

2013

CONFEPASO RULE BOOK

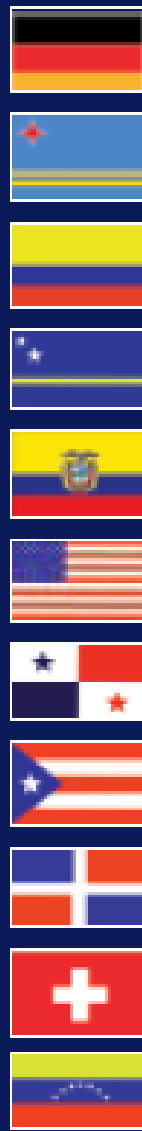


11 MUNDIAL  
CABALLOS DE PASO  
CONFEPASO  
MIAMI, FLORIDA 2013



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# REGLAMENTO DE COMPETENCIAS Caballos de Paso





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Contents

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT .....	1
GENERAL ASPECTS OF CONFEPASO .....	2
CHAPTER 1: ABOUT WORLD CUP (MUNDIAL) HORSE SHOWS AND THEIR ORGANIZATION .....	3
Article 1. World Cup (Mundial) Horse Shows.....	3
Article 2. Requirements for Participation.....	4
Article 3. – World Cup (Mundial) Horse Show Organization. ....	6
CHAPTER 2: ABOUT THE PRESENTATIONS AT SHOWS .....	13
Article 1. Tack. ....	13
Article 2. Exhibitors’ Dress Code.....	14
Article 3. The Use of Chaps. ....	14
CHAPTER 3: ABOUT THE HORSES .....	15
Article 1. Classification of horses according to their gait (modality). ....	15
Article 2. Classification of horses according to age, gender, gait and category: .....	15
CHAPTER 4: JUDGING PARAMETERS .....	23
Article 1. Bellas Formas Paso Fino. ....	23
Article 2. Description of the Paso Horse. ....	23
Article 3. Paso Fino. ....	24
Article 4. Trocha, Galope and Trote.....	25
Article 5. Classes in the Area of Reproductive Ability and the Transmission of Genetic Traits.....	26
Article 6. Championships Events .....	32
Article 7. Presenting horses for pre-screening examination prior to the Class. ....	33
Article 8. Non-Disqualifying Defects (Penalized) .....	47
Article 9. Interpretation. ....	51
CHAPTER 5: PROCEDURES .....	55
Article 1. Bellas Formas Paso Fino. ....	55
Article 2. Paso Fino, Colombian Trocha, Colombian Trocha and Galope and Colombian Trote and Galope. ....	56
Article 3. Paso Performance Horses. ....	77

Article 4. Paso Pleasure Horse. ....	79
Article 5. The Amateur Owner Event:.....	80
Article 6. Paso Versatility.....	82
Article 7. Paso Western Pleasure.....	84
Article 8. Paso Trail.....	86
Article 9. Country Pleasure .....	88
CHAPTER 6: DOPING, CRUELTY AND TACK AND ATTIRE RESTICTIONS .....	91
Article 1. Regulations regarding cruelty and, tack and attire restrictions. ....	91
Article 2. Detection of Drugs and Medications.....	93
CHAPTER 7: RIDERS AND EXHIBITORS INSIDE THE RING.....	105
CHAPTER 8: ABOUT JUDGES .....	108
CHAPTER 9: GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	119
CHAPTER 10: ANNOUNCEMENTS AND THE TECHNICAL ANNOUNCERS .....	122
CHAPTER 11: DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS .....	124
CERTIFICATION .....	139
APPENDIX: ILLUSTRATIONS.....	140



## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Since its foundation, the International Confederation of Paso Horses, **CONFEPASO**, and its country members including Germany, Aruba, Colombia, Curacao, Ecuador, United States, Panamá, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Suiza and Venezuela, as the principal entity for equine activities at the international level, has worked with its member countries to unify the regulations and judging criteria for Paso Horse Shows as well as for Youth Equitation shows.

To accomplish this goal, it has promoted different meetings and workshops with the international judges currently certified by **CONFEPASO**, and therefore trained to be able to judge horse competitions organized or authorized by Federations and Associations affiliated with the Confederation, like the World Cup Horse Shows organized by **CONFEPASO**. It has also sought to promote the sport of equitation among children and young riders and to group in the Federations and Associations of the affiliated countries the Youth Equitation Riding Schools as well as establishing minimum requirements for the creation and functioning of new schools. This edition of the Horse Show Rule Book includes all the amendments that will apply at the 11<sup>th</sup> CONFEPASO World Cup (Mundial) Horse Show. **CONFEPASO** has established this rule book as as mandatory for World Cup (Mundials) and International shows, and recommends its use in national horse shows.

Emilio Barbosa Vélez  
President of CONFEPASO



## GENERAL ASPECTS OF CONFEPASO

The International Confederation of Paso Horses, CONFEPASO, is the entity that at the international level binds and represents the equine Federations and/or Associations of its country members and directs, coordinates, regulates, controls and supervises their technical activities in breeding, exhibition, promotion, development, competition and sport expansion.

The purpose of CONFEPASO is to foster, improve, develop and strengthen at the international level all activities related with the exhibition and promotion of the Paso Horses and their different modalities that characterize the breed: the Paso Fino, the Colombian Trote and Galope, the Colombian Trocha and Galope and the Colombian Trocha. These horses can be represented in the Confederation by any of the country members, as long as the horses are registered in their native country.

The Confederation will authorize, supervise and have control in the organization of world equine events -sport and exhibition- in each one of the country members as well as the participation in world events of the delegations of all affiliated associations. It will assign the sites for the Paso Horses World Cup as well as the Youth Mundial and the World Equine Congress. It will rule and regulate those events by the development and adoption of rules and regulations that establish the mandatory technical aspects, procedures and disciplinary standards for compliance by the confederate associations and will act as consultants to the governance of each of the country members, as well as the judicial authority on everything related with the Paso Horses.

The Board of Directors is the organism that, together with the President of the Confederation enforces the policies established by the CONFEPASO Assemblies and all others that dictates the daily function of the Confederation. The Board of Director will be composed of eight delegates from the country members, plus the Past President. These are: President, President Elect, Secretary, Treasurer and four Directors.

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

# CHAPTER 1

ABOUT THE “MUNDIAL” HORSE SHOWS  
AND THEIR ORGANIZATION





## CHAPTER 1: ABOUT WORLD CUP (MUNDIAL) HORSE SHOWS AND THEIR ORGANIZATION

### **Article 1. World Cup (Mundial) Horse Shows.**

These are horse shows organized by CONFEPASO once every two years, which must comply with the following requirements:

1. The organizers must be associations or federations affiliated with CONFEPASO.
2. They must be organized under the regulations and provisions established by CONFEPASO for such purposes.
3. They must be held in countries where an association or federation affiliated to CONFEPASO is incorporated.
4. The participating horses must have a registration certificate issued by an association or federation affiliated with a CONFEPASO and must be registered in the different gaits and divisions included in this rules book.
5. The organizers must videotape the Mundial Horse Show and related activities with a minimum of two video cameras and submit two copies to CONFEPASO for its historical archive.

**Paragraph 1.** Attendance and participation in a horse show sponsored by CONFEPASO in any capacity, as a spectator, show participant or collaborator, is a voluntary act made by any and all persons on their own behalf, at their own risk and cognizant of the possible and unexpected damages that may occur in the exercise of their participation. This voluntary act can subsequently only be subsumed under labor relations with persons or entities different from those that organize the shows. Therefore, the horse show organization is not responsible for what may happen to the people that participate in it. These persons are obligated to take the precautions necessary to



avoid accidents or damages to their persons, their mounts or their belongings on their own behalf. The management of the organization is not responsible for stolen items or damages caused to real persons or legal entities during the course of the events.

**Article 2. Requirements for Participation.**

- A. To be able to participate, each horse must be in optimum health. “Optimum health” is defined as that which allows the horse to perform the functions for which it was designed.
- B. All horses entering into competition must have a record of Genealogical Registry issued by an association or federation affiliated with CONFEPASO and the registration must correspond to the class and/ or division in which it is to participate. The age of the horses will be available in the horses’ Genealogical Registry. For the purposes of the show, the age of the horses will be the age calculated from the last day of the month immediately prior to date of the competition. The horses will be entered into the divisions based on their age, gait and gender. The entry of horses into divisions that do not correspond to their age, gait and gender is prohibited.
- C. The owner of the horse to be entered into a horse show must present original registration and health certificates in accordance with the requirements of the host country where the horse show will be conducted.
- D. Every owner and/or legal representative of a horse must complete and sign an entry form containing information pertaining to the horse’s registration for each horse participating in the show. Furthermore, the horse owner and/or his or her certified legal representative must report to CONFEPASO, it’s Technical Directors, Judges, Members and Agents, other Owners, Employees and show participants, any damages or claims that could be caused by a horse during the show.



- E. The entry fee will be determined by the horse show organizers and there will be no rights for its refund, including in the case that a horse fails to participate for any reason.
- F. It is the responsibility of the owners to know and abide by this Rules Book and must advise the personnel under their charge, in other words, the Riders, Exhibitors, Attendants, Grooms, etc. of these rules. Lack of knowledge/ Unawareness of the rules included in this Rules Book do not exempt any participant from compliance with the rules herein.
- G. The following information must be included on the entry forms:
1. Name of the horse
  2. Age, gender and color
  3. Modality
  4. Class/ Division in which it will participate
  5. Sire and dam of the horse
  6. Registration number and type, association and country; tattoo, microchip number, DNA and country it represents
  7. Name of breeder and owner
  8. Name of breeding farm and location
  9. Address and phone number of owner or representative
  10. Signature of the person registering the horse, who whereby acknowledges and accepts the CONFEPASO regulations

**Paragraph 1:** By signing an Entry Form, owners agree and authorize CONFEPASO to perform the required Doping Test. Lack of knowledge/ Unawareness of the rules included in this Rules Book do not exempt any participant from compliance with the rules herein.

- H. To enter a horse in a horse show and/or a social event organized by CONFEPASO, the only DNA test results accepted will be those issued by the Veterinary Genetics Laboratory of the Davis University in California. The same rule applies to horse registration transactions issued by association and federations affiliated to CONFEPASO.
- I. Every horse participating in a horse show and/or social event organized by CONFEPASO must have the sponsorship of the



country's Federation or Association affiliated with CONFEPASO that the horse is representing. At the same time, the affiliated Federation or Association will make sure that these horses comply with the regulatory and health requirements that CONFEPASO and the host country require for their exportation and participation in activities organized by the Confederation.

**J. False statements on the horse entry forms**

Owners, breeders, exhibitors or their agents shall not provide false or misleading information on show entry forms. The horses whose owners and exhibitors have supplied false statements on entry forms, which are proven to be intentional and deceptive, will not be admitted into competition.

**Article 3. – World Cup (Mundial) Horse Show Organization.**

All World Cup (Mundial) horse shows must have a hierarchical organizational structure as described below:



**A. Technical Director. - Definition.** The technical director is the official at the World Cup horse show responsible for making sure the regulations are being properly followed so that consequently, there is a fair application of the rules. Furthermore, he or she must identify the appropriate person officially in charge of resolving any conflicts that



arise. The technical director's functions begin with seeing that the horse show registrations are correct and end with the submission of the horse show results signed by the judges to the organizing Federation or Association, to be forwarded to CONFEPASO and to the archives of the Association responsible for organizing the World Cup horse show, after he or she signs off on them.

The duties of the technical director are as follows:

- a. **Oversee the enrollment process** so that everyone complies exactly with the regulations regarding identifying information including the name, age, color, gait, sire, dam, owner, registration number and type, microchip, breeder, farm, and municipality. Furthermore, he or she must check the conformation requirements of the Brood Mares and the Mares with Offspring's Groups; see that the candidates for Best Sire satisfy the established requirements and that they are properly evaluated; do the same with the Produce of Dam candidates; oversee the scoring process for Best Exhibitor and Best Breeder; oversee the technical regulations in general and in particular; and overall make sure that all arena work materials comply with the regulatory standards.
- b. **Notify CONFEPASO in writing** about irregularities committed. The director must also report any specific technical violations to regulatory acts that in his or her judgment any show official may have committed no matter how high the official's rank may be.
- c. **Prevent the participation of the following horses:**
  1. Horses that, after competing in one gait, attempt to compete in another. Also, horses that have been excused for performing a gait, and then try to compete in the gait from which they had been excused.
  2. Horses sanctioned by CONFEPASO or presented by persons sanctioned by CONFEPASO.
- d. **Verify that all horses, without exception undergo pre-screening.**



- e. **Oversee that the horses competing in Bellas Formas** do not get awarded titles without competing in at least one of the functional classes (ridden classes).
- f. **Prevent the participation of horses which have changed their registration gait** after they have turned five years old, provided that it can be proven that after reaching that age they had competed in a class for a different gait.
- g. **Prevent mistakes in the handing out of awards**, such as ribbons, pennants, championship sashes, etc., so that they all conform to the regulations.
- h. **Oversee the careful application of the pre-screening requirements**, consulting with the supervising Judges for these purposes if necessary, so that the methodical assessments of the Chief Veterinarian and his or her collaborators follow a strict interpretation of the regulations. If it becomes necessary to intervene, a cordial consensus should be sought after in an effort to moderate people's behavior and avoid excessive or preferential treatment.
- i. **Make sure the horses in each division are numbered** and identified with the information from the catalogue so that complete and accurate information is announced to the audience.
- j. **Support the judges and their autonomy** to make decisions and protect them from pressure or interference from exhibitors or fair authorities, and expel anyone demanding explanations, since the judges have sole authority to decide.
- k. **Upon the request of the Judges**, expel riders, assistant and/ or grooms that violate or fail to comply with pertinent regulations in competitions.
- l. **Expel from the arena, without exception**, any owner or audience member who tries to remain in the ring while judging is taking place. This includes any horse show authorities whose function does not have anything to do with the activity in the ring.



- m. **Authorize, in general consensus with the judges,** the presentation between divisions of performances not scheduled in the show program for that day.
  
- n. **Inform Show officials** about the technical and regulatory autonomy of the judges and the authority of the Chief Veterinarian in technical matters, and understand that no one may enter the ring or make decisions that exclusively correspond to these authorities.
  
- o. **Coordinate efforts with the stable supervisor** to find the best placement for the distribution of stalls and appropriate zoning in the coliseum so to guarantee the safety of the horses.
  
- p. **Report any horses to CONFEPASO that have any of the following disqualifying defects:**
  - 1. Horses under the height minimum.
  - 2. Horses with overbites or under bites, or operations to hide these defects.
  - 3. Wall-eyed horses.
  - 4. Horses with unapproved facial markings.
  - 5. Swaybacked horses.
  - 6. Horses with stockings or with markings or pigmentation against regulations.
  - 7. Horses with tattoos or operations to hide pigmentation problems.
  - 8. Horses artificially marked to hide defects of any sort.
  - 9. Horses with undescended testicle(s), prostheses or silicone testicles.
  - 10. Fillies or mares with only one teat.
  - 11. Asymmetrical horses.
  - 12. Horses with permanent spasms/ cramps (stringhalt) or operated on to hide this defect.
  
- q. **Conduct a mandatory** technical meeting prior to the beginning of the show or competition, with all of the trainers to share with them the reasons for disqualification, in particular, those related to change of direction.



**Paragraph 1. Confirmation procedure (Homologation).** This is a procedure by which a commission or evaluation team verifies that a horse does or does not have a defect for which it was disqualified from competition. Evaluations will be performed for horses disqualified due to height requirements, overbites, under bites, swaybacks, body asymmetry, markings, colors, and blindness in one or both eyes. This evaluation will be done in accordance with the criteria established in the CONFEPASO Rulebook.

The owners of horses disqualified for a CONFEPASO competition will have up until thirty (30) calendar days, beginning from the date of the close of the competition from which the horse was disqualified, to request a confirmation procedure from the CONFEPASO President's Office to verify the absence of the defect. The evaluation team will be composed of the CONFEPASO president, two (2) veterinarians, one of whom must be from a country other than the country in which the evaluation is being performed and both must be licensed to practice their profession in their respective countries, one (1) delegate from the horse's country of origin and one (1) judge who will be designated by the CONFEPASO president.

In the case of horses disqualified for permanent cramps/ spasms (stringhalt), the request may only be made up until fifteen (15) days after the close of the event. In these cases the use of x-rays will be mandatory at the time of making the evaluation. Expenses related to the confirmation procedure will be borne by the horse's owner.

