutes will be given to change the tack, to be counted from the moment this is requested by the exhibitor. Any horse that loses a shoe will be excused from the arena. These same conditions apply during the Grand Championship.

12. Exhibitors or owners and the riders must receive, accept and/or present the ribbon which horse in the arena was awarded in accordance with the Judges' final result. In the event that trophies are awarded, they must be received respectfully. Failure to comply with this provision is sufficient cause to lose the assigned placement and will give opportunity to sanction the rider, the owner or both. In addition, the horse will lose the awarded points and prizes obtained in previous categories within the same competition.

Award protocol: The award ceremony is a solemn act. It is mandatory to receive the prize. The exhibitor or presenter must remove his hat when receiving the award.

13. Exhibitors' assistants, employees and grooms who fail to comply with the orders of the show authorities, or the provision of this Rulebook, will be penalized during the competition by the Show and/or Technical Director who will later present the complaint before the Disciplinary Committee, a warning will also be issued to the rider or trainer for whom they work.

14. In the performance and presentation of the horses, the exhibitors, riders, grooms, and auxiliary personnel are obliged to assume correct behavior and proper posture that reflects the respect the attending public and show deserve. As such, inadequate personal presentation or behavior contrary to the rules of good conduct will be grounds for dismissal by the authorities from the show grounds, to maintain the sporting and cultural spirit that in their essence are promoted by shows.

15. Any person who injures a horse registered in a CONFEPASO show will be sanctioned by the CONFEPASO Board of Directors and will be expelled from the show grounds immediately by the Technical Director of the event, who will submit the incident in his report, making it official so that the Confepaso Board of Directors can proceed with the disclosure of the sanctions imposed on the affiliated countries.

CONFEPASO
UNIFIED JUDGING SYSTEM

CHAPTER

VIII

THE JUDGES



CONFEPASO

CHAPTER VIII

THE JUDGES

Article 1. International Judges.

CONFEPASO International Judges are those who have the necessary knowledge and are duly certified by the FOUNDATION and whose requirements are established by the Confepaso Judge Committee Rulebook. To maintain their current certification, they must comply with the provisions of the aforementioned regulation.

Article 2. List of Judges.

On an annual basis, the CONFEPASO Board of Directors will request from the CONFEPASO Judges Committee, the list, by country, of those judges who are in good standing and who meet all requirements set forth in the CONFEPASO Judge Rulebook.

Article 3. Replacement of Judges.

Those Judges whose statistical behavior which has been duly measured and evaluated, and who do not meet the necessary efficiency, may be replaced with the approval of the CONFEPASO Delegates or the Judges Evaluation Commission.

Article 4. Prohibition to judge with Non-Certified Judges.

Certified Judges are prohibited from judging international shows with non-certified Judges. If they do so, they will be subject to the sanctions established by CONFEPASO for this purpose.

Article 5. Procedure to invite International Judges

All Federations and/or Associations affiliated to CONFEPASO must require the following from their judges:

- a)** When they are invited to judge equine events in countries other than their country of residence, they should request the appointment and authorization from the Federation or Association affiliated to CONFEPASO or the President of CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL.
- b)** Not accept the appointment when they are invited to judge equine shows of entities not affiliated to CONFEPASO, except if the affiliated Federation or Association of the hosting country does not oppose the Judge's participation in the event. In the cases where a affiliated Federation or Association authorizes the participation of a foreign Judge in an equine show endorsed or organized by an entity not affiliated to CONFEPASO, they must sign the NO OBJECTION form issued by CONFEPASO.



c) CONFEPASO will issue a NO OBJECTION form, in which the following will be noted; date of the show; name and last names of the authorized judges, name of the Federation and/or Association that endorses or organizes the show, name of the city where the event will take place, name of the country where the event will take place, signature of the CONFEPASO delegate requesting the Judge, and signature of the Delegate of the CONFEPASO member Federation or Association authorizing the Judge.

d) The judges must take precaution and inform the entity that is inviting them to judge that their services must be requested through the CONFEPASO affiliate of their respective country, and the invitation must be addressed to the affiliated Federation and/or Association of the country in which the Judge resides so that it authorizes its appointment. Violation of this provision due to lack of caution of the Judge is cause for sanctions by CONFEPASO.

e) Certified judges on the active list of CONFEPASO may judge in affiliated Associations and/or Associations without the need to request the NO OBJECTION form according to the July 25, 2015 resolution.

Article 6. Shows or social activities organized by CONFEPASO

In the World Championships, the delegates present in a Special CONFEPASO Assembly will name a panel of six (6) judges for each gait to facilitate a rotation of judges and determine breaks for the World Championship events as these compromise long working hours. Only five (5) judges will judge at a time, and the sixth judge is to allow judge rotation and breaks to prevent any judge from judging more than 8 hours a day with no break. NOTE: only five (5) judges will be in the arena working, the sixth is to allow breaks for rotation.

The Judges will be selected in the following manner:

- a. In the aforementioned Assembly, each country, through its delegates will have the right to nominate the candidates for judge for the different categories or gaits. Nominating judges who have the experience in the category or gait for which the judge was proposed, as well as to judge special classes.
- b. The nominated candidates for judge may have acted as Judge in the last World Cup Championship organized by CONFEPASO.
- c. Once the names of the candidates have been submitted for consideration, the Delegates, exercising their right to vote, will select names of six (6) Judges/candidates who have obtained the most votes in the different categories or gaits who will exercise their function in the CONFEPASO World Cup Championship. Judges may not be appointed or changed at the discretion of the organizing World Cup Association, being only the Board and Delegates having the authority to name Judges for the CONFEPASO World Cup Championship.

- d. The judges appointed for each modality by the Confepaso Board of Directors may not be replaced by the member country Association and organizing committee of the World Cup.
 - e. Regardless of the number of countries represented in the arena, 5 judges will enter the arena, who will be rotated, as indicated by the Rulebook.
 - A. A letter of invitation will be sent by the President of CONFEPASO and/or the Executive Director of Confepaso and/or the Association of the World Cup host country to each of the selected Judges, notifying them of their appointment. This appointment includes a payment of \$1000 (one thousand dollars) for the event, in addition, transportation, accommodation and food expenses will be covered by the Association of the host country. The Judge should confirm their participation as soon as possible.
 - B. Once the panel of judges is consolidated into the different categories and gaits, they will act as follows:
 - 1. Each Judge will be assigned a number, from one to five, based on the alphabetical order of their last name.
 - 2. They will work in groups, One (1) or two (2) Judges who are not assigned to judge the gait or category in the arena, will be assigned to the Pre Pista, and so on, category by category.
 - 3. Judges' Attire:
 - White straw hat, with a white or black ribbon.
 - White shirt with tie or "Guayaberas" style shirts when weather permits or when the Association or Federation requires it.
 - Black or dark blue suit, when the "Guayabera" shirt is not used. The use of blue jeans is prohibited.
 - Dark colored leather shoes or boots.

4. Final Judgements

The results or decisions by the panel of Judges selected by CONFEPASO and/or its affiliates will be final and not subject to appeal. The Judges will give their verdict strictly based on the application of the dispositions and qualification criteria established in this Rulebook.

In no way will the Judges be allowed to impose personal criteria. No Judge is obliged to give explanations on his result or decision made by him or his fellow Judges at the show, even when this is requested in a good manner.

5. Solidarity and joint responsibility of the Judges in their verdicts



The Judges must defend, jointly and severally before the public, the owners, the affiliated association, the riders, and others; the results produced by the scoring of the three (3) Judges. But, in the event that a claim arises for an alleged violation of this Rulebook, by omission or excess in its application, the Judges should respond for their individual decisions, as established by the system, without this being considered a disloyalty on the part of the Judges panel.

6. Management of the microphone. When giving their verdict, Judges should be precise, clear, technical and objective.

It is forbidden to use derogatory expressions towards the horse or their owners and go into lengthy explanations about the behavior of horses that are not in the final placements or finalist group. The horse that do not meet the gait requirement should not be taken into account for verdicts or explanations. In the same way, unnecessary explanations aimed at appeasing owners of a horse not included in the final placement should be avoided when the strict application of the Rulebook is the only rule in these cases. The horse that has committed a disqualifying fault should not be subject to explanations which can be implied as excuses. The Judge must express himself using appropriate language and put aside fear and ramblings. In the case of horses disqualified due to spasms or hyper flexion of the hind legs, the Judge should act in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5: Arena Procedure, and the announcer should explain through the microphone that the horse was excused due to health problems.

7. The Judges may excuse any horse when in his opinion and in accordance with this Rulebook there is a reason to do so. Likewise they may declare an entire category and/or placements within it void. These same criteria are also applied to categories with only one participating horse.

8. The Judges are obliged, without exception, not to consider any horse after the warm-up round, not executing the gait being judged, regardless of the high quality of the horse.

9. No Judge may excuse a horse without a just cause according to the Rulebook. Nor may a judge excuse a horse at the request of its rider or owner. All horses which enter the competition are required to remain in it, unless it is excused by indication of the Judges.

Article 7. Prohibitions and ethical obligations for Judges.

Judges who participate in a show or other social event endorsed by CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL are in no circumstances allowed the following:

- 1.** Hand over trophies or prizes.