**B. Horse Show Director(Ringmaster). Definition.** The horse show director/ ringmaster is the intermediary between the judges and the riders, the public, the announcement table, and the control table. The show director must not be a judge and CONFEPASO must be advised of the appointment of this person as well as of the appointment of the administrative and technical personnel for the event.

**C. Chief Pre-screening Veterinarian. Definition.** The chief pre-screening veterinarian is an experienced professional in veterinary medicine, licensed and duly authorized to practice medicine in the country hosting the Mundial horse show. The Chief Veterinarian will be



the person responsible for certifying the soundness of any and all horses present at the horse show, including their body, functional and health conditions.

**D. Tack and Attire Inspector. Definition.** The tack and attire inspector will be the person in charge of checking all tack and attire used by horses, riders and/or exhibitors. For horses, the inspector will see that the tack is the same as described in this Rule Book, including checking for foreign objects used to stimulate the horse as well as doing a final check of the horse's tail. The Tack and Attire inspector, at its own discretion, may allow 5 minutes to exhibitors for replacing tack that is not compliant with the rules established herein. For riders and grooms, the inspector will see that they follow all of the regulations regarding attire and the use of chaps. They will also ensure that riders and grooms do not carry prohibited tack equipment, attire, objects and/or devices used to stimulate or punish horses. This will include the inspection of chaps. The inspector is responsible for immediately reporting to the Horse Show Director any violation of the CONFEPASO rules and regulations, including reporting any rider or groom in a drunken state.

**E. International Judges. Definition.** These will be classified as CONFEPASO International Judges, persons with the necessary knowledge and duly trained for this function and who, furthermore, have been certified by the Confederation by attending at least one of the two workshops scheduled by CONFEPASO during the year for just this purpose. An active CONFEPASO certified judge may not act as Technical Director, Show Director or Announcer in a horse show and/or social event organized by CONFEPASO.

**F. Technical Announcer/ Presenter. Definition.** The technical announcer is the horse show official exclusively in charge of communicating what is happening in the ring for the benefit of the spectators. For the proper performance of this function, it is important that the person knows the show rules and regulations. The announcer must communicate effectively to the spectators through the microphone with eloquence, knowledge and, a neutral and clear tone of voice.



**G. Scoring Table.** The Scoring Director and a delegate of each Confederate country participating at the show will be part of the Scoring Team responsible for calculating placements.

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

# CHAPTER 2

ABOUT THE PRESENTATIONS AT SHOWS





## CHAPTER 2: ABOUT THE PRESENTATIONS AT SHOWS

### Article 1. Tack.

#### 1. Head Gear:

**Reins and Headstall.** Horses from 31 to 36 months old will be shown with a false rein. The false reins can be attached from underneath or from the sides. The use of head risers and metal on the nose piece is prohibited. The chin strap of the headstall should be flexible. Headstalls should be comfortable, not tight but slightly loose. The use of metal on any part of tack is not allowed, even if they are covered. The headstall should be leather, rolled or flat, with a lead line. The bridle should be leather. If a bit is used, the shank should not exceed 15 cm (6 inches) long measured from the mouthpiece to its end. (Refer to the Appendix Section, Illustration No. 1.) The spoon of the bit must not exceed two inches (5 centimeters) in horses 60 months of age or younger. In horses older than 60 months, the spoon of the bit must not exceed 2.76 inches (7 centimeters).

Horses within the ages of 37 to 48 months will be shown under bridle, with the optional use of a false rein. The bridle must have reins attached. Horses 49 months and older will be shown under bridle only.

Rope, jute or nylon jeteras attached to shanks are not permitted. Bridles must have bar bits, guides or snaffle bits with shanks.

**Saddle, light saddle or galapago.** The saddle, light saddle or galapago to be used should be an English saddle or a Colombian Creole version of the galapago trail saddle, made of a synthetic material or covered in leather, and somber-colored. Work saddles and tereque style saddles are prohibited. (Refer to Appendix Section, Illustration No. 2). Stirrup leathers will be at most 5 centimeters wide. Stirrups can be made of metal or covered in leather. The cinch, made of leather or cotton, should be up to a maximum of 10 centimeters. The use of a saddle pad will be optional. If one is used, it must be



made of cotton, felt, leather or synthetic fiber. No insignias or logos of any kind that identify breeding farms or commercial businesses may be used on the saddle pad. Only solid color saddle pads will be permitted in the following colors: red, black or brown. The use of a crupper is optional, but if used it must consist of one single strap.

The curb of the bit must be a chain with interlocking rings. Other chains designed to punish horse misbehavior will not be allowed. Leather headrisers and chinstraps covered in woven pita will not be allowed because these are artificial aids.

## **Article 2. Exhibitors' Dress Code.**

All of the horse exhibitors will wear the following attire:

**A. Exhibitors' Attire.** White straw hat with a black or white ribbon. Black suit with a short jacket. White shirt. Black tie. Black boots. Black belt, if necessary.

**B. Grooms', Assistants and/or Ring Crew's Attire.** White straw hat with a black or white ribbon, black pants, white shirt, dark-colored shoes with dark socks.

**C. Exhibitors' Attire in Pleasure Events.** Long-sleeved shirt, long black pants, tie (optional), black jacket, black boots and white or creme-colored straw hat with a wide or narrow brim and a black or white ribbon

## **Article 3. The Use of Chaps.**

The use of chaps is optional for all classes and modalities.

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

# CHAPTER 3

ABOUT THE HORSES





## CHAPTER 3: ABOUT THE HORSES

### **Article 1. Classification of horses according to their gait (modality).**

- A. BELLAS FORMAS PASO FINO
- B. PASO FINO
- C. PASO PERFORMANCE
- D. PASO PLEASURE
- E. COLOMBIAN TROCHA
- F. COLOMBIAN TROCHA AND GALOPE
- G. COLOMBIAN TROTE AND GALOPE
- H. PASO PLEASURE - AMATEUR OWNER
- I. PASO PERFORMANCE - AMATEUR OWNER
- J. PASO FINO - AMATEUR OWNER
- K. PASO VERSATILITY
- L. PASO WESTERN PLEASURE
- M. PASO TRAIL
- N. PASO COUNTRY PLEASURE

### **Article 2. Classification of horses according to age, gender, gait and category:**

- 1. Bellas Formas Paso Fino colts from 31 to 60 months
- 2. Bellas Formas Paso Fino fillies from 31 to 60 months
- 3. Schooling colts from 31 to 36 months (Paso Fino)
- 4. Schooling colts from 31 to 36 months (Colombian Trocha)
- 5. Schooling colts from 31 to 36 months (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
- 6. Schooling colts from 31 to 36 months (Colombian Trote and Galope)
- 7. Schooling colts from 31 to 36 months (Performance)
- 8. Schooling fillies from 31 to 36 months (Paso Fino)
- 9. Schooling fillies from 31 to 36 months (Colombian Trocha)



10. Schooling fillies from 31 to 36 months (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
11. Schooling fillies from 31 to 36 months (Colombian Trote and Galope)
12. Schooling fillies from 31 to 36 months (Performance)
13. Trained colts from 37 to 48 months (Paso Fino)
14. Trained colts from 37 to 48 months (Colombian Trocha)
15. Trained colts from 37 to 48 months (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
16. Trained colts from 37 to 48 months (Colombian Trote and Galope)
17. Trained colts from 37 to 48 months (Performance)
18. Trained fillies from 37 to 48 months (Paso Fino)
19. Trained fillies from 37 to 48 months (Colombian Trocha)
20. Trained fillies from 37 to 48 months (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
21. Trained fillies from 37 to 48 months (Colombian Trote and Galope)
22. Trained fillies from 37 to 48 months (Performance)
23. Trained colts from 49 to 60 months (Paso Fino)
24. Trained colts from 49 to 60 months (Colombian Trocha)
25. Trained colts from 49 to 60 months (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
26. Trained colts from 49 to 60 months (Colombian Trote and Galope)
27. Trained colts from 49 to 60 months (Performance)
28. Trained fillies from 49 to 60 months (Paso Fino)
29. Trained fillies from 49 to 60 months (Colombian Trocha)
30. Trained fillies from 49 to 60 months (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
31. Trained fillies from 49 to 60 months (Colombian Trote and Galope)
32. Trained fillies from 49 to 60 months (Performance)
33. Open Pleasure
34. Bellas Formas Paso Fino Stallions
35. Bellas Formas Paso Fino Mares
36. Stallions, from 61 to 77 months (Paso Fino)
37. Stallions, from 61 to 77 months (Colombian Trocha)
38. Stallions, from 61 to 77 months (Colombian Trocha and Galope)



39. Stallions, from 61 to 77 months (Colombian Trote and Galope)
40. Stallions, from 61 to 77 months (Performance)
41. Mares, from 61 to 77 months (Paso Fino)
42. Mares, from 61 to 77 months (Colombian Trocha)
43. Mares, from 61 to 77 months (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
44. Mares, from 61 to 77 months (Colombian Trote and Galope)
45. Mares, from 61 to 77 months (Performance)
46. Stallions from 78 to 100 months (Paso Fino)
47. Stallions from 78 to 100 months (Colombian Trocha)
48. Stallions from 78 to 100 months (Colombian Trocha y Galope)
49. Stallions from 78 to 100 months (Colombian Trote y Galope)
50. Stallions from 78 to 100 months (Performance)
51. Trained horses, mares from 78 to 100 months (Paso Fino)
52. Trained horses, mares from 78 to 100 months (Colombian Trocha)
53. Trained horses, mares from 78 to 100 months (Colombian Trocha y Galope)
54. Trained horses, mares from 78 to 100 months (Colombian Trote y Galope)
55. Trained horses, mares from 78 to 100 months (Performance)
56. Trained horses, stallions from over 101 months (Paso Fino)
57. Trained horses, stallions from over 101 months (Trocha)
58. Trained horses, stallions from over 101 months (Colombian Trocha y Galope)
59. Trained horses, stallions from over 101 months (Colombian Trote y Galope)
60. Trained horses, stallions from over 101 months (Performance)
61. Trained horses, mares from over 101 months (Paso Fino)
62. Trained horses, mares from over 101 months (Trocha)
63. Trained horses, mares from over 101 months (Colombian Trocha y Galope)
64. Trained horses, mares from over 101 months (Colombian Trote y Galope)
65. Trained horses, mares from over 101 months (Performance)
66. Bellas Formas Paso Fino Geldings, all ages
67. Trained Paso Fino Geldings, all ages
68. Trained Colombian Trocha Geldings, all ages
69. Trained Colombian Trocha and Galope Geldings, all ages
70. Trained Colombian Trote and Galope Geldings, all ages



71. Trained Performance Geldings, all ages
72. Group of Brood Mares division (Paso Fino)
73. Group of Brood Mares division (Colombian Trocha)
74. Group of Brood Mares division (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
75. Group of Brood Mares divisions (Colombian Trote and Galope)
76. Mares with offspring division (Paso Fino)
77. Mares with offspring division (Colombian Trocha)
78. Mares with offspring division (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
79. Mares with offspring division (Colombian Trote and Galope)
80. Best Descendants of Dam (Paso Fino)
81. Best Descendants of a Dam (Colombian Trocha)
82. Best Descendants of a Dam (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
83. Best Descendants of a Dam (Colombian Trote and Galope)
84. Sire of Sires (Paso Fino) – Jefe de Raza
85. Sire of Sires (Colombian Trocha) - Jefe de Raza
86. Sire of Sires (Colombian Trocha and Galope) - Jefe de Raza
87. Sire of Sires (Colombian Trote and Galope) - Jefe de Raza
88. Grand Championship, mares, (Paso Fino)
89. Grand Championship, mares, (Colombian Trocha)
90. Grand Championship, mares, (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
91. Grand Championship, mares, (Colombian Trote and Galope)
92. Grand Championship, stallion, (Paso Fino)
93. Grand Championship, stallion, (Colombian Trocha)
94. Grand Championship, stallion, (Colombian Trocha and Galope)
95. Grand Champion, stallion, (Colombian Trote and Galope)

#### **AMATEUR OWNER EVENTS:**

##### **Paso Pleasure Horses – Amateur Owners**

96. Trained fillies from 31 to 48 months
97. Trained fillies from 49 to 60 months
98. Trained horse, mares, from 61 to 77 months
99. Trained horse, mares, over 77 months
100. Trained colts from 31 to 48 months
101. Trained colts from 49 to 60 months
102. Trained horse, stallion, from 61 to 77 months
103. Trained horse, stallion over 77 months
104. Trained horse, geldings, all ages
105. Grand Championship, mares, Pleasure



106. Grand Championship, stallion, Pleasure

**Performance Horses – Amateur Owners**

107. Trained fillies from 31 to 48 months  
108. Trained fillies from 49 to 60 months  
109. Trained horse, mares, from 61 to 77 months  
110. Trained horse, mares, over 77 months  
111. Trained colts from 31 to 48 months  
112. Trained colts from 49 to 60 months  
113. Trained horse, stallion, from 61 to 77 months  
114. Trained horse, stallion over 77 months  
115. Trained horse, geldings, all ages  
116. Grand Championship, mares, Performance  
117. Grand Championship, stallion, Performance

**Paso Fino Horses – Amateur Owners**

118. Trained fillies from 31 to 48 months  
119. Trained fillies from 49 to 60 months  
120. Trained horse, mares, from 61 to 77 months  
121. Trained horse, mares, over 77 months  
122. Trained colts from 31 to 48 months  
123. Trained colts from 49 to 60 months  
124. Trained horse, stallion, from 61 to 77 months  
125. Trained horse, stallion over 77 months  
126. Trained horse, geldings, all ages  
127. Grand Championship, mares, Paso Fino  
128. Grand Championship, stallion, Paso Fino

**OPEN EVENTS (OPEN TO PROFESSIONAL OR AMATEUR OWNERS):**

**Paso Pleasure Horses**

129. Trained fillies from 31 to 48 months  
130. Trained fillies from 49 to 60 months  
131. Trained horse, mares, from 61 to 77 months  
132. Trained horse, mares, 78 - 100 months



- 133. Trained horse, mares, over 101 months
- 134. Trained colts from 31 to 48 months
- 135. Trained colts from 49 to 60 months
- 136. Trained horse, stallion, from 61 to 77 months
- 137. Trained horse, stallion 78 - 100 months
- 138. Trained horse, stallion over 100 months
- 139. Trained horse, geldings, all ages
- 140. Grand Championship, mares, Pleasure
- 141. Grand Championship, stallion, Pleasure

### **Performance Horses**

- 142. Trained fillies from 31 to 48 months
- 143. Trained fillies from 49 to 60 months
- 144. Trained horse, mares, from 61 to 77 months
- 145. Trained horse, mares, 78 - 100 months
- 146. Trained horse, mares, over 100 months
- 147. Trained colts from 31 to 48 months
- 148. Trained colts from 49 to 60 months
- 149. Trained stallions from 61 to 77 months
- 150. Trained stallions 78 - 100 months
- 151. Trained stallions over 100 months
- 152. Trained geldings, all ages
- 153. Grand Championship Performance Mares
- 154. Grand Champion Performance Stallions

### **Paso Fino Horses**

- 155. Trained fillies from 31 to 36 months
- 156. Trained fillies from 37 to 48 months
- 157. Trained fillies from 49 to 60 months
- 158. Trained horse, mares, from 61 to 77 months
- 159. Trained horse, mares, 78 – 100 months
- 160. Trained horse, mares, over 100 months
- 161. Trained colts from 31 to 36 months
- 162. Trained colts from 37 to 48 months
- 163. Trained colts from 49 to 60 months
- 164. Trained horse, stallion, from 61 to 77 months
- 165. Trained horse, stallion 77 – 100 months



- 166. Trained horse, stallion over 100 months
- 167. Trained horse, geldings, all ages
- 168. Grand Championship, mares, Paso Fino
- 169. Grand Championship, stallion, Paso Fino

**Specialty Classes Open**

- 170. Paso Versatility (All Ages)
- 171. Paso Western Pleasure (All Ages)
- 172. Paso Trail (All Ages)
- 173. Country Pleasure (All Ages)



**Paragraph 1:** Riders of horses that have placed first and second place in their division must be available to enter into the championship classes.

If they are not present, these horses will be subject to the sanctions stipulated in the disciplinary code of CONFEPASO. An exception will be made for those horses winning first and second places in the 31 to 36 month categories, whose participation will be optional upon prior notification by the owner.

**Paragraph 2:** There will be two additional categories for ages 78 – 100 months old and Over 100 months old for each modality and gender, with the exception of the Amateur Owners classes, where there will be a minimum requirement of five (5) entries in order to open the additional categories. If there are less than (5) entries, the additional categories will be combined.

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

# CHAPTER 4

JUDGING PARAMETERS





## CHAPTER 4: JUDGING PARAMETERS

### **Article 1. Bellas Formas Paso Fino.**

The harmonious blend of the standards of the Paso Fino horse breed phenotype will be evaluated. The ideal morphology is determined by the function of the horse. Each horse entered into a Bellas Formas class and places must compete ridden in its corresponding functional class. If it does not, the placement won in the Bellas Formas Paso Fino class shall be forfeited.

### **Article 2. Description of the Paso Horse.**

The horse that arrived in the New World in the 15th century is basically the prototype for the Paso Horse, but the Paso is distinguished and characterized by its way of moving. The Paso Horse morphology or phenotype is characterized by the symmetry of its body. It is a horse with a slender, harmonious and well-proportioned figure.

**Head:** The head should be in good proportion to the size of the body with a wide forehead, and a strong, well-defined jaw line. The eyes should be big, dark, widely-spaced, expressive and alert, without showing any white around the edges. The profile should be straight. Ears should be small, narrow, well-placed, alert, and wide at the base and curved inward at the tip. Lips should be firm, of even length and the nostrils should be large and dilatable.

**Neck:** The neck should be medium in length, muscular but flexible, arched in its upper portion and straight in its lower portion, full, robust but not too thick, and it should join the body neatly. The mane should be abundant, with straight or wavy hair of a fine, silken texture.

**Body:** In its front section, the horse should have high, long and muscular withers. The withers should be at the same height from the ground as the croup. The chest should be long, deep, wide and muscular, with moderately long, wide, graceful and muscular



shoulders. In the midsection, the back should be short, solid, wide and straight. The top line should be proportionally shorter than the underline. Along the hindquarters, the croup should be straight, wide and strong. The rump should be full, round and muscular, sloping slightly from the horizontal line, and with strong hocks. The tail should be set moderately high, with luxuriant, long, fine, abundant hair. It should be elevated and horizontal forming an arch when the horse is in motion.

**Extremities:** The legs should be long, moderately muscled, and perfectly straight. The knees should be ample, straight, free-moving, covered by a fine skin and free of any injury. The hocks should be straight, although a small amount of proximity between them is acceptable. The cannon should be moderately short, fine, clean, and with strong, well-defined tendons. The fetlocks should be round, ample and perfectly aligned. The pasterns should slope backward at approximately 45 degrees and the hooves should be proportionate to the body, smooth and solid.

**Proportions:** the horse's proportions characterize The Paso horse breed. The height of the withers measured from the ground should be equal to the height of the croup. The distance from the fetlock to the bottom of the horse's barrel should be equal to the distance from the lower part of the barrel to the withers. The distance from the point of the shoulder to the withers should be equal to the distance from the withers to the point of the hip and then to the farther point of the rump.

**Color:** Every equine color is acceptable with the exception of those colors catalogued as disqualifying in Chapter 7, Article 4 of this rulebook.

### **Article 3. Paso Fino.**

“Paso Fino” is the type of gait that is characteristic of Paso Fino horse where the displacement of the horse is made by lateral forward motions. The sequence of the hoof beats in the transition between lateral leg pairs, or bipeds, is successive and alternating, marking two beats with each pair to complete four stages. That is, the hind leg from one side is followed by the front leg from the same side, and then the



hind leg from the opposite side is followed by the front leg from the same side. In this process, the horse has eight (8) supporting movements, typified by a triple hind legs support, a double diagonal support, a triple front legs support, a double lateral support, and then, in a mirror image of what preceded, a triple hind legs support, a double diagonal support, a triple front legs support, and a double lateral support.

During this sequence, the distance between the strikes of the lateral and diagonal are equidistant. It is this even cadence that is the basic characteristic of the Paso Fino gait and that which distinguishes it from other gaits. Musical to the ear, it translates into rapid and equally spaced movements in a 1-2-3-4 cadence. When the horse is at its top performance, it seems unified and rhythmical, moving its legs smoothly and elastically as the feet meet the ground, projecting itself at an evenly-paced cadence and speed, absorbing the motion in the back and hindquarters, exhibiting the least amount of lateral and vertical movement possible and in a constant line without any up-and-down movement, making a comfortable ride for the equestrian and making both, horse and rider, seem as one unified entity controlled by the reins and the bit.

## **Article 4. Trocha, Galope and Trote.**

### **Trocha**

The “trocha” is the typical way of movement, considered a gait, for some horses which is measured in a rhythmical and harmonious tempo but in four uneven beats, identified by the sound produced by the four beats when the sequence of the cycle is performed. Its sound follows a tras, tras, tras, tras rhythm.

### **Galope**

The “galope” or canter is a movement of forward diagonal propulsion in three beats: the first stage begins with the striking of one hind leg; the second stage is taken by the opposite hind leg and the foreleg diagonal



to it; then the third stage is completed when the last foreleg hits the ground. The beat makes a 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3 sound.

## **Trote**

This “trot” is a movement described by successive and alternating diagonally-paired leg positions or bipeds executed in two beats, which produces a striking sound when making contact with the ground. It sounds like a 1-2-1-2 beat.

## **Article 5. Classes in the Area of Reproductive Ability and the Transmission of Genetic Traits.**

### **A. Group of Brood Mares.**

To evaluate the reproductive ability of a mare, it is absolutely necessary to examine the animal without the assistance of a rider. To compete, each mare must execute its natural movement demonstrating its particular qualities under halter with ease and harmony, supported by the elasticity of its rear legs in conjunction with its front legs. It must also demonstrate an assumed aptitude for breeding, demonstrated by its conformation, phenotype design, femininity and the proportions of its body for an esthetic combination and good breeding design. For this, it is not necessary for the mare to have already competed in other classes.

For these purposes, the brood mares will be evaluated under tack before competing. An esthetic blend of colors and a polished condition is favorable for the collective group but is not a deciding factor in their evaluation; and neither is any titles won for their movements while mounted when it is not possible to hold this part of the competition before their performance under saddle. The judge is not allowed to take these things into consideration.

The group of Brood Mares should consist of three (3) horses over the age of 40 months, of the same gait and belonging to the same owner.

Each group must comply with the following requirements:



- a) **Only three (3) brood mares will be admitted.**
- b) **Pregnancy.** In order to register the brood mare in this class, it is required to present a certification from a registered veterinarian that each brood mare is pregnant.
- c) **The Certificate of Registration** must indicate that all three brood mares belong to the same owner.
- d) **Pre-screening requirements.** The three brood mares must meet all of the pre-screening requirements without exception, including the height requirements, health and soundness requirements.
- e) **Evaluation of the natural gait.** The natural gait of each mare is fundamental because it is the most important trait to be passed on to its offspring. The judges must be strict in the evaluation of the gait and must require the mares to perform the gait required for the class using the lead line.
- f) **Front and rear extremities.** An essential characteristic is the design of the front and rear extremities. The harmony between them is assessed.
- g) **Phenotype and height requirements must meet the standards of the gait and modality of the breed and class.**
- h) **It is possible for only one group to qualify.** When only one group is shown or if a number of groups are presented and only one deserves to qualify, the judges can award just a Best Group placement or assign up to five additional placements, and/ or leave placements vacant at their discretion
- i) **Optional Test.** The judges may opt to ask the exhibitors to ride their brood mares as an optional test during the class.



## B. Group of Mares with their offspring

The Group of Mares with their foals will be comprised of two (2) mares older than 48 months, with their progeny. The offspring can be of either gender. The mares and their offspring must have the following characteristics:

- a) **Ownership of the mares. The Certificate of Registration** must indicate that all the mares belong to the same owner.
- b) **Pre-screening requirements.** The mares must meet all of the pre-screening requirements without exception, including the height requirements, health and soundness requirements. This means, for example, that exceptions cannot be made to excuse the 12 centimeter maximum sway along the spine for a mare even if it is the result of breeding.
- c) **Foals, the dam and the sire must be of the same gait/modality.** The foals must be of the same gait/ modality as the sire and dam to ensure the careful breeding selection improvement and purity of the breed. There will be an exception with the mares of combined gaits that can be bred to sires of combined gaits (i.e. Trote y Galope, and Trocha y Galope can be shown with offspring of a Trocha y Galope or Trote y Galope sire).
- d) **Point System.** The score values are divided evenly between the mare and the Offspring. That is, the mare accounts for 50% and the Offspring determines the other 50% of the tally for the pair.
- e) **It is possible for only one group to qualify.** When only one group is shown or if a number of groups are presented and only one deserves to qualify, the judges can award just a Best Group placement or assign up to five additional placements, and/ or leave placements vacant at their discretion
- f) **Evaluation of rhythm, conformation, front and rear extremities, morphology, brio, color and height according to the breed and modality.** In the assessment of the listed



qualities, the judges must assess the mare's and offspring's qualities separately, following technical criteria.

- g) **The foals must have a record** registration issued by a Federation or Association affiliated with CONFEPASO, and verification of their bloodline by DNA or blood typing with proof that they are the progeny of the sire and dam named on their registration.
- h) **The name of the Sire of the offspring must be provided.**
- i) **The mares must be nursing the foals.**

### C. Best Descendants of a Dam

Two offspring of the same dam are evaluated in this class. However, more than two can enter the class for exhibitions purposes only. The offspring of the dam must meet the following requirements:

- a) **Demonstrate that the offspring relationship to the dam by providing** a record of registration issued by a Federation or Association affiliated to CONFEPASO with valid DNA testing record. Exhibitors that cannot present this information for the offspring shall not be eligible to participate in this class.
- b) **One of the two registered offspring must be shown under saddle**, that is, it must be trained.
- c) **Both offspring must have placed in the same show and exhibit in the class with the ribbons** earned during the same show.
- d) **All offspring must be of the same gait/ modality as the Dam.** If one of the two does not perform the gait that is being judged, the Dam will be automatically disqualified.
- e) **The offspring may belong to different owners than the dam,** but the ribbon will go to the dam's owner.



- f) **The dam does not have to be present.**
- g) **Grading System.** This competition is scored by the Technical Director or by the technical crew, by merely confirming the total points earned during the same show of the two registered offspring. One of the judges must then make the final decision about the winning dam.
- h) **More than two offspring of the winning dam.** Additional offspring of the winning dam that meet the requirements of the class including registration and DNA requirements may exhibit during the class.

#### **D. Sire of Sires (Jefe de Raza)**

It is not necessary for the stallion to be present in order for it to be registered in the Sire of Sires class. To qualify for this title, four (4) offspring of the sire of the same gait must be registered in the class. The registered offspring must represent both genders and must have placed in their respective classes at the same show. At least two of the offspring must be under saddle.

The offspring must also satisfy the following requirements:

- a) **The offspring representing** the Sire must have a record of registration issues by a Federation or Association affiliated with CONFEPASO and valid DNA testing.
- b) **The four (4) offspring** must have placed at the same show and must display the ribbon during the class.
- c) **All offspring must be of the same gait/ modality as the Sire.** If any one of the offspring's does not perform the gait that is being judged, the Sire will be automatically disqualified from the class.
- d) **Pre-screening requirements.** All of the offspring registered in the class must meet all of the pre-screening requirements without exception, including the height requirements, health and



soundness requirements. If the sire is present at the show and class, the Sire must also meet these requirements.

- e) **It may be saddled or unsaddled.** For the candidate to be qualified as Best Sire, if it is present at the competition, it does not have to be shown under saddle. It may be shown with a lead line.
- f) **Placements.** This class will include 6 placements. That is Best Sire and first to fifth. If there is only one group participating or if there is only one group of quality, it may be granted the title of Best Sire or given one of the first five places, according to the assessment of the judges.
- g) **Total Score of a Sire** – The total score of a Sire for this class is determined by adding the total points earned by each one of the four offspring in their corresponding class. The total score is calculated by the Technical Director and/ or Technical staff. The highest scoring Sire that meets all the class requirements including those of the offspring to qualify for the event and; is selected/ confirmed by the Judge; is determined to be the winner of the class and Best Sire. All remaining placements will be determined similarly in descending order. A judge shall explain the class.
- h) The name of the dam for each offspring must be provided and confirmed at the time of registration into the class.
- i) **Exhibition of the Best Sire with its offspring presenting at the show** – Only 4 offspring of the sire can be registered in the class for judge evaluation and placement. However, if the Sire is present at the show and class, once the class is completed and placements have been determined, the offspring of the Sire present at the show could be exhibited with the Sire upon request and authorization of the Technical Director. The offspring to be exhibited must meet all registration requirements including record of registry from a Federation or Association affiliated with CONFEPASO, DNA testing and pre-screening requirements. The exhibiting offspring need not pay an additional class registration fee.



## Article 6. Championships Events

A. **The Grand Champion and Reserved Grand Champion** for each modality and gender class will be determined among the participants that obtain first and second place in their corresponding classes including the following categories; 31 to 36 months, 37 to 48 months, 49 to 60 months, 61 to 77 months, 78 to 100 months, and 101 months and over in each modality.

The participation in the Grand Championship class is mandatory for all horses that placed 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> position in their class with the exception of horses that participated in the 31 to 36 months category, which would be optional, provided that the owners notify prior to the class if the horse will or will not participate in the championship. In this case, the horse will not be penalized nor will lose points.

B. **Third place winner** will not ascend for participation in any of the Championships.

C. Exhibitors and riders are required to enter the horses that have placed first or second in their classes into the Grand Championship Class. Failure to present a valid reason with approval from the Technical Director as outlined in this rule book for non-participation will be cause for sanctions as per the Code of Disciplinary Sanctions.

**Paragraph 1.** - Placements. The Grand Championship Class will include 6 placements. That is: Grand Champion, Reserved Grand Champion, and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> finalist.

**Paragraph 2.** - Points in the Grand Championship Class will be awarded and calculated as follows:

TITULO / PUESTO	PUNTOS
Grand Champion	40
Grand Reserved Champion	30
First Finalist	20
Second Finalist	15
Third Finalist	10
Fourth Finalist	5



## **Article 7. Presenting horses for pre-screening examination prior to the Class.**

All horses, without exception, participating in any of the classes of shows organized by CONFEPASO and/ or its affiliated federations and associations, must be available at the Pre-Screening area for examination by the Chief Veterinarian who will be responsible for ensuring that participants meet all requirements including health, height, soreing, soundness and other technical pre-screening requirements. Verification of all technical pre-screening requirements established in the rule book are the sole responsibility of the Chief Veterinarian and the judges and technical directors must abide by his/her determinations. Non-technical interpretations of the rule book are the responsibility of the judges. All horses, without exception, that exhibit misbehavior and bad conduct in the Pre-Screening area that may put the safety of staff at risk shall be immediately disqualified by the Chief Veterinarian.

The horses must arrive at the arena for evaluation by the judges with all the tack and attire required for the class as described in Article 2. CHAPTER 2: PRESENTATION. Horses that do not meet the tack requirements of the class for any reason shall not be able to compete. However, the Tack Inspector may allow, at his/ her discretion, up to five (5) minutes to replace any tack or pieces of equipment that does not meet the class requirements.

**Misbehavior/ Horses Conduct.** Any horse will be automatically disqualified if during the process of tacking and saddling exhibits conduct issues and misbehavior such as: not allowing the headstall to be put on, kicking or stomping, biting, repeatedly spinning around, or rearing. Three (3) attempts will be allowed to put on the headstall within a period of no more than two (2) minutes for the three attempts and if this is not successful the horse will be automatically disqualified. The Chief Veterinarian and his or her assistants must conduct the following tests:

1. Check the horse's registry issued by a federation or association affiliated with CONFEPASO.



2. **Determining the age of the horse by examining the teeth.** Regardless of the age recorded on the horse's registration certificate, the Chief Veterinarian will make the final age determination by validating the horse's age through examining the teeth. It is mandatory to certify the dental age for all horses competing in shows organized by CONFEPASO or its affiliated federations and associations.
  
3. **The horses' height.** This is a procedure to validate and guarantee that the height of the horse measured in meters and centimeters taken from the ground to the highest point of the withers is equal to or exceeds the minimum height requirements established for its age, gender and modality.

**Instrument for Measuring the Horse's Height.** The instrument must be approved by CONFEPASO and be properly marked as approved. It must comply with the following requirements: it has to be a rigid metal instrument with a plumb bulb to determine the vertical and horizontal axes; the vertical part must be perpendicular to the ground and the horizontal arm must be parallel to the ground.

**Surface.** The organization must provide a leveled area certified by the Technical Director. It should be flat, preferably made of wood or cement.

**Position of the horse.** The horse should stand with all four legs vertical to the ground. Its head should be held in a natural position to find the highest point of the withers. Grooms must not interfere with the horse's position with any pressure on the halter. At the moment of measuring, only the Chief Veterinarian, the rider and the groom may be present in the pre-screening area.