2. Execute his function as a Judge while also being a CONFEPASO delegate. He is also not permitted to act as judge if he is member of any Association or Federation that disagrees with CONFEPASO purposes.
3. Riding other people's horses in a show where he is acting as Judge.
4. Compete any horses of his property in the show where he is acting as judge, in any gait or class. Change the registration information of any horse of his property to be able to compete and judged by him in a show where he is acting as judge.
5. Judge in a show where people or farms with whom they have had labor agreement or consulting agreements compete their horses, if six months have not elapsed since the agreement has ended.
6. Make bets, either direct or indirect through a third party.
7. Consume liquor during his work as a Judge during the competition where he is judging, or using drugs or other illegal substances.
8. Judge horses who are presented by relatives in the first or second degree of consanguinity, father, son, brother, or first degree of affinity, brother-, father, son-in laws.
9. Judge horses which were bred by him, unless the Competition Director and/or Technical Director were previously notified. Not doing so is in violation of the Rulebook.
10. Make comments or provide explanations of the judgement privately when these should have been clearly explained to the public during the verdict.
11. Withdraw from their functions citing incompatibilities other than those described in this Rulebook.
12. Receive monies or favors for ruling in favor of certain horses.
13. Visit casinos, nightclubs or brothels during the days of competitions.
14. Exceed the transportation, lodging, telephone and food expenses.
15. Accept gifts from horse owners or horse breeders participating in the competition.
16. Failure to inform CONFEPASO within fifteen days following a show where there was a lack of solidarity from one of his fellow judges.
17. Use negative or denigrating expressions towards a horse, their owners or riders when giving the verdict.
18. Reprimand the owners, riders, groom, handlers, or directors of an equine event during the judging of said events.
19. Adhere to or adjust the judgements or decisions to rules or regulations other than those set out in the CONFEPASO Rulebook.
20. Exceed or omit the mandatory tests for all horses as established in the Rulebook.
21. Promote the docking of tails in equines.
22. Provoke riots or acts of rebellion.
23. Lack of solidarity to which he is obliged to with his fellow companions.
24. Request or demand genetic gifts from stallions from different barns or owners.



25. Infringe upon or to allow his fellow judges to infringe upon any of the rules or norms established in the Rulebook.
26. Abandon the show for which he was appointed as Judge without just cause after this has started.
27. Request loans of money or other from exhibitors, owners, grooms, handlers, or breeders.
28. Defame or refer to CONFEPASO as an institution or with respect to the people who are part of its Board of Directors using derogatory words.
29. Failure to wear the required Show Attire as per the Rulebook.
30. Attend social gatherings or meetings with owners, breeders, riders, or barn managers during the days of judgement unless these are organized by CONFEPASO.
31. Hold gatherings or meetings with owners, barn managers, riders, grooms, handlers or other auxiliary personnel in the arena or its surroundings.
32. Participate in negotiations of horses that were judged by them in an event.
33. Sell, promote, or market equine related articles or items.
34. Promote horses of his property or his breeding farm during the competition where he is acting as Judge.

Article 8. Expenses and fees for the judges in regular shows

International Judges who are invited to judge in a show organized by an affiliated Federation or Association, will receive a sum of USD\$400 per day of work. Additionally the transport, lodging, and meals must be covered. Any other costs not mentioned are to be covered by the Judge. For a better control, there will be an expense sheet (provided by Confepaso), where the expenses are to be recorded and this must be signed by the Judge and whoever is responsible for the payment in each Confepaso member Association.

CONFEPASO
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CHAPTER

IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS



CONFEPASO

CHAPTER IX GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Awards, plaques and trophies.

1. Five (5) placements will be awarded in the regular, International, and World Championship competitions, and five (5) placements in the Best Gelding, Best Sire, Best Descendant from a Mare, Best Broodmare Group with Offspring and Best Broodmare Group as described below:

First Place	Blue Ribbon
Second Place	Red Ribbon
Third Place	Yellow Ribbon
Fourth Place	Green Ribbon
Fifth Place	White Ribbon
Grand Champion	Blue, Red, Yellow, and White Neck Sash
Reserve Grand Champion	Red, Yellow, White and Pink Neck Sash
Best Gelding	Blue, Red, and Yellow Neck Sash
Best Broodmare Group with Offspring	Blue, Red, and Yellow Neck Sash
Best Broodmare Group	Blue, Red, and Yellow Neck Sash
Best Sire	Blue, Red, and Yellow Neck Sash
Best Descendant of a Mare	Blue, Red, and Yellow Neck Sash

In addition to ribbons, the Federation and/or Association responsible for organizing the event, may, if required, give plaques or trophies as long as this clearly relates to the competitions and does not have to do with partisan political issues.

In the category for colts and fillies from 31 to 35 months of age, the Grand Champion in Process, Reserve Grand Champion in Process, along with first, second, and third finalist are awarded. **(DOES NOT PARTICIPATE IN GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP)**

In the category for colts and fillies from 36 to 48 months of age, the Youth Grand Champion, Reserve Youth Grand Champion, and first, second, and third finalist are awarded. **(DOES NOT PARTICIPATE IN GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP)**

In Paso Performance categories from thirty-six (36) to forty-seven (48) months; from forty-nine (49) to sixty (60) months; from sixty-one (61) to seventy-seven (77) months; from seventy-eight (78) to one hundred (100) months, from one hundred (100) months; and older than one hundred and one (101) months, five (5) placements will be awarded. This counts for Pleasure and Bellas Formas categories as well.

The prizes and awards for the Best Gelding, Best Sire, Best Descendant, Best Broodmare Group and Best Broodmare Group with offspring are the “Best” Title, along with five placements.

Federations and/or Associations affiliated to CONFEPASO may honor the scores awarded in the World Cup Championships.



The minimum rider age to show horses is eighteen (18) years, the Best Rider award will be given in the World Championship.

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CHAPTER

X

**ANNOUNCEMENTS AND
ANNOUNCERS**



CONFEPASO



CHAPTER X

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ANNOUNCERS

Article 1. Appointment.

In all competitions organized or endorsed by CONFEPASO, it is the responsibility of the organizing Federation and/or Association to appoint the Announcer(s).

Article 2. Language.

In each competition organized or endorsed by CONFEPASO, the primary language for announcements will be Spanish, followed by English.

Article 3. Behavior of the Announcer.

The announcers must abide by the following rules of conduct:

- a) Not questioning the acts of the Judges or CONFEPASO officials.
- b) Not criticizing or pondering the horses.
- c) Refraining from making comments that could be considered as predictions.
- d) Fully comply with the instructions of the Assistant Show and/or Technical Director for all activities.
- e) Refrain from making greetings or motions, both in the World Championship as well as in regular shows.
- f) Refrain from making unauthorized comments of a technical nature, or assuming the role of a show official in reprimanding the staff in the handling of the horses or the public.
- g) At the start of the class present each horse one by one providing the following information: name, registration number, age, sire, dam, breeder, owner and/or barn, country represented and rider. This announcement should be made for each horse in the individual work off during the Figure Eight, for the final five finalists, and for the horses on the lead line for their individual work off.
- h) In the Broodmare with offspring class, announce the name of the sire and dam of the offspring.
- i) In the Broodmare group, announce the name of the sire and dam of the mares.
- j) In the announcement of the offspring of the Best sire, announce the name of the dam of each offspring.



- k) Follow all the instructions of the Show and/or the Technical Director.
- l) In all Paso Fino categories, refer to all horses and their gait as Paso Fino. It is strictly forbidden to refer to horses using epithets that indicate the country of origin.

In the gaits of the Colombian Trocha, Colombian Trocha y Galope, and Colombian Trote y Galope use the official names being Colombian Trocha, Colombian Trocha y Galope, and Colombian Trote y Galope.

Article 4. Costs and Fees of the Announcer

Expenses related to the Announcer are the responsibility of, and should be covered by the Federation and/or Association.

CONFEPASO
UNIFIED JUDGING SYSTEM

CHAPTER XI

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES



CONFEPASO

CHAPTER XI

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

Article 1. Authority to impose sanctions

The CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION (CONFEPASO) and its affiliates are the competent bodies which may impose sanctions on any person or legal entity that participates in any competition or social activity organized or endorsed by CONFEPASO.

As the highest authority in all its competitions or social activities, CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL has the legal and moral obligation before all breeders, exhibitors, riders, trainers, grooms and fans of the Paso Horse in the world to ensure its regulations and statutes are complied with and must also ensure that in all competitions and/or social activities respect and security are provided to the judges, the technical and non-technical staff.

Article 2. Causes for disciplinary measures and sanctions

CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION (CONFEPASO) and its affiliates may sanction any person or entity within the scope of their competition for the following reasons:

- A.** For carrying out acts which are aimed at harming the regular proceedings of the competition or any other social activity organized by CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL and its affiliates.
- B.** For verbally or physically assaulting, either direct or indirect, any authority of the show or social activity, either during or after, in the arena or outside as a result of any decision, argumentation or interpretation by the authority or any of his team.
- C.** For failure to adhere to any of the rules or regulations in this Rulebook.
- D.** For engaging in any acts contrary to those established in this Rulebook and/or those of good conduct.

Article 3. Compliance with Sanctions.

All sanctions imposed by CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL and/or its affiliates should be strictly complied with in the different countries and in all the CONFEPASO member Federations and Associations. Non-compliance with the aforementioned by the Federations and/or Associations may lead to their separation from CONFEPASO. No Federation and/or Association representing the different countries before CONFEPASO may lift or modify in any way any sanction imposed by CONFEPASO and its affiliates, whether in international or national events. They are of the total competence of jurisdiction of CONFEPASO and its affiliates.

Article 4. Immediate Sanctions.

CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL and its affiliates through its Board of Delegates and/or Disciplinary Committee, may summarily sanction and request the immediate removal from the show grounds where a show and/or social activity is taking place, any person, legal entity or horse that clearly and publicly violates any of the subparagraphs of the Article 2 of this Chapter, in order to ensure the safety and the development of said activity. Said summary sanction will be given without the need to give the person or legal entity a hearing, because it is understood that this summary action was taken in a state of emergency.

Article 5. Proceedings.

Taking into account the costs as well as logistical difficulties associated with meetings in regards to disciplinary measures and sanctions, these will take place at least twice (2) a year.

In the case of World Cup Championships, any complaints for an occurrence during a World Cup, will be discussed at one of the annual meetings. The following procedure will be observed in order to ensure any person or legal entity, the right to their defense and due process to be heard, as well as present evidence in their favor, whether present themselves or through a representative before imposing the final sanction:

A. The fault may be denounced by any of show official and/or social activity official; or by any person and/or legal entity that understands that any of the subsections of Article 2 of this Chapter has been infringed upon.