**Method of Measurement.** The vertical distance from the highest point on the withers to the ground is measured. No pressure may be applied to the horizontal arm of the measuring stick/instrument.



**Measuring the height of the hoof.** Using a metal calibrated ruler from the center of the coronet band to the toe. This distance shall not exceed four inches (10.2 cm.) and from the coronet band to the heel it shall not exceed 1.5 inches (3.81 cm.).

**Horseshoes.** Normal horseshoes are allowed. The width of the horseshoes shall not exceed 0.4 inches (one centimeter). Horseshoes can be attached with nails or glued on, on all four hoofs.

- 1) The horses shall be shod in order to participate, with the exception of the horses shown with halter and lead line. The horseshoes should be alike (in pairs).
- 2) The use of corrective or therapeutic shoes is prohibited.
- 3) The horses' feet cannot show signs of Laminitis, whether they are shod or not. They must be submitted to tests for evidence of pain in their hooves, measurable by special instruments designed for this purpose.
- 4) The height of the hoof must be 4 inches (10.2 centimeters) unshod or 4.5 inches (11.5 centimeters) with shoes. Refer to diagram Num. 3 in the Exhibits section).
- 5) The use of curved horseshoes (rocker toe) is prohibited; the horseshoe must have a flat surface; a grooved area is allowed in the surface of the nails.
- 6) The use of side clips and toe clips on the horse shoes is allowed.
- 7) The use of pads or wedges with horse shoes is not allowed.
- 8) The horse shoes should be standard in that its thickness must not exceed 0.4 inches (one (1) centimeter). A heel is not permitted due to its obvious effect on the height. All four shoes must be made of the same material. Combinations of different materials on the same horse are not allowed.
- 9) **The use of horseshoes:** The saddled horses' hooves must be completely outfitted with shoes made of the same material, the same thickness and the same shape, on all four hooves. The thickness should be a minimum of 5 millimeters and a maximum of 1 centimeter. Those horses to compete with halter and lead line should either be completely shod also, or not wear any shoes at all.



- 10) **Authorized shoes:** The following types of horseshoes are allowed: standard iron shoes, standard aluminum shoes, wide iron shoes and wide aluminum shoes.

**Minimum heights:** The following minimum height requirements have been established in order to participate in CONFEPASO shows:

**A. For Colombian Trote and Galope and Colombian Trocha and Galope horses.** The following table the establishes the minimum height requirements for horses born on or after January 1, 1997; for those horses born before that date, they must follow the scale set for Trocha and Paso Fino horses (section B).

**STALLIONS MINIMUM HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS  
TROTE Y GALOPE and TROCHA Y GALOPE**

<b>AGE IN MONTHS</b>	<b>HEIGHTS (METERS)</b>	<b>HEIGHTS(IN FEET)</b>	<b>HEIGHTS(INCHES)</b>
From 31 to 36	1.35 meters	4.42	53.149
From 37 to 48	1.37 meters	4.49	53.937
From 49 to 60	1.38 meters	4.52	54.330
From 61 to 77	1.40 meters	4.59	55.118
From 78 to 100	1.40 meters	4.59	55.118
Over 101	1.40 meters	4.59	55.118

**MARES MINIMUM HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS  
TROTE Y GALOPE and TROCHA Y GALOPE**

<b>AGE IN MONTHS</b>	<b>HEIGHTS (METERS)</b>	<b>HEIGHTS(IN FEET)</b>	<b>HEIGHTS(INCHES)</b>
From 31 to 36	1.34 meters	4.39	52.755
From 37 to 48	1.36 meters	4.46	53.543
From 49 to 60	1.37 meters	4.49	53.937
From 61 to 77	1.38 meters	4.52	54.330
From 78 to 100	1.38 meters	4.52	54.330
Over 101	1.38 meters	4.52	54.330



**B. For Colombian Trocha, Paso Fino and Performance horses**

**STALLIONS MINIMUM HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS  
TROCHA, PASO FINO AND PERFORMANCE**

<b>AGE IN MONTHS</b>	<b>HEIGHTS (METERS)</b>	<b>HEIGHTS(IN FEET)</b>	<b>HEIGHTS(INCHES)</b>
From 31 to 36	1.34 meters	4.39	52.755
From 37 to 48	1.35 meters	4.42	53.149
From 49 to 60	1.36 meters	4.56	53.543
From 61 to 77	1.38 meters	4.52	54.330
From 78 to 100	1.38 meters	4.52	54.330
Over 101 month	1.38 meters	4.52	54.330

**MARES MINIMUM HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS  
TROCHA, PASO FINO AND PERFORMANCE**

<b>AGE IN MONTHS</b>	<b>HEIGHTS (METERS)</b>	<b>HEIGHTS(IN FEET)</b>	<b>HEIGHTS(INCHES)</b>
From 31 to 36	1.32 meters	4.33	51.968
From 37 to 48	1.33 meters	4.36	52.362
From 49 to 60	1.34 meters	4.39	52.755
From 61 to 77	1.36 meters	4.46	53.543
From 78 to 100	1.36 meters	4.46	53.543
Over 101	1.36 meters	4.46	53.543

**Paragraph.** Any horse that does not meet the minimum height requirement for the class based on the tables above shall be automatically disqualified.

**4. Horses with under bites or overbites.** (See Illustration No. 1)

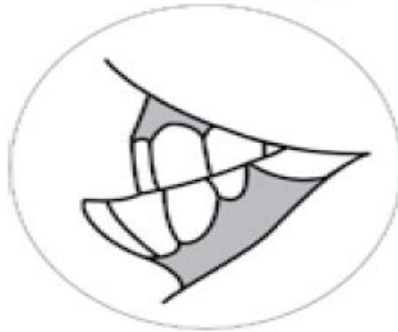
Horses with an under bite, when the lower jaw protrudes farther than the upper jaw, as determined by the union of the dental arches (lower pragmatism or upper brachianatism), shall be automatically disqualified from competition.



Any horse with an overbite, when the upper jaw protrudes farther than the lower jaw, shall be automatically disqualified from competition.



Belfos



Picudos



A horse will be automatically disqualified when light is visible through its dental arches between the upper and lower teeth with its mouth closed.



5. **Horses Bleeding gums or open wounds shall be automatically disqualified.** An exception will be made in the case of horses bleeding because the loss of a primary/deciduous tooth or premolar. The official event veterinarian will verify this condition at the time that the bleeding or wound is discovered and he/ she will make a final determination.
  
6. **Horses missing two or more permanent teeth shall be automatically disqualified.** The Technical Director and Committee of the Federation or Association affiliated to CONFEPASO will evaluate those cases of horses that have lost permanent teeth due to an accident to determine if they will be allowed to participate in the class.
  
7. Horses with **Facial deformities:** When a horse has bony enlargements on the flat bones of the face, it shall be automatically disqualified. Decalcified horses shall be automatically disqualified.
  
8. **Horses blind from one or both eyes, or deaf:** The lack of vision in one or both eyes or those horses that fail the hearing test in the pre-competition screening shall be automatically disqualified.
  
9. **Imperfections in the ears:**  
  
Horses presenting **ear mutilation:** Any horse missing a part of the ear or with a deformity in one or both ears shall be automatically disqualified. **Droopy-eared Horses:** When under their own weight, due to weakness in the muscles or in the cartilage, the ears cannot stand erect but rather fall to the sides, or when the ears droop from the base, the horse shall be automatically disqualified. Those horses that have small closed cuts not exceeding 2 centimeters on the ear may compete.
  
10. **Atlantal Occipital Bursitis:** Horses with enlargements or hard or soft protuberances in the nape of the neck shall be automatically disqualified.



**11. Swaybacks, saddlebacks or horses with fallen crests:** Swaybacked horses shall be automatically disqualified. A horse is considered to be swaybacked if the spine of the back dips more than 8 centimeters (3.14 inches) off from its dorsal line drawn from a line extending from the withers to the highest point of the lumbosacral joint. For mares older than 60 months, the maximum acceptable back dip for these purposes is twelve (12) centimeters (4.72 inches).

**12. Genital Abnormalities.**

**A. Stallion Horses:**

**Problems with the testicles:** Those horses that show in a clinical examination hypertrophic testicles, atrophic testicles, hypoplasia or evidence of fibrosis shall be automatically disqualified. Horses with testicle prostheses shall be automatically disqualified. Horses with inverted testicles may compete.

**Hypertrophy:** An excessive increase in size and weight, from the cells that make up the sex organ, which may be due to adaptation or compensation.

**Atrophy:** A decrease in the size of the sex organ resulting from a reduction in the cellular volume, whether due to a problem with nutrition, infection, inflammation or chemical, physical or mechanical causes such as compression.

**Hypoplasia:** Stunted growth due to a reduction in cell formation.

**Fibrosis:** The formation of scar tissue replacing the normal cells of the organ. It is usually caused by trauma.

**Inverted testicles:** This is a rotation of the testicle, slight or excessive.



All of the defects described above reduce or restrict the ability of the stud horse to reproduce and may be passed on to the progeny.

**B. Mares/ Fillies:**

**Fillies or mares with only one teat.** Mares that have inverted nipples or are missing one or more teats cannot compete.

**Hermaphroditism:** Horses that exhibit external signs of hermaphroditism cannot compete, even if they have one of their genital organs removed.

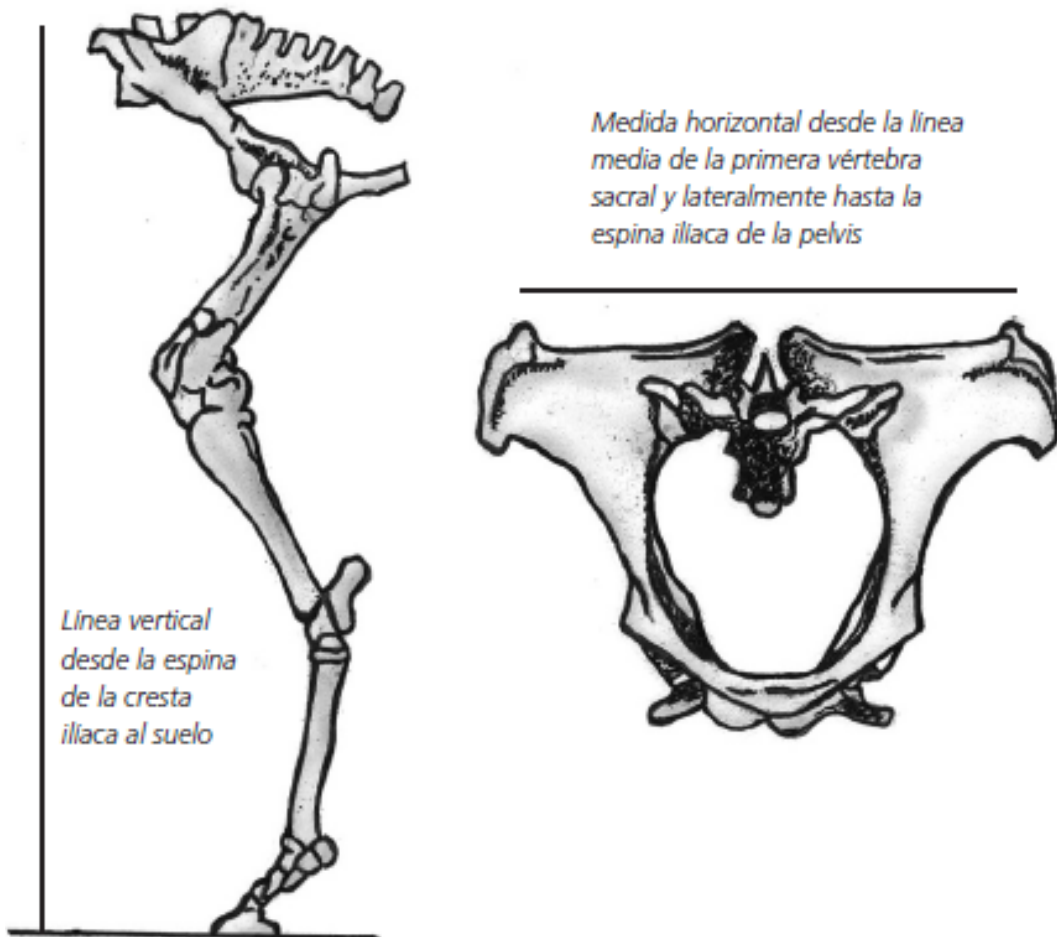
**13. Body Asymmetry:** Horses whose bone structure is asymmetrical or not level, taking as a point of reference a center line from the first sacral vertebra and sideways from the spine of the iliac crests and the asymmetry of a vertical line from each iliac crest to the ground. These horses cannot compete.

**14. Bone fractures or muscular atrophy in any part of the body:** Unhealed or badly joined bone fractures, or significant muscular atrophy in any part of the body which detracts from the esthetic look or the function of the horse, will automatically disqualify the horse from competition.

**15. Horses with Foreign objects introduced into the tail shall be disqualified.** The use of a metal detector is mandatory in the pre-competition screening; X-ray equipment or sonograms may be used if it is deemed necessary to ensure that no foreign objects are introduced into the horse's tail.



### Ilustración para determinar asimetría de las ancas o grupa (lunancos)



16. **Horses with dead tails, injected tails, or those that are pressure-treated with rubber or other materials so to prevent tail-swishing shall be disqualified.** “Dead tail” is defined as a tail that proves to be lacking muscle tone and completely flaccid upon examination by a veterinarian with a muscle resistance test, as well as a tail that is seen moving perpendicularly from side to side when the horse is examined in motion. Horses showing signs that rubber or other materials may have been introduced to prevent tail-swishing shall be automatically disqualified.



17. **Horses with recently operated tails** which show blood, fresh scars, inflammation or evidence of trauma or bruising shall be automatically disqualified

18. **Horses with growths on limbs not classified as injuries sustained during transportation.** Growths of considerable size and hardness found on the limbs, such as water or bony pockets(gumma), fibrosis or hardening from other causes, etc. not classifiable as injuries sustained during transportation, which seem to deform the affected limb even when they do not cause lameness, shall disqualify the animal from competition. Blisters or soft pockets shall not be cause for disqualification of the horse.

19. **Lameness or unsoundness.** Horses that show evidence of any type of lameness, unsoundness and/ or limping shall be disqualified from competition.

20. **Laminitis or sensitive hooves.** The horse shall be disqualified when the examining veterinarian while probing with forceps finds sensitivity or pain in the sole of the hoof caused by the uneven application of a file or rasp. This test will be mandatory for all horses participating horses.

21. **Horses with Spasms (Stringhalt) shall be disqualified.** Its objective manifestation consists of the sudden flexing of the hock when the animal rests its leg, giving the impression that the animal's leg is on fire or is convulsing.

22. **Horses with Bone spavins shall be disqualified.** The bone spavin is an osteoarthritis and/or osteitis which most often affect the distal intertarsal and tarso metatarsal joints and less frequently affects the proximal intertarsal joint.

23. **Technically and anatomically unacceptable conformation.** When the defects in the vertical and oblique lines of the stature of a horse exceeds the acceptable limits of esthetic and functional standards. (See Illustrations Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the Attachments section.) A horse that shows variance in its vertical lines in more than two legs shall be disqualified. A horse



that crosses over with its front legs or does not step parallel with its legs and whose reach is greater than 60%, shall be disqualified for interference in its normal movement. Defects in the front legs are more heavily penalized than in the hind legs.

24. **Horses that do not step flatly shall be disqualified.** Those horses whose hoof supports are worked as much in the toes as in the heels (whether raised or flat on the ground) will be considered abnormal.

25. **Wall-eyes.** Horses with eyes of different colors shall be disqualified.

26. **Horses with glass eyes shall be disqualified.**

27. **Leg markings.** Horse with leg marking shall be disqualified when the colored marking of the horse's limb exceeds the perimeter of the transversal plane where the knee or the hock meets the lower leg, it cannot compete. This can be checked at the fold where the leg joint bends.

28. **Broken color.** When the front or hind legs have a dapple or non-solid pattern, the color must not touch the joint at the knee or hock, or else just as in the ruling in the preceding paragraph, the horse shall be disqualified. For these purposes it is understood that the color on the legs begins at the coronet band.

29. **Different Color markings on the body, with the exception of the head.** With the exception of the head area, if there are white markings on the body over a rose-colored background, the horse shall be barred from competing.

30. **Different Colors Markings on the face.** Horses shall be disqualified when the white markings on the face touch the edge of either eye lid.