B. The fault must be denounced in detail in writing and must be signed by the complainant. It can be submitted directly to the CONFEPASO Presidency, or through any of its Delegates or officials. The complainant will have thirty (30) business days, counted from the day after the offence was committed, to present his complaint. The time frame to present the complaint will be verified by the receipt, or by the form signed by the Delegate or CONFEPASO official, or by the date of the email to CONFEPASO or its affiliate.

It is understood that in the World Cup Championship, in which there may be a case of doping of the participating horses, the term of thirty (30) calendar days to make the complaint, will be counted from the day following the one in which the horses have been identified (name and category in which they participated), after revealing the number assigned to each blood sample taken, once the accredited laboratory has officially delivered the positive result of the doping test to the Technical Director of the World Cup.

C. In the case of National events, the procedure to be followed is that established in the statutes of the affiliate.



D. Once the aforementioned complaint is received by the CONFEPASO Presidency, the Presidency will order the Secretary to notify the affiliated member and that they provide the data of where the defendant can be located. CONFEPASO will send the notification to the defendant (per the data provided by the member country of the defendant), and to the affiliate. The notification must include a true and exact photocopy of the complaint and the express indication that the accused will have thirty (30) calendar days in which to respond, if he so wishes, which will be counted from the day following that which he was notified by any of the means described above.

E. If the defendant responds within the timeframe indicated in subparagraph C and if he so desires, he may request a hearing to be in heard in person by all CONFEPASO Delegates at the next assembly, which he may attend alone or accompanied by a legal representative or delegate a third party for these purposes, understanding that none of the Delegates of your country may represent you before CONFEPASO. If the aforementioned hearing is requested before the CONFEPASO Delegates by the defendant, the timeframe that the Disciplinary Committee has to resolve this case is suspended until the hearing takes place.

F. After the accused has exercised his legitimate right of defense, the Disciplinary Committee will decide whether or not the person and/or legal entity committed the fault that is imputed to him and will proceed to impose the corresponding sanction; which all parties involved will be notified of as well as all the Federations and/or Associations of the countries represented in CONFEPASO so that they can apply said sanction.

G. If they do not agree with the sanction imposed, the person and/or legal entity may, if they consider it so, file an appeal for the reconsideration of their sanction before the Disciplinary Committee in the terms provided in the statute. Said appeal must be made during the following thirty (30) days counted from the day after having received the official notification of the imposed sanction from the Confepaso Disciplinary Committee. The request for appeal will not have a suspending effect on the sanction, meaning the sanction imposed does not cease to apply. If the Confepaso Disciplinary Committee reconsiders and modifies the sanction, it will notify all parties involved, including the Federations and/or Associations represented from each country in CONFEPASO. If it does not modify the sanction, it will only notify the petitioner, who, within a term of thirty (30) calendar days from the day following the notification of the decision by the Disciplinary Committee, may file an appeal before the Confepaso Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the statute. In order to file an appeal before the Confepaso Assembly, it is not a prerequisite to have filed an appeal before the Disciplinary Committee. While a request for an appeal is being processed, the appeal cannot be initiated or substantiated.

Article 6. Sanctions

A. DIRECTORS	
INFRACTION	SANCTION
1. Interfere with the Judges or Veterinarians in order to try to obtain determinations in judging decisions	Two (2) years of suspension
2. Being in the arena without authorization in the moment of judging or allowing third parties to remain in the arena without authorization	Three (3) months to six (6) months of suspension
3. Protesting or instigating the public before the final result of the judges who are present in the event.	From one (1) year to two (2) years of suspension
4. All acts against morality, education and good conduct, committed during the event and up to 48 hours after the completion which are related to the event.	One (1) year of suspension
5. Disobeying superior orders or not transferring them to the proper people to which they are directed thereby hindering the normal development of the event.	From three (3) months to six (6) months of suspension

B. VETERINARIAN	
INFRACTION	SANCTION
1. Refusal to integrate commissions for which they are designated by the directors of the event.	From three (3) months to six (6) months of suspension
2. To omit or excessively examine the horses for entry into the Pre Pista being, the medical examination, verifications of the anatomical, physiological conditions, the height, the horseshoes and age.	From three (3) months to six (6) months of suspension
3. Failure to report any diseases, medical conditions or other factor in horses that are or are not participating in an event	From six (6) months to one (1) year of suspension

C. FOR HORSEMEN AND EXHIBITORS OF HORSES	
INFRACTION	SANCTION
1. Providing false information in regards to the identity of the horse in the registration form.	One (1) year of suspension
2. Omitting the information recorded in the registration or make fraudulent use of them	Three (3) years of suspension
3. Not presenting the horse to the Pre Pista without just cause, while present on the show ground and being registered to compete.	Three (3) months of suspension
4. Removing their horse from the show grounds without prior approval from the Show Director and/or Technical Director	From three (3) months to six (6) months of suspension
5. Using tack such as serretas, alzadores, stiff curbs, nosebands with metal or not using a crupper when the use is required.	From three (3) months to six (6) months of suspension
6. Administering to a horse in competition or other event drugs or medications banned by CONFEPASO, proven by medical examinations.	Suspension of one (1) year for the horse and a fine between USD \$5,000 (five thousand American dollars) and USD \$10,000 (ten thousand American dollars), as decided by the CONFEPASO Board of Directors, based on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances of each case. If the owner does not pay the fine, they will continue to be penalized until they pay it. The horses will be penalized even if they are transferred or change ownership. If a person does not pay the fine and the country allows him to compete, the country will be sanctioned.
7. Impersonating or hiding the identity of themselves or their horse in competitions or other events recognized or organized by CONFEPASO	Five (5) years of suspension
8. Making fictitious transfers of ownership to avoid sanctions imposed by CONFEPASO	Three (3) years of suspension
9. Acting in a discourteous manner, questioning or ignoring the verdict of the judge, insulting or being vulgar in the stands towards the judges, entering the arena without authorization, throwing objects in the arena or inciting disorderly conduct in the public in attendance or disregarding the order of the directors and judges.	From one (1) year to two (2) years of suspension
10. To complain in a rude manner to any Directors, Judges or Veterinarians of an event.	From six (6) months to one (1) year of suspension
11. Making or causing a scandal in the stands and interrupting judgement.	From one (1) year to two (2) years of suspension
12. Being present in the arena under the influence of alcohol or other illegal substances.	Three (3) months of suspension

C. FOR HORSEMEN AND EXHIBITORS OF HORSES	
INFRACTION	SANCTION
13. Physically assaulting, either directly or indirectly, acting on his or her own, or by a person acting for him or her, any directors, judges or veterinarians.	Five (5) years of suspension

D. RIDERS, GROOMS, AND OTHER HELPERS	
INFRACTION	SANCTION
1. Disregarding the provisions, orders, and guidelines of the officials and the judges of an equine event	From six (6) months to one (1) year of suspension
2. Showing up to the arena intoxicated or under the influence of stimulants	From six (6) months to one (1) year of suspension
3. Impolitely questioning or ignoring the rulings of a judge, shouting vulgarities from the stands, entering the arena without authorization, throwing objects into the arena, or causing a riot in the public attending an event.	Two (2) years of suspension
4. Complaining in a rude and out of tone manner to the show directors, judges or veterinarians	From six (6) months to one (1) year of suspension
5. Collaborating to falsify or contributing to false or fraudulent information and make illegal use of records or identification documents of horses and people.	Three (3) years of suspension
6. Using whips, electrical or chemical stimulants, spurs, and other prohibited items when presenting a horse.	From six (6) months to a year (1) of suspension
7. Using or supplying drugs or medications banned by CONFEPASO, which will be verified through the anti-doping test required by CONFEPASO.	Suspension of six (6) months and a fine of USD \$1,000.00 (one thousand American dollars). If the rider does not pay the fine, he will remain sanctioned until it is paid.
8. Entering the arena without prior authorization of the event officials.	From three (3) months to six (6) months of suspension
9. Not wearing the appropriate attire required by the CONFEPASO Rulebook	From three (3) months to six (6) months of suspension
10. Refusal to accept or place on the horse in the arena any prizes or distinctions awarded.	From three (3) months to six (6) months of suspension

D. RIDERS, GROOMS, AND OTHER HELPERS

INFRACTION	SANCTION
11. Complaining in a rude and out of tone manner to the show directors, judges or veterinarians	One (1) year of suspension
12. Physically assault, directly or indirectly, himself or through a third party any officials, judges or event veterinarians.	Five (5) years of suspension

E. ANNOUNCERS

INFRACTION	SANCTION
1. Criticizing or questioning the horses	From three (3) months to six (6) months of suspension
2. Criticizing decisions or judgements at an event or criticize and question the actions of directors and judges.	From three (3) months to six (6) months of suspension
3. Inciting a scandal within the competitors or public with his or her comments	From one (1) year to two (2) years of suspension
4. Insubordination or ignoring the decisions of directors or judges.	From six (6) months to one (1) year of suspension
5. Making offending statements or comments towards the officials, directors or other CONFEPASO authorities.	From six (6) months to one (1) year of suspension
6. Omitting or changing the information provided by the organizers on the information form for the announcer.	From six (6) months to one (1) year of suspension
7. Making other announcements or greetings not approved by the directors.	From six (6) months to one (1) year of suspension

F. INTERNATIONAL JUDGES

INFRACTION	SANCTION
1. Proven state of drunkenness	Definite suspension
2. Regular use of illegal substances and narcotics, duly proven	Definite suspension
3. Making bets directly or indirectly through a third party, in any CONFEPASO event, whether or not exercising the function of a Judge.	Definite suspension
4. Receiving monies or favors for ruling in favor of certain horses.	Definite suspension
5. Changing the registration information of a horse of his property, being carrying out fictitious transfers of property so that it may compete in events where they are acting as a judge.	Definite suspension
6. Visiting during the days of competitions, casinos, nightclubs or brothels.	Six (6) months of suspensión

F. INTERNATIONAL JUDGES	
INFRACTION	SANCTION
7. Exceeding the transportation, accommodations, and food expenses that are recognized and extending these to your spouse, children, relatives or third parties.	Six (6) months of suspension
8. Accepting gifts from horse owners or horse breeders.	One (1) year of suspension
9. Using negative or denigrating expressions towards a horse, their owners or riders when giving the final result.	Six (6) months of suspension
10. Reprimanding the owners, riders, groom, handlers, or directors of an equine event during the judging of said events.	Six (6) months of suspension
11. Adhering to or adjusting the judgements or decisions to rules or regulations other than those set out in the CONFEPASO Rulebook.	Six (6) months of suspension
12. Exceeding or omitting in the judgement the tests established in the CONFEPASO rulebook which are mandatory for all competitors.	Six (6) months of suspension
13. Competing horses during an event endorsed by CONFEPASO or exhibiting them on the lead line when these are not your property.	Six (6) months of suspension
14. Judging events with horses with docked tails, or to encourage docking of tails.	One (1) year of suspension
15. Attending social gathering or meetings with owners, breeder, riders or managers of stables during the days of judgement unless these are organized by CONFEPASO.	Six (6) months of suspension
16. Talking with owners, riders, youth riders, grooms and handlers within the competition arena.	Six (6) months of suspension
17. Judging horses who are presented by relatives in the first or second degree of consanguinity (cousins, children or siblings), or first degree of affinity (spouses, in-laws)	Six (6) months of suspension
18. Judging horses owned or bred by him or her.	One (1) year of suspension
19. Judging under the influence of alcohol or illegal substances or ingesting alcoholic beverages in the competition arena.	One (1) year of suspension
20. Participating in negotiations of horses that were judged by them in an event.	One (1) year of suspension
21. Requesting loans of money or others from exhibitors, owners, grooms, handlers, or breeders.	One (1) year of suspension
22. Soliciting or demanding gifts of stud fees or breeding rights from different breeders.	Three (3) years of suspension
23. Failure to show solidarity with their fellow judging companions.	One (1) year of suspension
24. Infringing upon or allowing any other fellow judging companions to infringe upon any of the rules or norms established in the Rulebook for CONFEPASO competitions.	One (1) year of suspension
25. Obtaining their basic income from the sale of equine items, from the sale of breeding rights which are not owned by them, or from commissions from equine related businesses.	Three (3) years of suspension



F. INTERNATIONAL JUDGES	
INFRACTION	SANCTION
26. Marketing equine items at events, breeding rights and stud fees, measuring instruments, bits, books, saddles etc.	Three (3) years of suspension
27. Refusing to give the verdict in an event when his judgement is the closest to the final result	Three (3) years of suspension

Article 7. Mediation

1. Any claim arising from or related to the application of this Rulebook must be subject to a prior mediation process, as a requirement to subsequently reach the arbitration process or prior to legal proceedings by any of the parties involved.
2. The parties must agree to resolve their claims through the mediation process, which must be in accordance with the current Mediation Rules of the American Arbitration Association; unless the parties agree otherwise. The request for mediation must be filed jointly with the other party, to CONFEPASO and to the American Arbitration Association. The request can be made together with the filing of the arbitration demand; but, in doing so, the mediation process must precede the arbitration or any other legal procedure, which must remain pending, subject to the decision of the mediation process for a period of sixty (60) days from the date of filing, unless the parties agree to a longer period, or the court issues an order extending the term.
3. The parties must assume the expenses for the mediator's fees and other filing expenses in equal parts. The mediation process will be carried out in the place where the Board of Directors provide, unless otherwise agree. Any agreements reached through the mediation process will represent a settlement agreement, which will be enforceable in any court with jurisdiction.

Article 8. Arbitration

- 1.** Any claim arising out of or related to the application of this Rulebook must be subject to arbitration. Prior to arbitration, the parties must agree to settle their disputes through mediation, as referenced in Chapter 11, Article 7.
- 2.** Claims not resolved through mediation, should be resolved through arbitration, which must be in accordance with current Mediation Rules of the American Arbitration Association; unless the parties agree otherwise. Arbitration demands must be filed in writing together with the other party to CONFEPASO and the American Arbitration Association.
- 3.** Demands for arbitration must be made within a reasonable timeframe after the claim has arisen; and, under no circumstances should they be made after the statute of limitations has expired as allowed by the institution of legal proceedings.
- 4.** Except by written agreement by the person or entity to be included, no arbitration proceeding arising out of or related to the application of this Rulebook shall include by consolidation or association, or in any other way, any person or entity that is not a party of CONFEPASO; unless it is shown at the time of filing the demand for arbitration that: (1) Said person or entity is substantially involved in a common matter of fact or law; (2) the presence of such person or entity is required to agree to a full release in the arbitration, and if (3) the interest or liability of such person or entity in the matter is not substantial. The arbitration agreement, and any other written arbitration agreement that includes any person other than CONFEPASO member shall be enforceable under applicable law in any court with jurisdiction.
- 5.** The submitting party for arbitration should include in the demands all claims known to that party which the arbitration process allows to claim.
- 6.** The adjudication to be executed by the arbitrators must be final and the sentence must be imposed according to the applicable law.

Article 9.- Validity

This Rulebook was approved by the Delegates of CONFEPASO INTERNATIONAL and will enter into use as of this date.

By signing below, the following certify that the content of this Rulebook faithfully reflects the decisions, agreements and the interpretations made in the Confepaso Assembly of the Delegates held on the 10th of February. For the record:

- Juan Manuel Muñoz Rojas -President
- José Manuel Colon-Vice-president
- Rodrigo Garcés Velalcazar-Secretary
- Myron Wever -Treasurer

Our special thanks to the Honorable Committee on the Ammendment to the Unified Judging System 2023

- Jairo Camacho
- Sofia Passariello
- Mirta De La Cruz
- Enthomar Francisco
- Hector José Vergara
- Beatriz Salgado
- Carlos Rivera
- Nestor Algarin
- Jorge Garzón
- Eduardo Malave
- Juan Zuleta
- Roberto Calispa

In the case of any discrepancy between the English and Spanish version of the CONFEPASO Rulebook, the Spanish version will prevail.