31. **White markings on both nostrils and both lips.** When a continuous white marking on a horse's face invades both nostrils



and extends on to the upper lip joining with the lower lip, it shall be disqualified. .

**Paragraph 1. Mandatory pre-screening test.** Horses with white coats must have dark colored skin and meet the pigmentation requirements. The horses with white coats will be dampened with water to show their dark skinned pigmentation underneath. Horses shall be barred from competition if they do not satisfy the pigmentation criteria when this test is performed.

**Paragraph 2. The difference between markings and spots.** It is important to clearly distinguish between a marking, which is a section of white hair on top of rose-colored skin within a clearly delineated area, and a spot, which is a section of the coat that is of a color different from the main coat color, on top of dark or pigmented skin. Markings disqualify; spots do not. Another important thing to point out is that spotted or patterned coats on the back of the horse usually belong to the spot category so the color of the horse poses no problem. If the mosaic pattern lies on top of rose-colored skin, however, it will be disqualified just as with the regulations against markings.

**32. The use of dyes on the markings.** Any horse shall be disqualified if it is proven that color dyes were used to eliminate, modify or in any way affect the size of the horse's markings.

**33. Horses with dyed manes or tails.** Horses with manes or tails dyed with any kind of coloring shall be disqualified.

**34. Manes and tails should be naturally free** flowing without braids or decorations.

**35. Albino horses** shall be disqualified.

**36. Horses with cut tails.** Horses with tails cut at the dock shall be disqualified.

**Note:** Horses with cut tails may not be allowed to enter the show arena during a horse show.



37. **CLONES:** The registration of Clones and/ or Clones descendants is prohibited.

38. **EMBRYOS:** Effective January 1, 2015 a maximum of 3 offspring of a mare can be registered per calendar year. Any additional offspring registered will result in a \$50,000.00 penalty.

Until the penalty is paid, the responsible parties shall have no rights under CONFEPASO or any of the affiliated organizations.

Effective January 1, 2017, only one (1) offspring can be registered per mare per calendar year.

**Paragraph 1. Saddling and Mounting.** This will be supervised by the rotating judge designated to be at the pre-screening area. Any horse that shows signs of disobedience and/ or behavioral problems while being mounted shall be disqualified. Horses will be mounted one by one and there must be plenty of room provided to do this in the pre-screening area.

**Paragraph 2.** Any horse that enters the show area and has its registration fee paid is required to participate. Non-participation after entering the show area will result in sanctions based on the Code of Sanctions of this Rulebook.

**Exhibition of horses in the show area, are strictly prohibited.**



## **Article 8. Non-Disqualifying Defects (Penalized)**

### **A. Defects in the legs.**

Defects in the forelegs are considered more serious than defects in the hind legs (O.R. Adams, DVM, Lameness in Horses).

### **B. Penalizing Defects in the Body.**

Unparallelness or verticality in the set of the legs.

### **C. Penalizing defects in the front legs.**

1. Concave knees
2. Long legged
3. Toed in
4. Toed out
5. Broken out
6. Broken in
7. Crooked forelegs
8. Bowlegged or sheep kneed

### **D. Penalizing defects in the hind quarters.**

1. Long legged or closed hocks
2. Bowlegged
3. Broken in
4. Swaybacked or rumpy

### **E. Penalizing defects in the pasterns.**

1. Short pasterns
2. Straight pasterns
3. Fallen pasterns

### **F. Penalizing defects in the hooves.**

1. Contracted hooves
2. Flat hooves



3. Mule hooves

**G. Penalizing defects in the forward movement (tracking).**

A horse is moving forward properly when it follows in its own tracks. The hind legs should follow the axis of movement of the forelegs in the symmetrical gaits (Paso Fino, Trocha, Trote) as well as in the unsymmetrical ones (Galope).

1. High stepping
2. Paddling
3. Pumping
4. Crossing over front or hind feet
5. Deviation in the axis of movement.

**PROBLEMS IN A HORSE'S FORWARD MOVEMENT  
TRACKING**

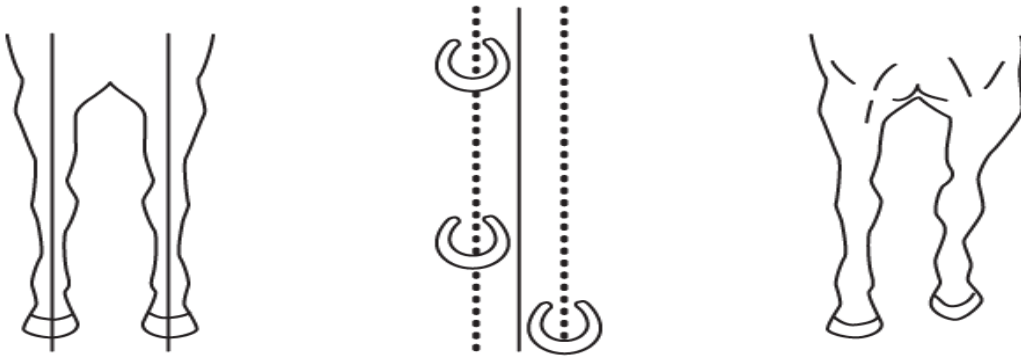
(Refer to Illustration No. 3)

**H. Other penalizing defects.**

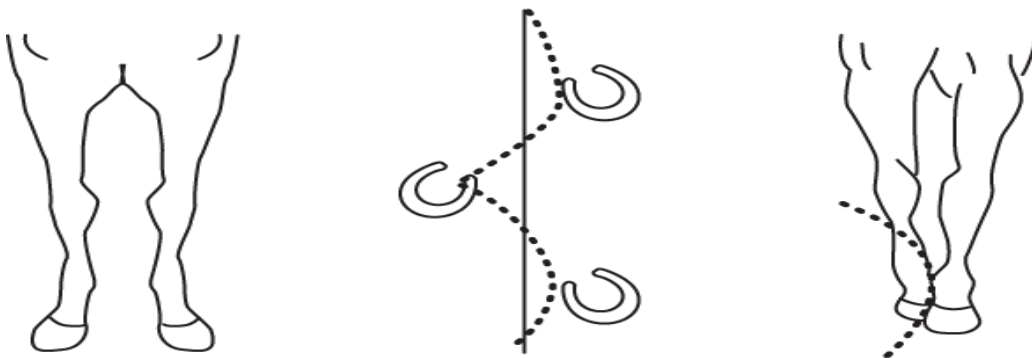
1. **Placement of the ears.** A horse with flattened ears, wide open (pig ears) or ears that flop around will be penalized.
2. **Fallen crest.** Applicable to any horse showing muscular weakness in the area of the Neck and crest.



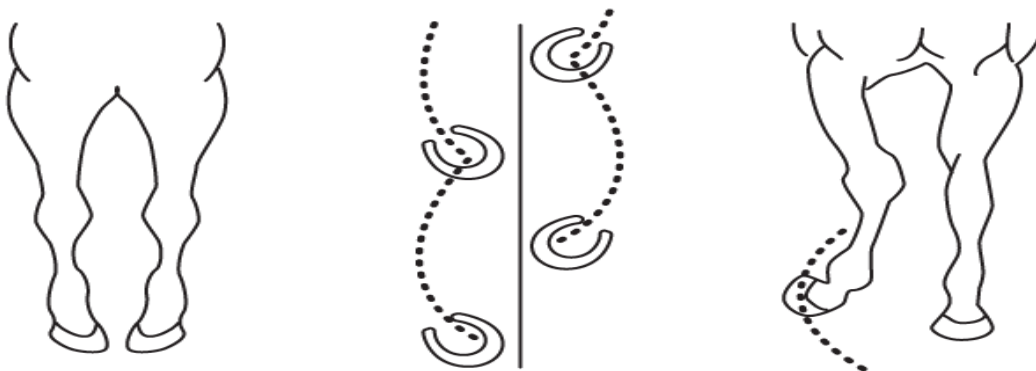
## Problemas en la trayectoria Rastreo



*Normal forelegs = Straight trackin*



*Toe-out conformation = Winging & plating*



*Toe-in conformation = Paddling*



**3. Training scars.** Any horse showing scars on the nose or jaw area as a result of training will be penalized.

**4. Poor head position.** Applicable to any horse with a head held too high and/or too tightly and which affects the harmony of the whole or the ease with which the horse moves when being led. Lack of stability of the head (head bobbing) will also be penalized. This includes holding the nose to the wind, holding the head high up toward the sky, holding the head too tightly or behind the vertical.

The ideal head carriage is that in which the head maintains the same angle to the ground as does the fetlock joint or the hoof. From the front, the head should be at the midpoint.

**5. Movement of the head.** Stilted movements of the head or at the bit.

**6. Position of the tail.** Any horse with a wry or badly placed tail will be penalized.

**7. Indications of tail swishing will be penalized.**

**8. Tail swishing.** Tail swishing will be penalized.

**9. Lack brio, enthusiasm and bad temperament will be penalized.**

**10. Discomfort displayed by the rider will be penalized.**

**11. Lateral, horizontal and vertical hind/ croup movements, up and down seesaw movements, wandering movements, paddling at the shoulders.**

**12. Inverted testicles will be penalized.**

**13. Horses must remain in motion; those that stop without the permission of the judges will be penalized.**



## Article 9. Interpretation.

**A. Tail swishing:** If there are two horses tied in a class, the higher place will be awarded to the one who did not swish its tail.

Likewise, a “dead” or fallen tail resulting from physical alteration shall disqualify a horse from competition. Horses with foreign materials introduced into their tails shall be disqualified. If any foreign object is detected or felt in the tail or any body part, the horse shall be disqualified. The violation of this rule will be reported to the Board of Directors to establish the appropriate disciplinary sanctions to those responsible for this abnormality. In the pre-screening examination, the veterinarian will check the tail to determine if anything has been introduced into the tail, for which purpose he or she may use deep palpitations, X-rays, a sonograph machine, or a metal detector, among other methods.

### TABLE OF DISQUALIFYING, PENALIZING AND SANCTIONABLE OFFENSES IN HORSES PARTICIPATING IN CONFEPASO HORSES SHOWS

	Disqualifying	Penalized	Report to CONFEPASO	Disqualifying for Geldings
1. Disobedience/ Bad Behavior	*			*
2. Doesn't meet height requirement	*		*	*
3. Insoles	*			*
4. Colored hooves	*			*
5. Overbite	*		*	
6. Under bite	*		*	
7. Bloody mouths or open wounds	*			*
8. Missing two or more teeth	*		*	



**CONFEPASO RULE BOOK – CHAPTER 4**

	Disqualifying	Penalized	Report to CONFEPASO	Disqualifying for Geldings
9. Facial deformities	*			*
10. One-eyed	*		*	*
11. Droopy or mutilated ears	*		*	*
12. Hard growths	*			*
13. Swayback	*		*	*
14. Problems with testicles	*		*	Geldings
15. Hypertrophic or atrophied testicles with hypoplasia or evidence of fibrosis	*		*	
16. Fillies or mares with only one teat	*		*	
17. Body asymmetry	*		*	*
18. Bone fractures or muscular atrophy in any part of the body	*			*
19. Foreign materials introduced under the skin of the tail	*		*	*
20. Dead tails	*			*
21. Tails that have been injected, beaten or pressure treated w/rubber or other elements to prevent swishing	*		*	*
22. Recently operated tail	*			*



**CONFEPASO RULE BOOK – CHAPTER 4**

	Disqualifying	Penalized	Report to CONFEPASO	Disqualifying for Geldings
23. Inverted testicles		*		NA
24. Enlargements on limbs not attributable handling during transportation	*			*
25. Lameness	*			*
26. Spasms	*		*	*
27. Technically and anatomically unacceptable conformation issues that affect the correctness of movements	* (When intolerable)	* (When tolerable)		
28. Horses that lean on their toes in one or more hooves	*			*
29. Collapsed neck		*		
30. Wall-eyed	*		*	
31. Glass eyes		*		
32. Stocking or high white horse	*		*	
33. Broken markings	*		*	Yes, for pinto or strawberry roan
34. Markings on body parts other than the head	*		*	
35. Facial markings	*		*	



## CONFEPASO RULE BOOK – CHAPTER 4

	Disqualifying	Penalized	Report to CONFEPASO	Disqualifying for Geldings
that touch the edge of the eye lids				
36. White markings covering the nostrils and both lips	*		*	
37. Use of dyes on the markings	*		*	*
38. Dyed mane or tail	*			*
39. Cut tails	*		*	*
40. Age other than the maximum and minimum required for each division	*			NA
41. Albino horses	*		*	*

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

# CHAPTER 5

PROCEDURES





## CHAPTER 5: PROCEDURES

### Article 1. **Bellas Formas Paso Fino.**

1. The minimum age to compete in this event will be thirty-one (31) months.
2. The horses will enter the arena to the right, keeping to the outside of the ring at all times, executing the Paso Fino or Paso Corto gaits, according to their division, and in a counter-clockwise direction. After completing a rotation, the horses in this class will line up in an area designated by the Show Director. They will remain there steady so the judges can evaluate them.

The judges may ask the exhibitor to move the horses, including taking them over the sounding board, to evaluate the condition and the quality of the gait. Then any horses with physical impediments or that do not demonstrate the Paso Fino gait may be excused (i.e. asked to leave the arena). At the halt the judges will evaluate the anatomy of the horses by examining them from every angle.

3. In this event the evaluation will be 60% based on the morphology and conformation of the horse according to breed standards, and 40% based on the quality of their gait. Defects considered hereditary and/or transmissible will be severely penalized.
4. Any horse that places in the Bellas Formas Paso Fino events is required to participate in the functional mounted class of their preference, under penalty of losing the placement won in the Bellas Formas Paso Fino division if they do not.



## **Article 2. Paso Fino, Colombian Trocha, Colombian Trocha and Galope and Colombian Trote and Galope.**

Procedures in this class for evaluation by the judges are as follows:

**A. Entrance into the Pre-screening examination area:** The horses will enter unsaddled into the pre-screening area under the observation of a judge and they will be saddled (tacked up) in the pre-screening area. As a test of the horses' obedience, they will be mounted one by one in front of the Prescreening Judge, who shall disqualify any horse demonstrating uncooperative behavior.

It will be the responsibility of the Tack/ Attire Inspector to ensure compliance with the tack/ attire guidelines during pre-screening process.

Any horse without the proper tack equipment or whose riders refuse to change tack equipment when prompted by the Tack/ Attire Inspector, shall be disqualified.

**B. Group Performance / Work on the Rail:** Exhibitors will enter the ring to the right on the rail and circle the arena in a counterclockwise manner until instructed to reverse. At the discretion of the judges they will circle the ring several times until asked to reverse to be evaluated moving clock-wise. In the case of horses that execute two gaits (Colombian Trote and Galope and Colombian Trocha and Galope), these horses will execute their ride in both gaits, at the request of the judges. The reverse will be made toward the center of the ring, occupying an area that does not exceed three meters, returning to the rail at the same place where the rider began the reverse then proceeding in gait in the opposite direction, all that while sustaining the same rhythm with all four legs. In the case of Galope horses, as they execute this gait and reverse they must make a proper lead change, that is, the horse must canter with the lead toward the side in which the turn is made and sustain it through the turn, once returning to the rail the rider will execute a flying lead change and continuing down the rail on the inside lead. During the reverse, the loss of cadence, turning on the front quarter or using the rear quarter as a pivot shall be penalized.