CONFEPASO
UNIFIED JUDGING SYSTEM

APPENDIX



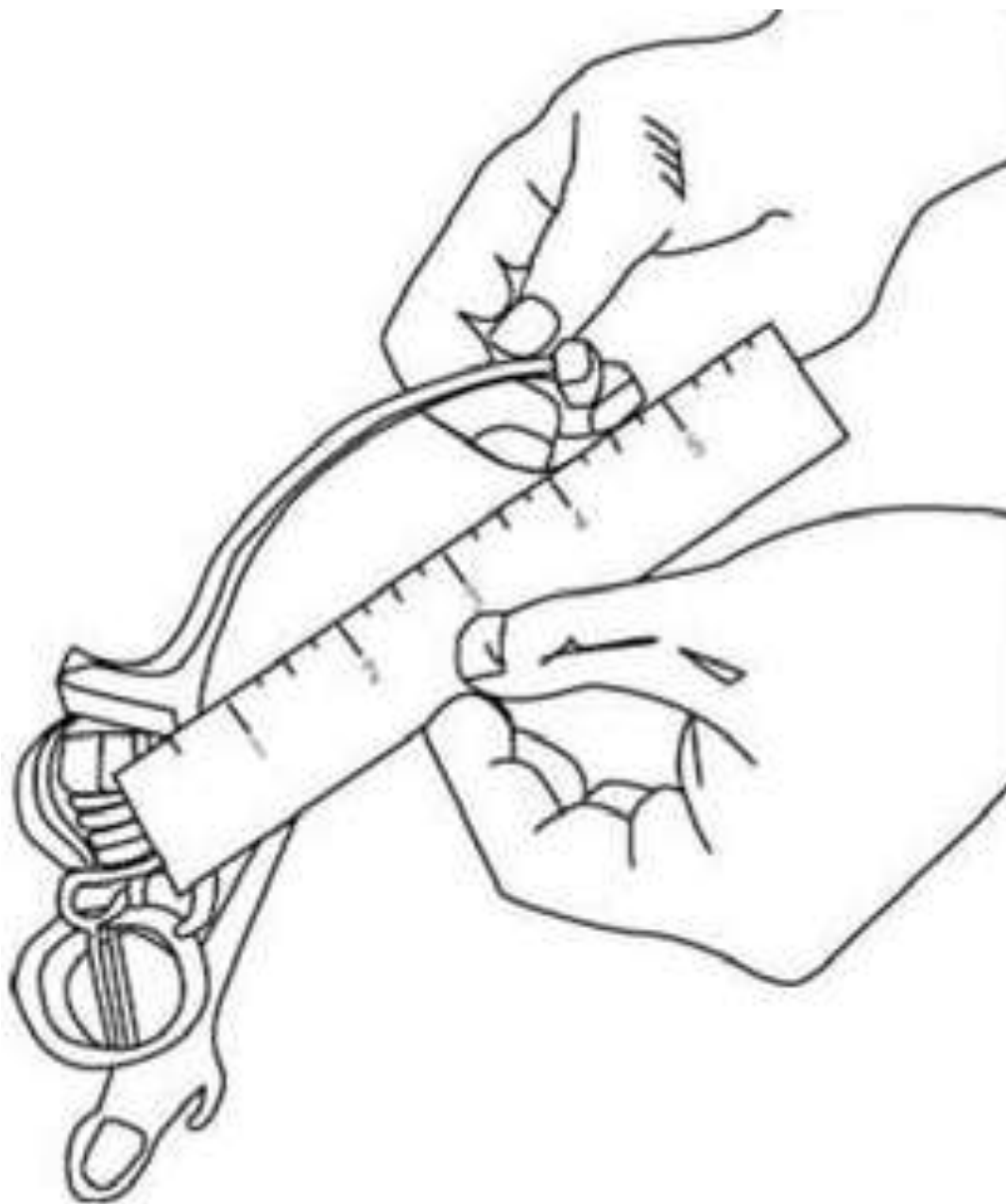
CONFEPASO

APPENDIX

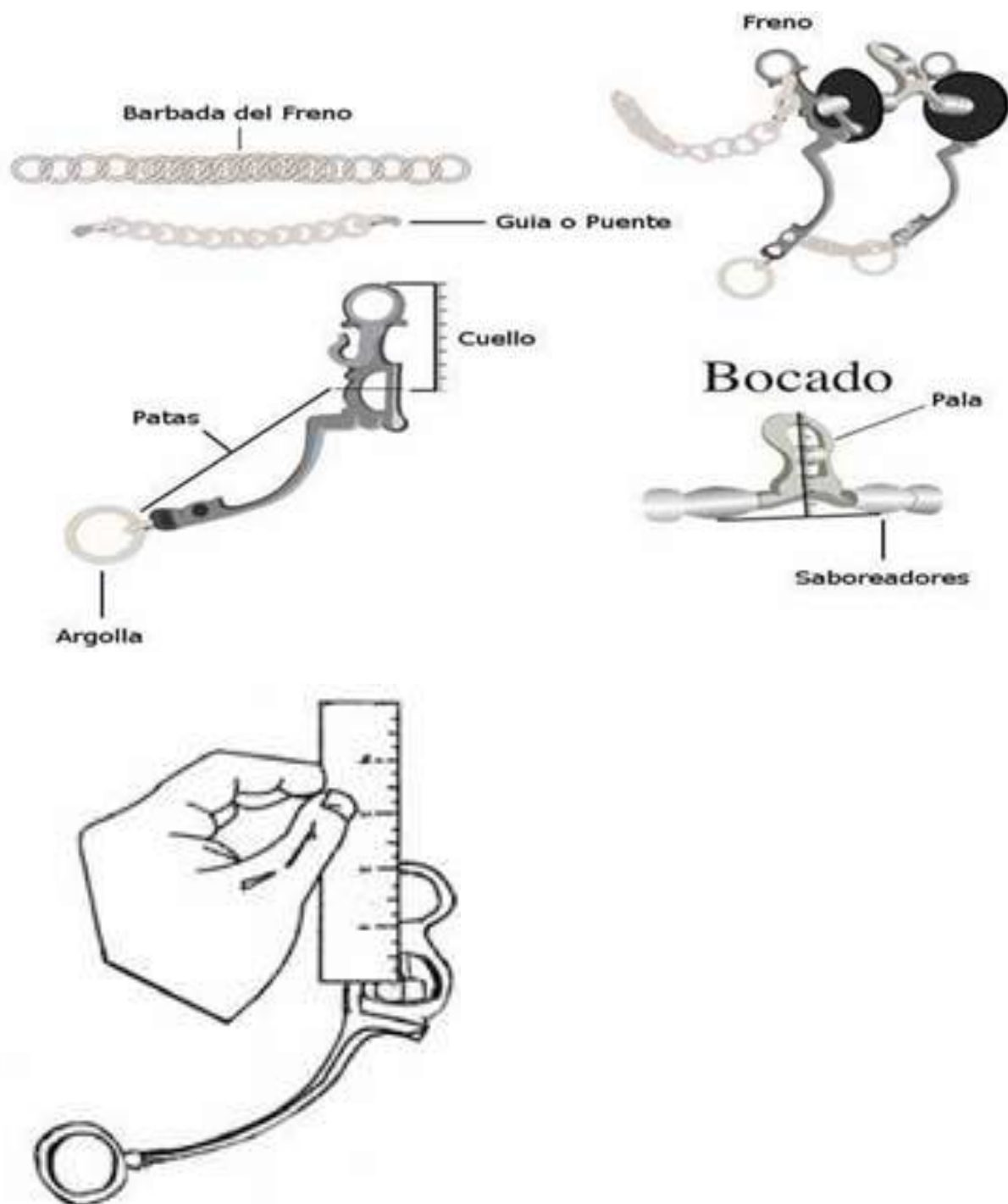
Examples of Colored Tack and Permitted Jackets



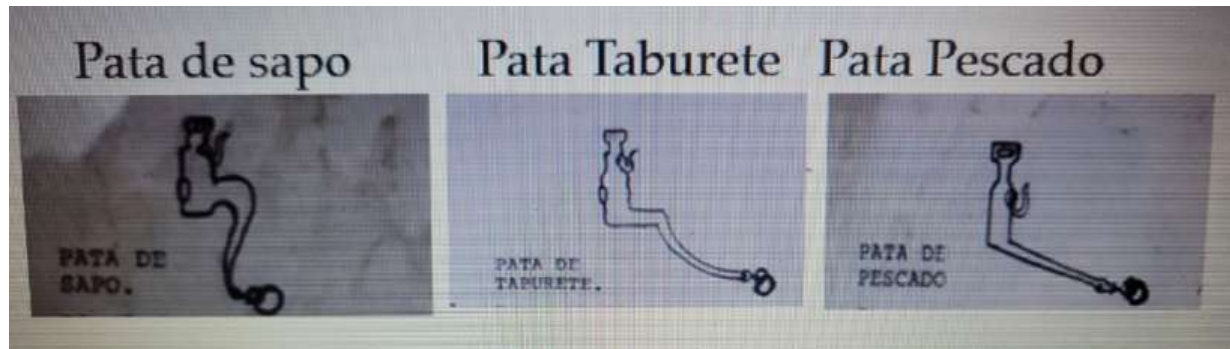
No. 1 – Correct way to measure bit shanks



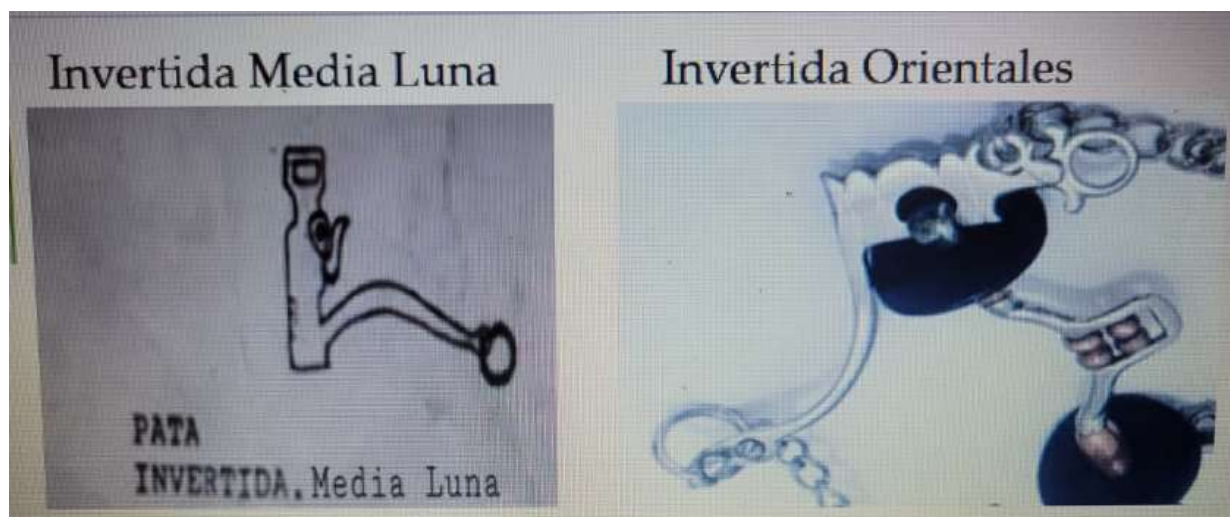
No. 2 – Permitted purchase. Correct measurement.
Correct way to measure the purchase



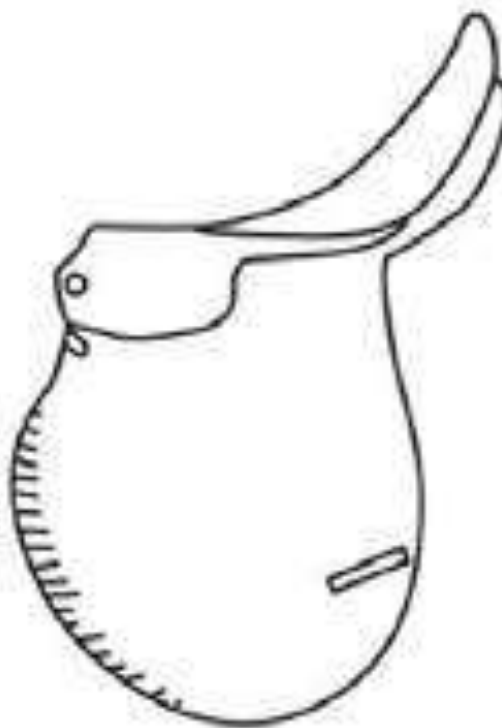
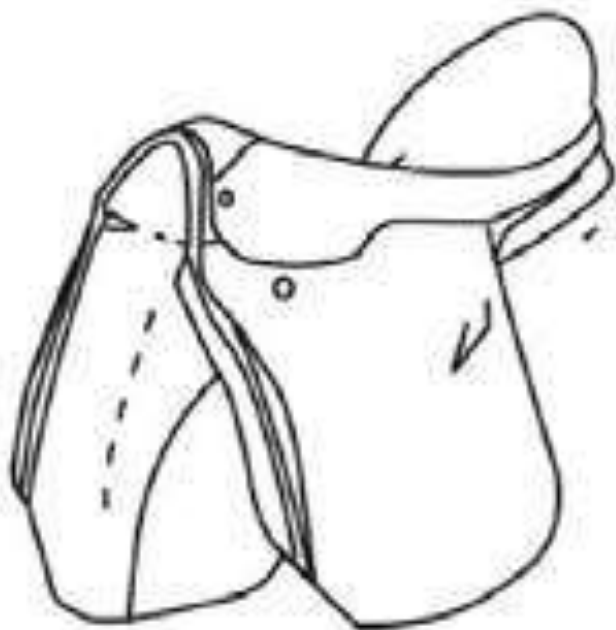
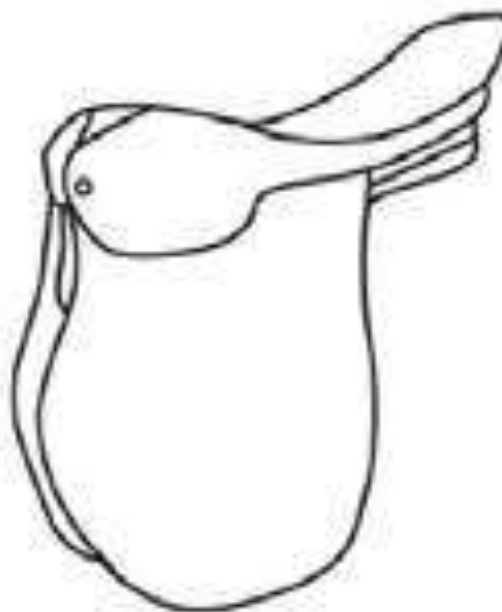
Allowed shanks



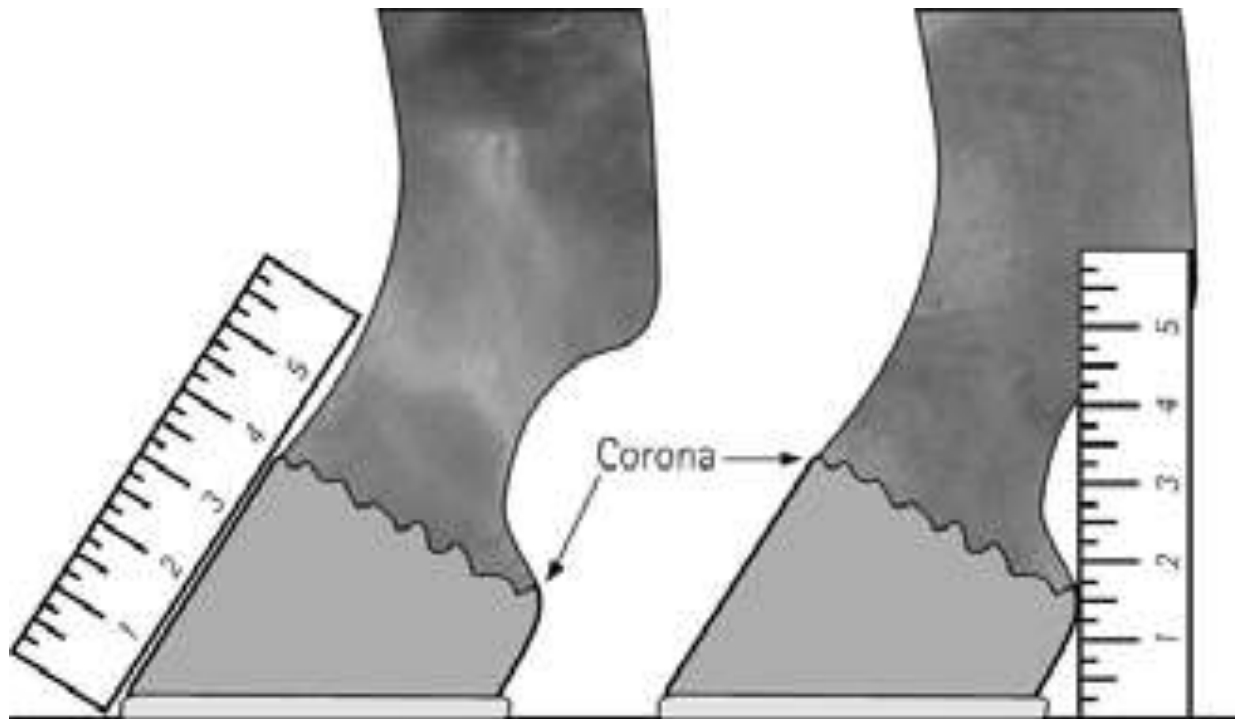
Inverted Bits- Not allowed



No. 3 - Acceptable saddles, light saddles and Galapagos



No. 4 - Proper way to measure the height of the hoof



Method: Using a fifteen centimeter (15 cm) or six inch (6") ruler, measure the front of the hoof by placing the ruler in the center. The measurement is between coronet line and the ground. The coronet line is determined by palpation. The thumb is used to press the hoof wall down to the skin. The first part of the soft tissue which is felt upon palpation is the coronet line. The contour of the hide does not necessarily coincide with the coronet line.

Heel height is measured from the back of the hoof, from the lower part of the coronet line to the ground, with the ruler perpendicular to the floor, as per the illustration.

No. 5 – Leg Conformation

The equine breeds present both general and individual characteristics. The latter is determined by the function of the individual breed. A common characteristic is the structural correctness.

Structural correctness is critical for soundness as well as correct and clean movement. This is determined by proper structure and alignment of bone, particularly relating to the legs. (Duberstein, Evaluating Horse Conformation)

Structural correctness is thus determined through the use of certain imaginary vertical lines drawn from the different joints to the ground.

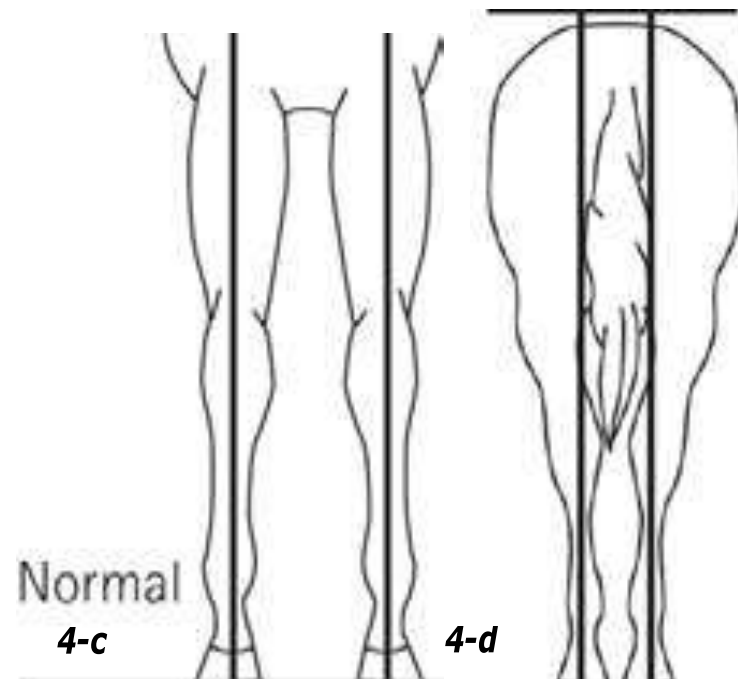
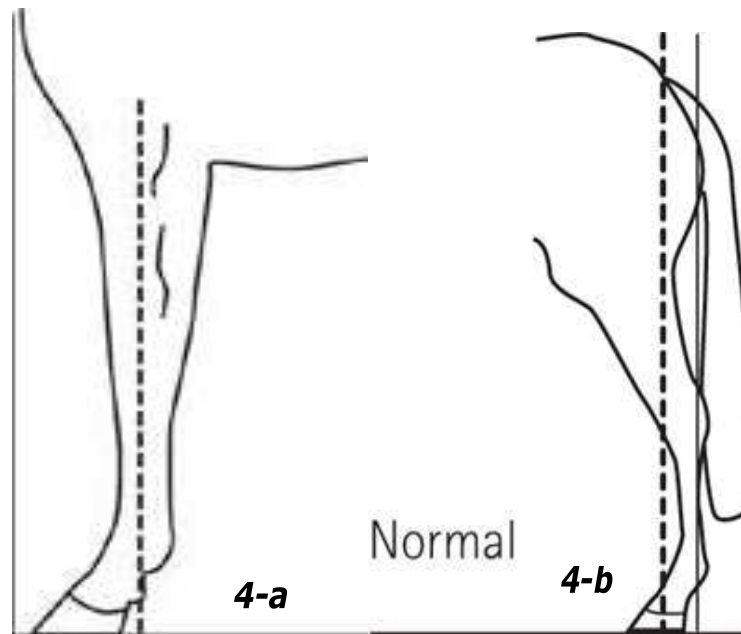


The different parts of the horse's body have to relate to each other, respecting proportions, slopes and balances, forming a functional aesthetic set. For this reason, in the study of leg conformation, we include both oblique and perpendicular conformation. The former varies among breeds, and the latter common to all equine breeds. The beauty of a horse lies in its balance, ratio and slope of the different body parts. The slope of the shoulder, pasterns, angle of the buttock with the hind fetlock, angle of the head-neck in comparison to the slope of the shoulders. It is necessary to respect these proportions and balances as these all together form an aesthetically pleasing set.