Subsequently, the horse will halt in an area determined by the Horse Show Director so to proceed with the following tests:

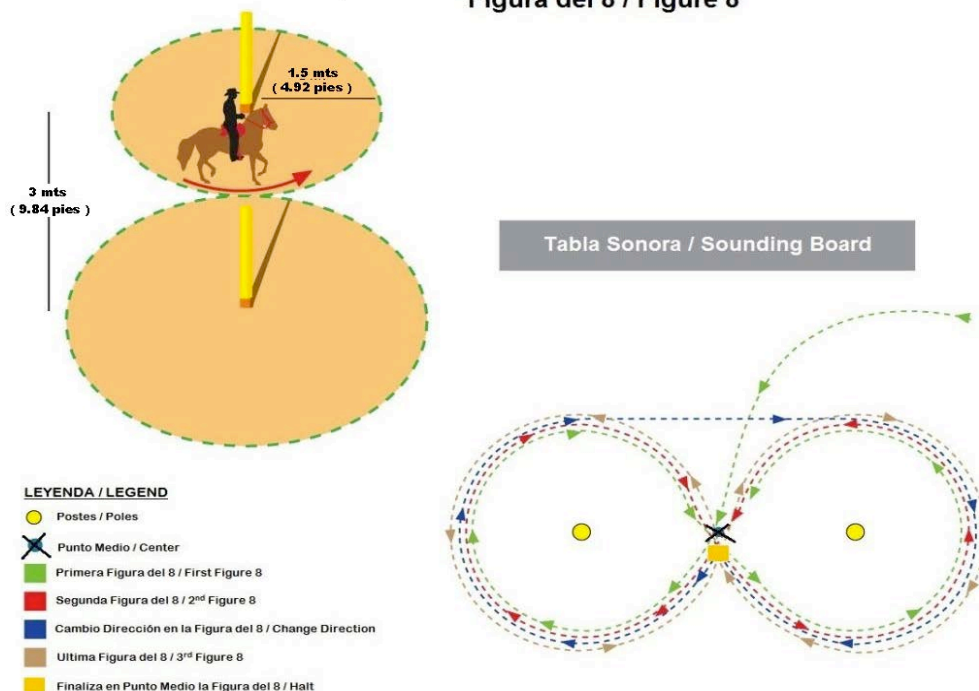
**C. Individual Work Off:** Each competing horse will execute the following mandatory tests:

1. **The figure eight (8)**
2. **Backing up**
3. **The sounding board in both directions, individually**

To not perform the individual work off in the order above shall be penalized with the loss of 8 points off the total score. The 8 point loss will apply to cases where a rider forgets to take one of the tests or does it incompletely. The horse must then also repeat the test. All mandatory tests must be completed by each participating horse. Riders may not turn on the sounding board; they have to leave the board and approach it again from the opposite direction straight on, that is, the horse's body must form a straight line from head to tail.

**D. Figure-eight (8):** The poles will be bright yellow, of a solid material, each at a height of approximately two meters and placed at a distance of three meters between them.

Figura del 8 / Figure 8





Making circles around one of the poles during the figure eight test to show off how well the horse reins is a fault that should be sanctioned by disqualifying the horse from the class because it may be perceived to give an advantage to the horse that does it. In the combined gaits, that is, the Colombian Trote and Galope and the Colombian Trocha and Galope, the figure eight must be made in both directions for each gait, which adds up to a minimum of four passes. It is expected that the Galope be executed at a collected pace with proper reining and not merely running around the post. These horses must execute the figure eight in both gaits with their respective lead changes. Failure to maintain the rhythm of the gait, balance, reining, flexibility (legs, head and neck) and agility will result in penalization. Furthermore, if any rider executes the figure eight holding the reins with the hands separated, using a leading rein and/or using the indirect rein of opposition, shall be penalized. Human poles may not be used. The use of shrubbery, barrels and other ornaments on the poles is not allowed in the figure eight test. It is also prohibited to place other ornamental objects in other locations around the show ring which may be distracting to the horses.

During this test the participants shall execute three figure eights around the poles as follows. The midpoint between the two poles will mark the beginning and the end of each Figure Eight. Participants shall enter the Figure Eight from in between the first pole and the sounding board. Participants should cross over the midpoint to the second pole and complete two Figure Eights in one direction, followed by a straight line (towards the entry point) from one pole to the next, and then proceeding to complete one more Figure Eight. At the completion of the last Figure Eight, participants will halt in between the two poles facing the center of the arena. (Refer to Figure Eight Diagram above).

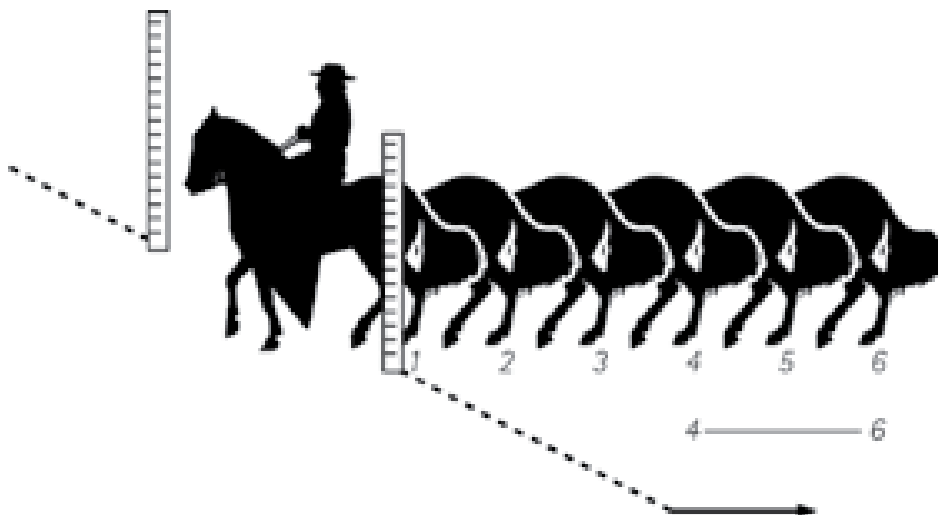
During the test, the riders will not be allowed to adjust their equipment or chin straps. They will only be permitted to do so for specific demonstrable cause or with the authorization of the Judge, communicated through the horse show director. This is to discourage riders, in defense of their mounts, from stopping those horses that have behavior problems. These horses will be withdrawn from the competition.



Riders must maintain their horses throughout the entire ride in the gait for which they are being judged. Riders will not be allowed to be continually correcting their mounts.

### E. Backing up.

1. A minimum of four (4) and a maximum of six (6) steps backward are required.
2. The horse that does not back in a straight line, moves its head excessively, or fights the bit, will be penalized.
3. Failure to execute this backward movement with anything other than diagonal moves will be penalized.
4. Any horse that does not raise and lower its legs when backing up will be penalized.

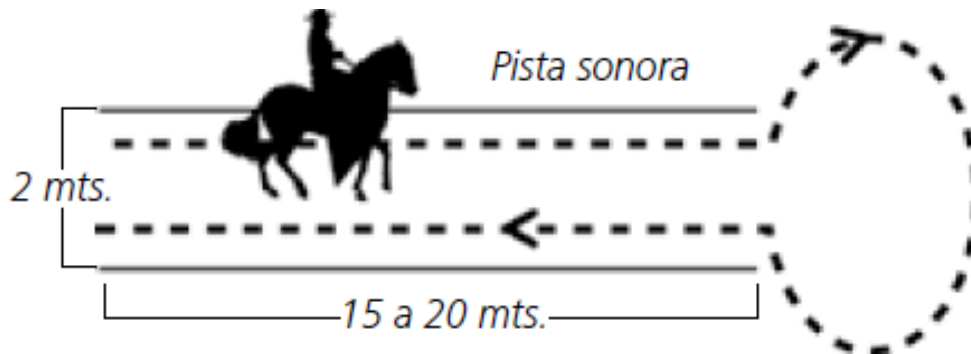


5. This is a test to judge reining. The horse must begin between two posts, back up the requisite number of steps for the test, and then halt. Rearing up while backing up will be penalized unless it is due to disobedience. When moving forward, a horse that lifts both legs at the same time will not be penalized, unless it is due to disobedience, after which the horse will be disqualified. Riders must command their horses exit the figure 8 by moving forward



through the center of the two poles and then head to the sounding board

**F. The sounding board.**



1. The board. The board should be placed at ground level with the arena. If this is not possible, it should have an access ramp. It should be made of a solid, compact material, with boards of high-quality wood or plywood. It should be 15 to 20 meters (590.55 to 787.4 inches) long and 2 meters (78.74 inches) wide. The center of the sounding board must be marked in a color that does not spook the horses

2. All horses are expected to go over the sounding board in both directions. Trote y Galope and Trocha y Galope horses must ride over the board in one direction in one gait then return over the board in the other gait. Riders will not be allowed to turn on or step off the sounding board while crossing over. They must enter, complete the entire ride, leave the board, and then return to the sounding board from the opposite direction. Failure to do this will result in disqualification.



3. Any horse that does not execute this test in the corresponding gait or those that step two extremities off the sounding board shall be disqualified.

4. Horses that do momentarily breaks the proper rhythm of the gait corresponding to the class and that step one extremity off the board, will be penalized.

**G. Comparative Performance in a Group (to determine the finalists):** Any horse that proves not to be in optimum condition shall be disqualified.

**H. Optional tests:**

These are tests that the judges can use for finalist horses to determine final placements. There should be a minimum of two (2) tests for this group if requested. The optional tests must be chosen from the following list in order:

1. Horses Comparison in parallel
2. Change of direction or reverses
3. Order to halt and proceed over the sounding board
4. Work in circles

Note: The Show Director/ Ring Master and/ or the judges may not instruct an exhibitor as to how to perform an optional test. The test must follow the order above. Tests other than the ones above may not be requested.

**1. Horses in Parallel:** Two or more horses at a time, one beside the other, will be asked to move away from, then move toward the judge, in a parallel line. The following will be observed:

a. The axis of forward movement or tracking which should be in a straight line where the footfall on the hind legs meets the line of footfall of the forelegs.

b. The relationship of the vertical line of the legs with the ground (leg conformation).



- c. The horizontal movements of the tail.
- d. The quietness of the croup, horizontal movements (rocking) or vertical movements (hopping).
- e. The comfort/ stability of the rider.
- f. The position of the horse's head and any variation from the center line.
- g. The evenness of the bit shanks.
- h. The horse's attention, the alert movement of its ears, the dilation of its nostrils, etc.

**Note: This is not a test to determine which horse moves with the most collection.**

- 2. Reverse/ half-turn:** This is an optional test consisting of changing direction during the ride, turning away from the rail and returning in the opposite direction. Any horse that loses its rhythm and does not sustain its gait and/or whose rider executes the test holding the reins with the hands separated, using a leading rein and/or using an indirect rein of opposition, will be penalized.
- 3. Order to halt and proceed:** The manner in which the horse stands or comes to a halt then moves out again will be evaluated. The horse must halt by placing the hindquarters toward its center of gravity so it appears to have come to a stop under the bit and not by being pulled by the bit, then it must move out on its own in response to the subtle cue from its rider, resume its original gait right away, with most of its impulsion coming from its hindquarters. In the case of two-gaited horses and upon the request of the judges, the riders may have to resume movement after the halt in one gait or the other.



**4. Work in Circles:** The riders will have their horses make several circles at least three meters in circumference in one direction, followed by circles of the same size in the opposite direction. The change of direction will be toward the inside (toward the post). The horse's energy, resistance, agility, momentum, training and response to the rein will be evaluated during this test. The use of aids, such as kicking, pulling on the reins, clucking, moving the elbows or legs, etc., in the execution of this test will be penalized.

**Paragraph. Definition of Obedience Test.** This consists of the rider dismounting and mounting his or her horse without the help of a groom or attendant. This test is of vital importance in determining the temperament and obedience of the horse, the excellence of the breeder and the quality of the dam, which are characteristics that define an excellent Paso horse.



**I. Scoring Tables. The judges will base their criteria for evaluation on the following point scale:**

<b>MOVEMENTS</b>	<b>Weight</b>
1. Rhythm, cadence and subtlety	20
<b>2. Naturalness</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. Collection</b>	<b>6</b>
4. Brio and Temperament	6
5. Rear Train	5
6. Front Train	5
7. Quietness of the Croup	4
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>(54%)</i>
<b>Handling</b>	<b>Weight</b>
8. Consistency of Gait	8
9. Training, reins and Manners	8
<b>10. Figure 8 and Individual Work Off</b>	<b>6</b>
11. Overall Harmony and Head Carriage	4
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>(26%)</i>
<b>CONFORMATION</b>	<b>Weight</b>
12. Head, neck, chest, rib cage, back, croup, color, tail and height acceptable for gait	12
13. Plumb Lines (Verticality)	8
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>(20%)</i>
<b>Gran Total</b>	<b>(100%)</b>

**PARAGRAPH 1: The individual tests start at the Figure Eight and ends after completion of the Sounding Board test. The individual test must be completed in its entirety.**

- Participants that don't follow the sequence of the individual work off shall be penalized with 8 points in the Handling category.
- Participants that do not perform the Figure 8 in the manner established in this rule book shall be penalized with 8 points.
- After the halt in the figure 8, participants must exit the figure eight in between the two poles. Not doing so shall be penalized with 8 points in the handling category.



- After completing the individual and optional work offs, participants must go to the designated waiting area (bay). Horse must move to the bay area executing the required class gait. This means that horses will continue to be judged on their individual work off until they reach the bay. Horses must move continuously in the class gait until they reach the bay. Not doing so shall result in automatic disqualification.

## **J. F1-F2 Scoring System:**

### **1. Objectives of the new scoring system:**

- a. Establish practical and fair parameters for judging that maintain the independence of each judge and give full responsibility to each one of the judges for the decisions he or she makes.
- b. Apply modern techniques for conflict resolution, determine “best average standing”, which are presently being used in other judging systems and for a variety of activities.
- c. Come up with a clear method that offers benefits and guarantees for the entities involved including the judges, the riders, the owners, the organizations and the public in general.
- d. Keep the positive elements from previous models.

### **2. Bases of the System:**

- a. The judging will be done by three (3) or five (5) judges, depending on the number of countries represented in the ring by the participating horses in the competition, that is, if there are three countries represented in the ring, three (3) judges will participate but if there are more than three countries represented in the ring, five (5) judges will participate and these must be CONFEPASO certified judges who are active and current.



- b. The parameter for decisions is the scoring system established in Chapter 5, Article 2, and Section I of the CONFEPASO Rulebook.
- c. The judges must make their evaluation separately and individually, except in situations where there is a tie.
- d. In scoring for the Grand Championships, the judges must act separately and as individuals to choose the horse which, in their opinion, deserves the title of Grand Champion, Reserved Grand Champion, 1<sup>st</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> Finalist. The Grand Champion will be the horse that earns the highest score.

### **3. Procedure to Follow while Working in the Ring:**

#### **a. Warm-up Period:**

This is preliminary work to get the horses appropriately warmed up. During this phase, the horses enter the arena, begin their ride to the right and go around the ring twice (2X) counter-clockwise, then ride around the ring twice (2X) in the opposite direction and pass over the sounding board in both directions.

The purpose of this stage is to determine which horses should be excused due to:

- Health and Soundness issues
- Not maintaining the gait for which it is being judged
- Limping or lameness
- Showing any problems, which would prevent its participation in the competition

Once the warm-up is completed the judges may, through the Horse Show Director, request that a horse go over the sounding board again if they have any doubts about the horse. Subsequently, the horses will line up in an area designated by the Horse Show Director to begin the tests defined below.



**b. Qualification Phase:**

The judges will remain separated during the entire competition so to make their evaluations individually. They may only speak to each other if there is a tie between two, three or more horses.

The horses will begin their individual tests (Chapter 5, Article 3, Paragraph C., of the CONFEPASO Rulebook) and each competing horse will execute the following mandatory tests:

- The figure-eight
- Backing up
- The sounding board in both directions, individually.

Each judge will select a maximum of six (6) horses which, in their assessment, must remain in the ring for further evaluation. Up to seven (7) in the Schooling Events 31 – 36 months old and Gelding events). They will do this by writing the horses' numbers on the F1 form, which they will then submit to the Horse Show Director/ Ring Master.



*Formato F1*

*Categoría* \_\_\_\_\_

*Código* \_\_\_\_\_


The horses that are not selected in the F1 form by any of the judges shall be thanked for their participation and shall be excused to leave the show ring.

**c. Comparison Stage and Final Decision:**

Once the horses are chosen, the Horse Show Director will ask the judges if they are ready to submit their final placements. During this stage, horses may be selected for further comparison only if additional tests are requested by 2 or more judges when there are 3 judges or 3 or more judges when there are five judges judging the event. If all of the judges are ready to submit their final placements, judges may proceed to fill in and submit the F2 form. If two judges when 3 are judging or 3 judges when 5 are judging are not ready to submit their final decision, the following test will be ordered for the horses selected by the judges:

1. Horses Comparison in parallel
2. Change of direction or reverses
3. Order to halt and proceed over the sounding board
4. Work in circles



*Formato F2*

*Categoría* \_\_\_\_\_

*Código* \_\_\_\_\_

1º.	
2º.	
3º.	
4º.	
5º.	
6º.*	

Once these tests are completed, the judges will fill in their F2 forms and hand them over to the Horse Show Director.