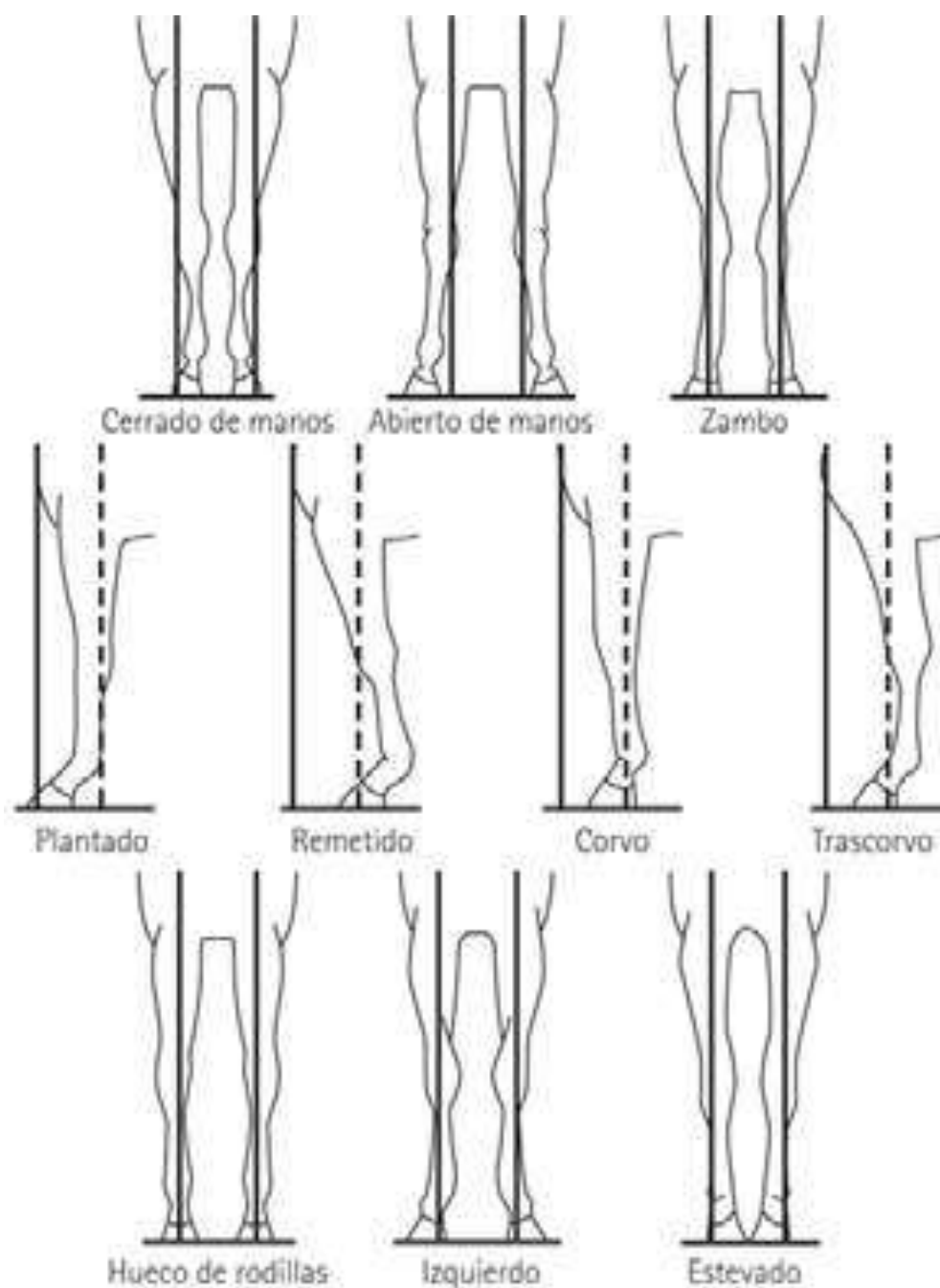
To establish structural correctness, one must observe the horse standing on all fours with the weight equally distributed, and in movement.

Structural correctness and deviations can be observed through tracing the following lines:

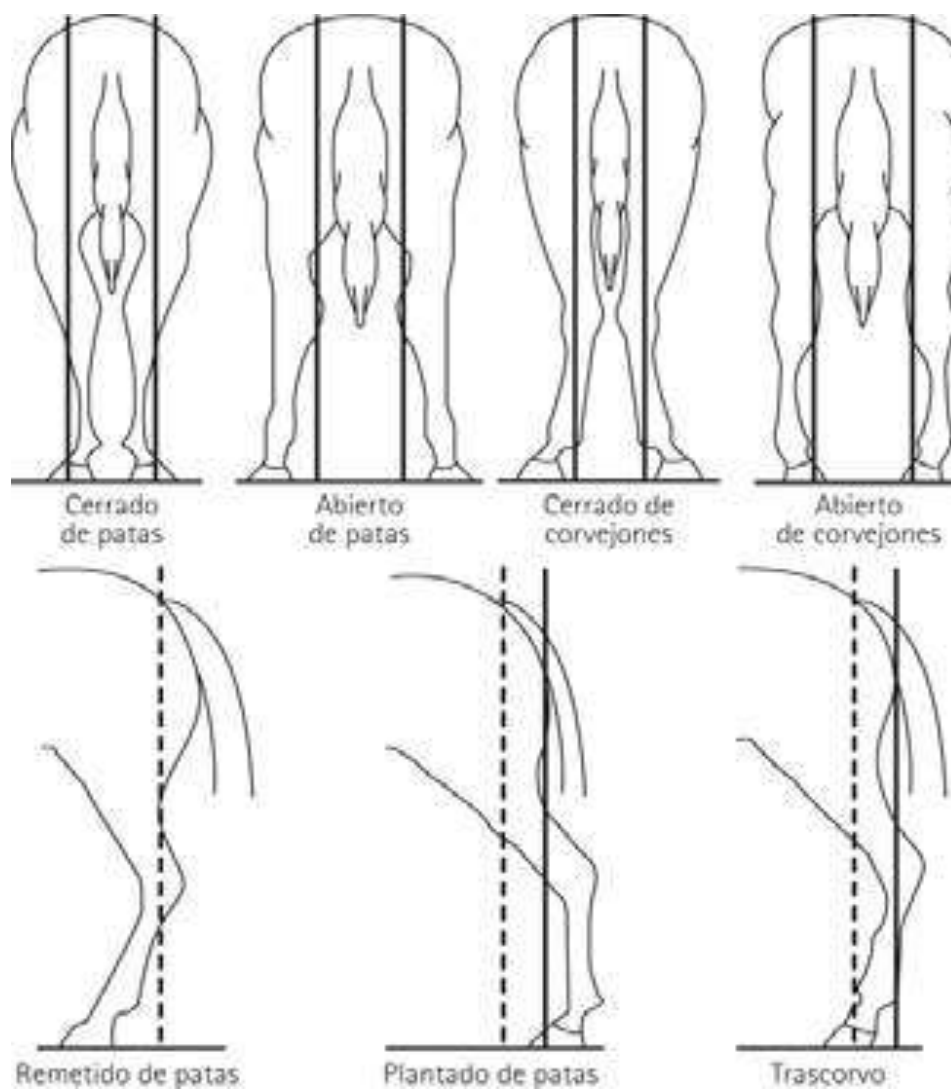
1. For the front leg conformation, the correct leg set is when the first plumb line drawn from the point of the shoulder (scapulohumeral joint) touches the ground about ten centimeters in front of the toe (Illustration 4-a), secondly when the second line, drawn from the middle of the shoulder, bisects the leg exactly in half through the knee, cannon and fetlock.
2. For the hind leg conformation, you should be able to draw a line perpendicular to the ground that touches the horse's rump cheek, the back of the hock and the back of the fetlock. (4-b)
3. When observing the front legs from a front view, one should be able to draw a straight line from the point of the shoulder to the ground that bisects the leg exactly in half. (Refer to illustration (Refer to 4-c).
4. From a back view, one should be able to draw a line from the horse's buttock through both its hock and fetlock. (Refer to 4-d). Any deviation from these lines are considered structural flaws or faults in leg set. These are presented in picture form, refer to Illustration 6 and Illustration 7.

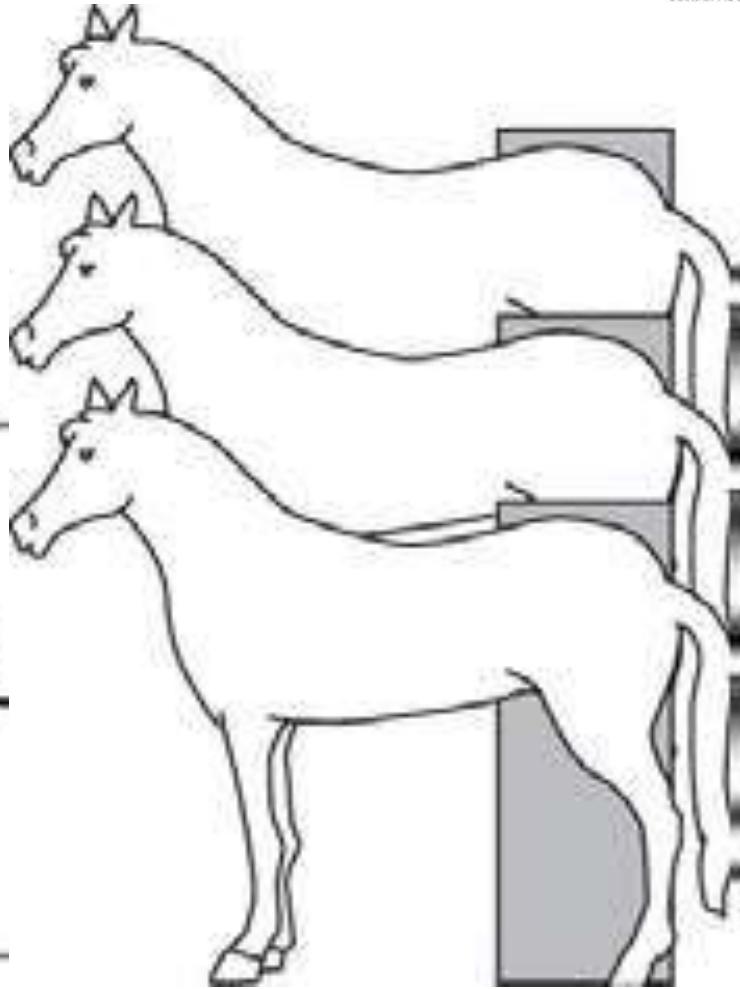


No. 6 – Conformation defects of the front legs



No. 7 - Conformation defects of the hind legs



**8-a****8-b**

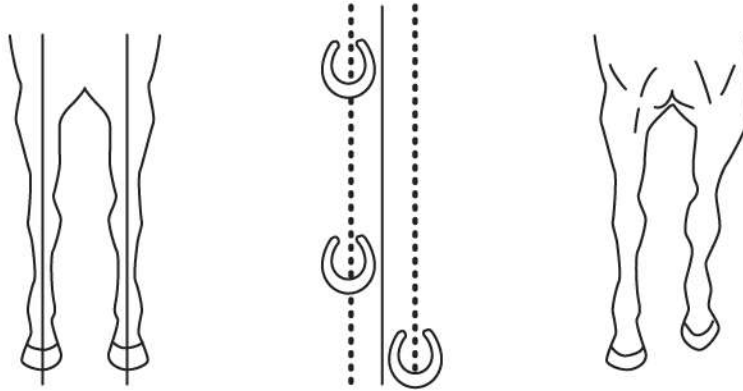
The slope and angles have been studied by Goubaux, and corresponding the angles and slopes of the Paso Horse, the slope of the humerus and radius ulna is between 120 to 130 degrees, The metatarsal and proximal phalange is from 121,5 to 135 degrees ; between the fetlock and the ground, a 45 to 50 degree angle for the front legs, and a 50 to 55 degree angle for the hind leg. (Refer to illustration 8-a).

As to the croup in the Paso horse, this would have a slope equal to the fetlock and the ground, being approximately a 55-degree angle. The length of the croup identifies with speed and the width with power. The power is associated with a diagonal carriage and speed is most associated with a near horizontal carriage.

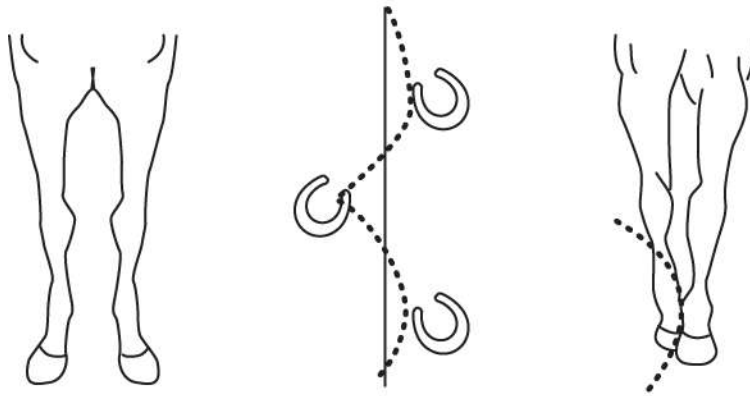
Defects in the structural confirmation of the forelegs are considered to be more serious than those of the hind leg. (Adams: Lameness in Horses) (Refer to illustration 8-b). The following are considered as serious defects: calf kneed, buck kneed, cow-hocked, bow-legged and camped under. (Refer to illustration 8-c). The most serious defects are those present in the forelegs, splay footed, which interferes with the normal tracking of the horse (Refer to illustration 8-d).

**8-c**

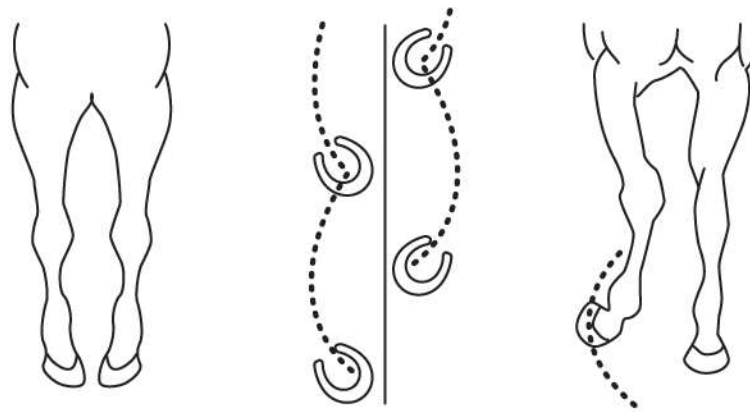
No. 8-d – Problems in tracking
Problemas en la trayectoria
Rastreo



Normal forelegs = Straight tracking



Toe-out conformation = Winging & plalting



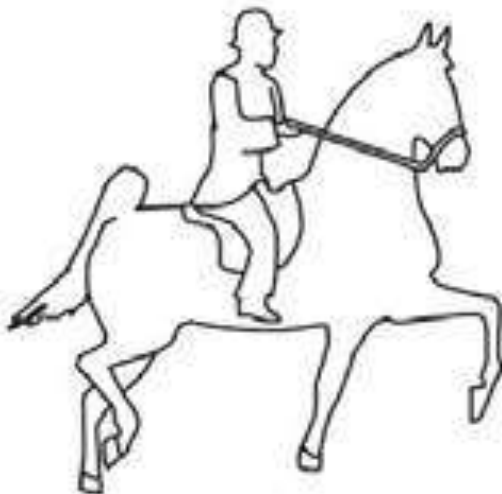
Toe-in conformation = Paddling

Bald Face



Ilustraciones 9 (a-b)

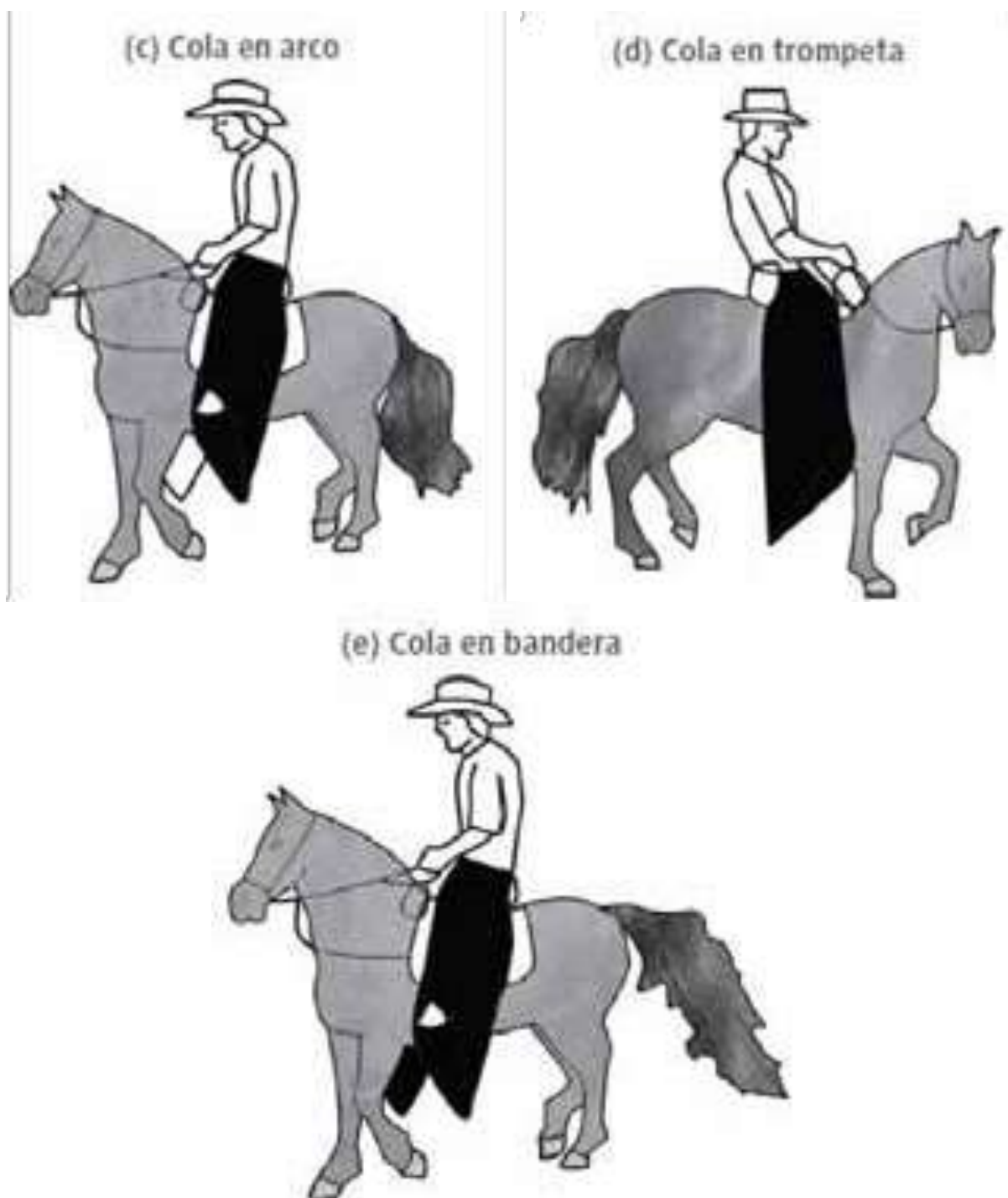
(a) Cola saddlebred



(b) Cola caballo de paso peruano



Ilustraciones 9 (c-e)

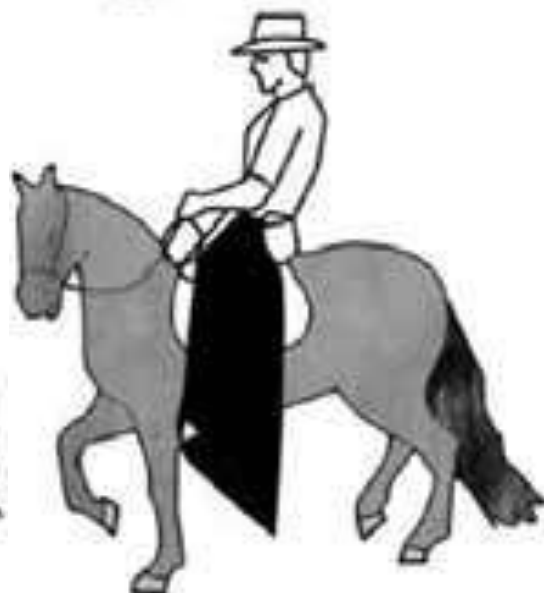


Ilustraciones 9 (f-h)

(f) Cola en bastón



(g) Cola pegada



(h) Cola muerta o pendular





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