**d. Disqualifying Faults:**

When a horse has committed a disqualifying fault at any time during the competition, the judge must report it immediately to the Horse Show Director, or in his or her absence, to whomever is acting in this function. Horse shall be disqualified based on the following parameters:

<b>Disqualifying Fault</b>	<b>Number of Judges Required</b>
Horses that crow hop while mounted or while unmounted and saddled at the start or during the competition.	1 Judge
Horses bleeding from the mouth or an open wound except when confirmed by the chief veterinarian that it is from the loss of a deciduous tooth or premolar.	1 Judge
“Refusals” horses that stop short and refuse to move forward or from side to side.	1 Judge
Horses punished by their riders in the ring or	1 Judge



Disqualifying Fault	Number of Judges Required
stimulated by action devices, spurs, studs, or any other punishing tool prohibited by the regulations.	
Horses ridden by riders in a state of intoxication or drunkenness or wearing an outfit that does not conform to the regulations.	1 Judge
Pivoting around one of the posts during the execution of the figure-eight.	1 Judge
Pivoting on or stepping off of the sounding board or not completing the ride as established by the regulations.	1 Judge
Horses that prove not to be in optimum health in order to compete.	1 Judge
Horses whose gait does not correspond to the gait being judges.	2 of 3 or 3 of 5
Horses that do not back up after completing the figure-eight, or that rear up.	2 of 3 or 3 of 5
Horses that show any degree of hyper flexion (cramping, stringhalt) in the hind quarters. In the case of horses withdrawn from competition after this defect is detected in the ring, the judge who observed this irregularity must call the other judges, the Technical Director and the chief prescreening veterinarian and report the irregularity to CONFEPASO.	2 of 3 or 3 of 5
Horses showing obvious lameness.	2 of 3 or 3 of 5
Horses with lifeless or seemingly “dead” tails.	2 of 3 or 3 of 5

Once the judges have determined that a horse shall be disqualified for any or a combination of these faults, the Technical Announcer will announce it to the public over the microphone.



**Explanatory Note:**

When there are three judges in the ring, a horse may be eliminated by two judges when three are judging or three judges when five are judging, except in the cases mentioned above.

**4. Calculation Method:** The scoring system will take into account the following calculations, in order of priority:

- a. The foremost priority will be the sum total, being the lowest total score will be first place and so on, in ascending order. An exception to this rule shall be applied in the case of a horse that has been placed in 1<sup>st</sup> Position by 2 judges (in a 3 judges class) or 3 judges (in a five judges class). In this case this horse will always obtain the 1<sup>st</sup> place regardless of the total score.
- b. Second Consideration: In those cases where there is a tie in the total scores of two or more horses, the placement will be determined based on majority. That is, the horse will obtain the placement that the majority of the judges selected in the F2 Form for that horse.
- c. Algorithm: If there is no majority placements for horses that are tied based on the Second Consideration above, the total score of those horses will be determined with the use of the maximum probability algorithm, that is, eliminating the highest placement and the lowest placement and using the sum of scores associated with the remaining placement for each horse. If the use of the algorithm does not resolve the tie, the horses involved in the tie shall return to the ring for further consideration of the judges to break the tie.
- d. As soon as the judges have selected the semifinalists (6 picks by every judge), the control table will record the selected horses on a calculation sheet in ascending order.
- e. Once the judges have submitted their F2 forms (final results), the control table will record the horses name and placements assigned to each horse by each judge. If a judge has not placed



a particular horse, the control table will automatically assign it a sixth (6th) place in all classes, or a seventh (7th) place in the case of a competition between geldings or schooling horses 31 to 36 months.

- f. Immediately afterward, the score will be totaled for each horse and these will be organized sequentially, taking into account the calculation method and the following notes:

**5. Explanatory Notes:**

The following will be taken into consideration:

- a. When a horse is placed 1<sup>st</sup> position in 2 of the judges' cards or 3 judges' cards in classes with 5 judges, this horse will obtain 1<sup>st</sup> place regardless of the placements obtained by that horse in the other judges' cards.

**With three (3) judges participating:**

**Judge 1**

1 <sup>o</sup>	10
2 <sup>o</sup>	9
3 <sup>o</sup>	7
4 <sup>o</sup>	14
5 <sup>o</sup>	11

**Judge 2**

1 <sup>o</sup>	11
2 <sup>o</sup>	10
3 <sup>o</sup>	9
4 <sup>o</sup>	14
5 <sup>o</sup>	7

**Judge 3**

1 <sup>o</sup>	11
2 <sup>o</sup>	10
3 <sup>o</sup>	14
4 <sup>o</sup>	7
5 <sup>o</sup>	9

**Scoring Sheet**

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

**Final Result**

1 <sup>o</sup>	11
2 <sup>o</sup>	10
3 <sup>o</sup>	9
4 <sup>o</sup>	14
5 <sup>o</sup>	7



**With five (5) judges participating:**

Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Judge 4	Judge 5
1 <sup>o</sup> . 10	1 <sup>o</sup> . 11	1 <sup>o</sup> . 11	1 <sup>o</sup> . 11	1 <sup>o</sup> . 10
2 <sup>o</sup> . 9	2 <sup>o</sup> . 10	2 <sup>o</sup> . 10	2 <sup>o</sup> . 10	2 <sup>o</sup> . 11
3 <sup>o</sup> . 7	3 <sup>o</sup> . 9	3 <sup>o</sup> . 14	3 <sup>o</sup> . 9	3 <sup>o</sup> . 9
4 <sup>o</sup> . 14	4 <sup>o</sup> . 14	4 <sup>o</sup> . 7	4 <sup>o</sup> . 14	4 <sup>o</sup> . 14
5 <sup>o</sup> . 11	5 <sup>o</sup> . 7	5 <sup>o</sup> . 8	5 <sup>o</sup> . 7	5 <sup>o</sup> . 8

**Scoring Sheet**

**Final Result**

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

1 <sup>o</sup> .	11
2 <sup>o</sup> .	10
3 <sup>o</sup> .	9
4 <sup>o</sup> .	14
5 <sup>o</sup> .	7

- b. When a place has been declared vacant by two judges (3 judges in classes of 5 judges), it will remain vacant in the final placement card. (See the following examples.)
- c. In order for a horse to place, it must have been placed by a minimum of two judges (or three if there are five judges). (See the following examples.)



**With three (3) judges participating:**

**Judge 1**

1 <sup>o</sup>	10
2 <sup>o</sup>	9
3 <sup>o</sup>	7
4 <sup>o</sup>	14
5 <sup>o</sup>	11

**Judge 2**

1 <sup>o</sup>	
2 <sup>o</sup>	10
3 <sup>o</sup>	9
4 <sup>o</sup>	14
5 <sup>o</sup>	7

**Judge 3**

1 <sup>o</sup>	
2 <sup>o</sup>	10
3 <sup>o</sup>	14
4 <sup>o</sup>	7
5 <sup>o</sup>	9

**Scoring Sheet**

No. Ejemplar	Juez 1	Juez 2	Juez 3	Total puntos	Puesto
7	3	5	4	12	5 <sup>o</sup>
8	6	6	6	18	
9	2	3	5	10	3 <sup>o</sup>
10	1	2	2	5	2 <sup>o</sup>
11	5	6	6	17	
14	4	4	3	11	4 <sup>o</sup>

**Final Result**

1 <sup>o</sup>	
2 <sup>o</sup>	10
3 <sup>o</sup>	9
4 <sup>o</sup>	14
5 <sup>o</sup>	7

d. In the eventuality of a tied score, and if there is no agreement in the opinions on the score cards of two (or three in case of 5 judges) judges to break the tie, the horses will be called back to do the individual tests described in the current Rulebook. The judges may discuss and exchange opinions, after which they will fill out the F2 form. (See the examples below.)

**With five (5) judges participating:**

**Judge 1**

1 <sup>o</sup>	10
2 <sup>o</sup>	9
3 <sup>o</sup>	7
4 <sup>o</sup>	14
5 <sup>o</sup>	11

**Judge 2**

1 <sup>o</sup>	
2 <sup>o</sup>	10
3 <sup>o</sup>	9
4 <sup>o</sup>	14
5 <sup>o</sup>	7

**Judges 3**

1 <sup>o</sup>	
2 <sup>o</sup>	10
3 <sup>o</sup>	14
4 <sup>o</sup>	7
5 <sup>o</sup>	8

**Judge 4**

1 <sup>o</sup>	10
2 <sup>o</sup>	7
3 <sup>o</sup>	9
4 <sup>o</sup>	11
5 <sup>o</sup>	14

**Judge 5**

1 <sup>o</sup>	
2 <sup>o</sup>	10
3 <sup>o</sup>	7
4 <sup>o</sup>	9
5 <sup>o</sup>	14



**Scoring Sheet**

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

**Final Result**

1 <sup>o</sup> .	
2 <sup>o</sup> .	10
3 <sup>o</sup> .	7
4 <sup>o</sup> .	9
5 <sup>o</sup> .	14

**With three (3) judges participating:**

**Judge 1**

1 <sup>o</sup> .	10
2 <sup>o</sup> .	9
3 <sup>o</sup> .	11
4 <sup>o</sup> .	14
5 <sup>o</sup> .	7

**Judge 2**

1 <sup>o</sup> .	11
2 <sup>o</sup> .	10
3 <sup>o</sup> .	9
4 <sup>o</sup> .	14
5 <sup>o</sup> .	7

**Judge 3**

1 <sup>o</sup> .	9
2 <sup>o</sup> .	11
3 <sup>o</sup> .	10
4 <sup>o</sup> .	7
5 <sup>o</sup> .	8

**Scoring Sheet**

Nº. Ejemplar	Juez 1	Juez 2	Juez 3	Total puntos	Puesto
7	5	5	4	14	5 <sup>o</sup>
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 <sup>o</sup> .

**Final Result**

1 <sup>o</sup> .	A definir por empate
2 <sup>o</sup> .	A definir por empate
3 <sup>o</sup> .	A definir por empate
4 <sup>o</sup> .	14
5 <sup>o</sup> .	7

**With five (5) judges participating:**

**Judge 1**

1 <sup>o</sup> .	10
2 <sup>o</sup> .	9
3 <sup>o</sup> .	11
4 <sup>o</sup> .	14
5 <sup>o</sup> .	7

**Judge 2**

1 <sup>o</sup> .	11
2 <sup>o</sup> .	10
3 <sup>o</sup> .	9
4 <sup>o</sup> .	14
5 <sup>o</sup> .	7

**Judge 3**

1 <sup>o</sup> .	9
2 <sup>o</sup> .	11
3 <sup>o</sup> .	10
4 <sup>o</sup> .	7
5 <sup>o</sup> .	8

**Judge 4**

1 <sup>o</sup> .	9
2 <sup>o</sup> .	10
3 <sup>o</sup> .	11
4 <sup>o</sup> .	14
5 <sup>o</sup> .	7

**Judge 5**

1 <sup>o</sup> .	10
2 <sup>o</sup> .	9
3 <sup>o</sup> .	11
4 <sup>o</sup> .	14
5 <sup>o</sup> .	7



### Scoring Sheet

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 <sup>o</sup> .
14	4	4	6	4	4	22	4 <sup>o</sup> .
7	5	5	4	5	5	24	5 <sup>o</sup> .
8	6	6	5	6	6	29	

### Final Result

1 <sup>o</sup> .	A definir por empate
2 <sup>o</sup> .	A definir por empate
3 <sup>o</sup> .	11
4 <sup>o</sup> .	14
5 <sup>o</sup> .	7

- e. If the judges have not declared the fifth place vacant on their cards, but instead each judge has selected a different horse for fifth place, that there is a tie of 3 horses for fifth place with a total of 17 points (or 5 horses with 29 points in the case of classes with 5 judges), the tied horses shall return to the ring to decide the fifth place winner.

## 6. Announcing the Results

The judge in charge of explaining to the audience the results from the competition will be the judge whose card had come closest to the final results card. If several judges had recorded the same results, the announcing judge will be chosen arbitrarily. Using this scoring system, judges may remain in the ring and judge in classes with horses that may have been bred/ raised by them. A judge may not refuse to explain over the microphone a decision for which he/ she has been selected to explain for being closest to the final decision. Refusal to explain a decision will be notified to the Technical Director for imposing the appropriate sanctions. (Refer to the Sanctions Judges Section)

## 7. F1 Forms, F2 Forms, Calculation Sheets and Final Result Sheets.

The F1 and F2 forms, as well as the Calculation and Final Result Sheets, will be distributed by CONFEPASO to each affiliated Federation and Association. Within fifteen days after the conclusion of the horse show, these documents must be sent to the President of CONFEPASO to be placed in the historical archives in the eventuality of a dispute. The information recorded on the F1, F2, Calculation and Final Results sheets is strictly confidential and cannot be released or



shown to the breeders or riders during the horse show. Any infraction of this rule will be severely sanctioned by the Technical Director of the horse show.

Calculation sheets are available to the owners of the horses upon their written request to the Board of Directors, who will then be obligated to respond within thirty (30) days following receipt of the request.

### **Article 3. Paso Performance Horses.**

The Paso Performance horse must demonstrate three different variants of movement, which are: The Walk, the Paso Corto and the Paso Largo.

- 1. The Walk (Paseo):** A collected gait. This is a Paso modality or way of moving in four equally-spaced lateral beats, in a cadence, moving in a straight line; animated and rhythmic. It should be performed in a collected fashion with style and grace.
- 2. The Paso Corto:** A collected gait. This is a Paso modality in four lateral beats moving at a moderate speed. It is a soft, flexible, animated pace with a cadence and executed with grace. At its top most collected performance, the horse should be completely balanced showing symmetry in its flexion and extension. The horse should demonstrate pride, style, elegance and enthusiasm as well as good manners, but should respond immediately to different commands.
- 3. The Paso Largo:** A collected gait. It is a Paso modality in four lateral beats. It should be soft, balanced, collected, bold and animated, with an extended stride. Its extension and flexion should be in harmony without the tendency to seem very light in the front or strung out behind. The horse should demonstrate enthusiasm and a willingness to perform, with a notable and immediate change in speed when it moves from the Paso Corto to the Paso Largo. The four-beat cadence must be maintained the entire time with style, presence, enthusiasm and grace. The loss of form, cadence or subtlety due to excessive speed will be penalized.



In this event the horses should combine style and spirit or a willingness to perform, along with obedience and good manners. They should show their enthusiasm to perform upon being given a command and they should halt smoothly when asked.

**This event is weighted as follows:**

Paso Corto.....	30%
Paso Largo.....	30%
Walk.....	10%
Appearance or way of moving.....	20%
Behavior/ Manners.....	10%

Especially important is the form, subtlety and consistency of the rhythm in the different Paso modalities.

**Procedures**

The riders will enter the arena to the right at the Paso Corto, keeping to the rail at all times, proceeding at a counter-clockwise direction. The sequence of the different variants of the walk will be: Paso Corto, Paso Largo, Walk (Paseo), Reverse (change of direction), then repeat the sequence. Upon executing the walk in its collected form, the horses should space themselves out to avoid bunching up, but always maintaining their relative position along the rail. In the Paso Corto and Paso Largo modalities, the horses must remain along the rail except for passing.

The use of a solid surface at ground level (a sounding board), 48 feet or longer, is permitted but the judges can only require this test at the Paso Corto. At their discretion, the judges may request that the riders do a figure eight and the serpentine along the length of the arena area to better evaluate the horses in a class. Both tests should be done at the Paso Corto. The serpentine consists of a series of half-circles with turns of 180 degrees.

**Accessories:** The rider's attire and the tack prescribed for this division will be those described in this rule book.



## Article 4. Paso Pleasure Horse.

The purpose of this event is to demonstrate the most relaxed of the Paso Fino horse movements. Collection is minimal and the style of movement is especially appropriate for processions and pleasure rides. Therefore good manners and obedience in the pleasure horse are extremely important, so any sign of misbehavior is harshly penalized. The horse should be controlled with very little effort and the rider should seem like he or she is enjoying the ride. Transition between the various gaits should be made smoothly, willingly and in a relaxed manner where the attitude of the horse is calm, pleasurable and cooperative.

The horses will be required to execute a flat walk, the Paso Corto, Paso Largo and to back up. Backing up should be done calmly in a controlled manner and if the horse refuses to do it, it will be disqualified. In all events, with the exception of young riders and at the discretion of the judges, the riders may be required to dismount then remount their horses. The emphasis is not on how the riders dismount and mount their horses, but rather on how quiet and well-behaved the horses act.

- 1. Flat Walk:** This is a movement with four equally-spaced beats, flexible, smooth, flat, and executed with collection at a moderate stride. The head position should be natural and relaxed.
- 2. Paso Corto:** This is a rhythmical, lateral movement in four beats, executed with smoothness, firmness and consistency, at a moderate stride and slight collection. The speed of this pace is unhurried but covering some distance. The movements should be fluid, balanced, eager, relaxed and free. The position of the head should be natural and relaxed.
- 3. Paso Largo:** This is a lateral movement in four equally-spaced beats, executed with fluidity, smoothness and without a tendency to seem forced or strung out behind. Collection is minimal. An increase in stride or pace over the Paso Corto should be noticeable, with a change in speed. The four equal beat cadence should be



sustained at all times. Loss of cadence or smoothness will be penalized.

**This event will be weighted:**

Paso Corto.....	20%
Paso Largo.....	20%
Walk.....	20%
Backing .....	5%
Manners, attitude and tracking.....	35%

**Procedures:** The riders will enter the arena to the right at the Paso Corto and will keep to the rail moving counter-clockwise. They should space themselves out during the execution of the Paso Corto to avoid bunching up but maintain their positions along the rail. In the Paso Corto and the Paso Largo the riders will stay along the rail except to pass.

**The sequence to be followed will be:** the Paso Corto, Paso Largo (with a noticeable change in speed), Walk, Reverse (change of direction), then repeat the sequence. The riders will be required to back up after they line up, and at the discretion of the judges, they may have to dismount and remount their horses.

**Accessories:** The proper tack and riders' attire are those described in this rule book.

**Article 5. The Amateur Owner Event:**

Amateur Owner events will have the following requirements:

- A. This rider must be categorized as an amateur. A person is classified as an amateur if he or she has never participated in an activity which would have classified him or her as a professional rider, regardless of his or her age. A rider is classified as a professional when he or she engages in any of the following activities:



1. Receives remuneration for riding, driving, exhibiting in-hand, schooling or training horses or for conducting clinics or seminars or for giving lessons in equitation.
  2. Receives remuneration for the use of his or her name, photograph or likeness as a horseman or horsewoman involving any advertising or article for sale.
  3. Receives monetary awards for riding.
  4. Rides, drives or exhibits in-hand in horse shows any horse for which he or she or any of the following family members receives remuneration for boarding or training the horse: sibling, spouse, parent, son or daughter.
- B. The rider must be at least eighteen (18) years old.
- C. The rider must be the owner of the horse and be able to prove it with the horse's registration. The spouse, son or daughter, or grandchild of the owner may also ride the horse.
- D. There will be male and female categories in the Paso Fino, Paso Performance and Please Horse gaits in the following ages: 31 to 48 months, 49 to 60 months, 61 to 77 months, and over 77 months.
- E. The winners in the afore-mentioned categories will qualify for the Amateur Owner Championship classes.
- F. The horses will be able to compete in their respective categories in accordance with their age and in these events, they may be ridden by the person designated by their owner.



## Article 6. Paso Versatility

The Paso Versatility Horse must execute the Paso Corto, Paso Largo and Flat Walk as described here in:

1. **Flat Walk:** An evenly spaced, four (4) beat gait.
2. **Paso Corto:** An evenly spaced, four (4) beat lateral gait with moderate forward speed and extension. This gait is smooth, supple and cadenced with the horse mildly collected, balanced and exhibiting symmetry in flexion and extension. The horse should demonstrate pride, style, elegance and enthusiasm, along with good manners and ready response.
3. **Paso Largo:** An evenly spaced, four (4) beat lateral gait. This gait is smooth and balanced with rapid forward motion. Extension and flexion must be harmonious with no tendency to become “light” on the front or “strung out” behind. The horse should appear eager and willing to move out and a definite change of speed from the Paso Corto to the Paso Largo must be observed, yet a willingness to reduce speed on command must be demonstrated. All transitions between gaits should be performed evenly and smoothly. An even, four (4) beat cadence must be maintained, together with style. Loss of form, cadence or smoothness due to excessive speed shall be penalized.
4. **Canter:** A true, three (3) beat gait, cadenced, straight on both leads, smooth and unhurried with no tendency to increase speed or to mix gaits. This gait is executed with collection. The horse’s movements are light and airy with natural elevation. The horse should exhibit style and presence, along with good manners and steadiness.

In this class, the horse will be asked to demonstrate balance, flexibility, coordination and manners while performing the various gaits, tests and maneuvers. Manners and willingness are very important. The back must be controlled and smooth. Failure to properly execute the Paso Corto and Paso Largo, demonstrating an evenly spaced, four-beat lateral gait, will automatically disqualify the horse and it will not be asked to do the individual work out to execute a figure eight maneuver at a Paso Corto and taking the jump from a canter. Failure to take the correct lead in the canter shall be penalized. The figure eight is to be



performed at the Paso Corto and should be smooth, consistent in gait and supple. A jump that is a minimum of eighteen (18) inches and a maximum of two (2) feet/ (24) inches will be taken from the canter. One (1) refusal to jump will cause a lowering of the horses standing within the competition. Two (2) refusals to take the jump will automatically disqualify the entry from the competition.

The class shall be judged:

**Paso Corto..... 20%**  
**Paso Largo..... 20%**  
**Flat Walk.....10%**  
**Canter.....10%**  
**Back, Jump, Manners.....40%**  
**and figure eight**

**Procedures:** Exhibitors shall enter the ring to the right on the rail at a Paso Corto and circle the arena in a counterclockwise manner. The sequence of gaits shall be Paso Corto, Paso Largo, Flat Walk, Canter, Flat Walk, reverse and repeat. While executing the walk, riders shall space themselves to avoid bunching up and maintain their relative positions on the rail. In the remaining gaits, exhibitors shall remain on the rail except to pass. Riders shall be asked, individually, to back, execute a figure eight (8) maneuver at a Paso Corto and take a jump from the canter.

**Appointments:** The tack and headgear are to be English type, with a bridle and cavesson. Forward-seat saddles also are allowed. Attire is to be English type as described for the Paso Pleasure Division above. Safety headgear is required.



## Article 7. Paso Western Pleasure

In this class, the horse should move as in the image of a working cow horse while still retaining the air of pride and grace that is typical of the Paso Fino horse. In all gaits, the horse must be smooth and responsive and both horse and rider should appear comfortable and relaxed. The horse must work on a very light rein, but some contact should be maintained. Gait transitions should be taken on the first stride and the horse should maintain his speed and cadence without restraint by the rider. Failure to take the correct lead in the lope shall be penalized.

1. **Flat Walk:** A true, evenly spaced, four (4) beat, flat-footed and smooth gait executed with mild collection. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.
2. **Paso Corto:** smooth, steady, unbroken, evenly spaced, four (4) beat lateral gait, rhythmic and executed with moderate extension and mild collection. Forward speed is ground covering, but unhurried. Movements should be fluid, willing, relaxed, balanced and free moving. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.
3. **Lope:** A true, three (3) beat gait that is slow, cadenced, smooth and straight on both leads. Movements are less elevated than in the canter and the horse's head is carried somewhat lower. The horse should be balanced and going with mild collection. Movements are free, relaxed and easy, and the horse should not show a tendency to increase speed or mix gaits.

This class shall be judged:

<b>Paso Corto.....</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Lope.....</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Flat Walk.....</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Manners, Attitude.....</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>and way of going</b>	

**Procedures:** The exhibitor will enter the ring to the right on the rail at a Paso Corto and circle the arena in a counterclockwise manner. Horses under the age of five (5) years may use a snaffle or bosal and may be ridden with two hands. Horses five (5) and over must use a curb bit. Only one hand may be used on the reins when using a curb



bit, and hands must not be changed. If hands are changed or if two (2) hands are used with a curb bit, the exhibitor shall be penalized. If the left hand is used with reins, the bight must drape to the left side of the withers. The only exception to this is if long reins or a romal are used. In that case, one hand may be used to carry the excess rein, but the hands must be at least twelve (12) inches apart. All horses being considered for an award are required to back in a straight line for placement. Refusal to back disqualifies the horse from placement.

The sequence of the gaits shall be Paso Corto, flat walk, lope, flat walk reverse and repeat.

Riders should space themselves while executing the flat walk to avoid bunching up and maintain their relative positions on the rail. In the Paso Corto and lope, entries shall remain on the rail except to pass.

The Judge may require each rider to dismount and remount in the line-up from the left side. The rider's style of dismount and mount is not to be emphasized; rather, emphasis is placed on the horse's willingness to stand quietly. The Judge also may require any of the following tests to any or all entries:

- a. Demonstrate a straight back for up to fifteen (15) feet.
- b. Lope and stop, either on the rail or down the center.
- c. Perform the figure eight (8) at the lope on the correct lead demonstrating a simple change of lead. One or two figure eights may be required. In a simple change of lead, the horse is brought back to the halt and restarted into the lope on the opposite lead from the halt or flat walk.
- d. Perform the Paso Corto over the sounding board.

**Appointments: The tack and attire are to be Western-style.**



## Article 8. Paso Trail

Each horse shall be asked to negotiate through obstacles. Obstacles are to be negotiated individually, by exhibitor. Horses will be evaluated on willingness, responsiveness, correctness and general attitude while negotiating through the obstacle course. These horses must negotiate through the obstacles with decision but accepting the commands of the the rider with obedience. The course is to include a minimum of six obstacles and a maximum of eight obstacles. The course will specify how a horse is to negotiate or travel between obstacles that seem appropriate. This includes the distance from the beginning of an obstacle to the beginning of the next obstacle. This class shall be judged 100% on the obstacle course; there is no rail work. If the exhibitor does not follow the order specified for the course, it will be automatically disqualified.

1. **Flat Walk:** A true, evenly spaced, four (4) beat, flat-footed and smooth gait executed with mild collection. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.
2. **Paso Corto:** A smooth, steady, unbroken, evenly spaced, four (4) beat lateral gait, rhythmic and executed with moderate extension and mild collection. Forward speed is ground covering, but unhurried. Movements should be fluid, willing, relaxed, balanced and free moving. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.
3. **Paso Largo:** A smooth, evenly spaced, four (4) beat lateral gait that is fluid and rapid, showing no tendency to labor or become "strung out." Collection is mild. Both extension and rapidness of cadence are increased over the Paso Corto and a definite change of speed must be observed. The evenly spaced, four (4) beat cadence must be maintained at all times and loss of cadence, form or smoothness due to excessive speed shall be penalized.
4. **Canter or Lope:** Canter or Lope. A true, three (3) beat gait, cadenced, straight on both leads, smooth and unhurried and with no tendency to increase speed or mix gaits.

**Procedures:** Each horse shall be asked to negotiate through obstacles. Obstacles are to be negotiated individually, by exhibitor,



with only one (1) horse in the arena at a time. This class shall be judged 100% on the obstacle course; there is no rail work. The course will specify how a horse is to negotiate or travel between obstacles that seem appropriate. This includes the distance from the beginning of an obstacle to the beginning of the next obstacle. Pertaining to the trail pattern, any horse not properly performing the gait required between the obstacles, or any horse that fails to follow the prescribed obstacle, or follow the prescribed course of travel through the obstacle, should be penalized in the same manner as not completing the obstacle. A drawn course will be provided by Show Management, reviewed for compliance with required procedures and approved by the Judge(s) and Steward(s). The course will show the line of travel through obstacles and the gait required to perform obstacles. Changes or revisions will not be permitted after posting. The course will specify how a horse is to negotiate or travel between obstacles that seem appropriate. It is not required to use all of the qualifying gaits.

The obstacles for the course may include:

1. Negotiating a gate
2. Carrying an object from one part of the arena to another.
3. Riding through water over logs or simulated brush,
4. riding down into, up and out of a ditch without lunging or jumping,
5. Crossing a bridge,
6. Backing through obstacles,
7. Side passing,
8. Mounting and dismounting from either side
9. Performing over any reasonable conditions along the trail.

Any coat or jacket to be put on by the rider must be open in front and not be an item which must be put on over the head. The canter or lope is not to be called for in the class procedure. However, if a jump is called for in the class, the rider has the option of cantering, loping or using any other gait that is listed as a qualifying gait to negotiate the jump. Unnatural obstacles, such as fire extinguisher, perforated plywood in water boxes or exotic animals should be avoided. The course is to include a minimum of six obstacles and a maximum of eight obstacles. Horses are to be penalized for any unnecessary delay while approaching the obstacles. Judges are encouraged to advance



on to the next obstacle any horse taking excessive time at an obstacle. Obstacles occurring in a natural trail environment only are to be used to break a tie.

**Appointments:** The tack and type of attire are optional; tack and attire as described for either the Paso Western Pleasure or the Paso Pleasure classes are permitted. Safety headgear is required if a jump is included in the class.

## Article 9. Country Pleasure

This class is open to Amateurs and to horses that have not been in professional training for thirty (30) days before the show. The Country Pleasure horse should be a calm, mild mannered and safe-using pleasure horse maintaining balance, ease and freedom of movement. It must demonstrate flawless manners. It must be absolutely agreeable to the commands and directions of the rider. It is imperative that the horse give the distinct appearance of being a pleasure to ride with emphasis on the flat walk and smooth transitions. At all times, it must work on a very light rein without resistance and, although it should be athletic, it may be energetic and should combine style and spirit. At all times, it must demonstrate a quiet, calm and extremely tractable attitude. It must stand quietly and back readily when requested. Horses indicating aggressiveness, over-collection or excessive animation shall be severely penalized.

Requirements of the Class: Horses that have not been in professional training for thirty (30) days before the show. Cross entering in any other class is permitted as long as they are exhibited by amateurs.

1. **Flat Walk:** A true, evenly spaced, four (4) beat, flat-footed and smooth gait executed with mild collection. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.
2. **Paso Corto:** An evenly spaced, four (4) beat lateral gait with the horse going forward with free and moderately extended steps. The steps should be even and the whole movement balanced and unconstrained. A definite change of speed from the flat walk must be observed. While maintaining light contact on the reins, the rider allows the horse to carry its head somewhat in front of the vertical while also allowing a slightly lower head and neck.



The horse should demonstrate pride, style and enthusiasm along with good manners and ready response.

3. **Paso Largo:** An evenly spaced, longer stridden, four (4) beat lateral gait with considerably more speed than the Corto, but a greater difference will be rewarded. The whole movement should be well balanced and the transition from Corto should be executed with fluidity. A definite change of speed from the Paso Corto must be observed. While maintaining light contact on the reins, without leaning or pulling on the reins, the rider allows the horse to lengthen his frame and to gain ground. Extreme speed, loss of form, cadence or smoothness shall be penalized.

This class shall be judged:

<b>Paso Corto.....</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Paso Largo.....</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Flat Walk.....</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Back.....</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Appearance and.....</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>way of going</b>	
<b>Manners and Attitude.....</b>	<b>20%</b>

**Procedures:** Exhibitors shall enter the ring to the right on the rail at a Paso Corto and circle the arena in a counterclockwise manner. Sequence of gaits will be Paso Corto, Paso Largo, flat walk, reverse, repeat and then line up. When the Judge requests, the rider will back the horse out of the line-up, dismount from the left side, walk around to the front of the horse checking the headgear and/or bridle appointments, remount from the right side and return to the line-up. A rider's style of dismount and mount is not to be emphasized; rather, emphasis is placed on the horse's willingness to back in a calm and controlled manner and to stand quietly. While executing all gaits, entries should space themselves from other exhibitors to avoid bunching up and maintain their relative positions on the rail except to pass. When western style tack is used, the rider may use either one or two hands.



**Appointments:** Tack and attire are to be appropriate for the Paso Pleasure class and neat, clean and in good taste at all times. The horse's tack and headgear may be of any variety that would be appropriate and practical for pleasure riding. Where Western-style tack is used, riders shall dress as acceptable for Western attire with the exception that chaps or chinks are optional in this class. Riders who use English tack cannot wear chaps.

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

# CHAPTER 6

DOPING, CRUELTY AND TACK AND  
ATTIRE RESTRICTIONS





## CHAPTER 6: DOPING, CRUELTY AND TACK AND ATTIRE RESTRICTIONS

### **Article 1. Regulations regarding cruelty and, tack and attire restrictions.**

1. All participating horses will have to be in an optimum state of health. An optimum state of health is defined as that which allows the horse to perform the functions for which it was designed.
2. Cruelty or abuse toward a horse by any person in a CONFEPASO horse show is absolutely forbidden and constitutes a violation of the regulations.
3. The Technical Director and/or the Judges will prohibit those persons who violate this regulation from participating in the horse show.
4. No rider will be allowed to carry or use any type of whip, rope, electric device, or other object designed to artificially induce behavior of the horses in the horse show.
5. It will be the responsibility of all the exhibitors to report the names of any persons engaged in these practices to CONFEPASO so that CONFEPASO may take the measures it considers appropriate. The information provided should be presented to the Technical Director as an official complaint, testifying to the practice of animal cruelty and abuse.

Upon receipt of the complaint, the Technical Director will call a meeting of the Disciplinary Committee. This committee will be comprised of the Technical Director, the Equipment Inspector, a member of the CONFEPASO Board of Directors and both delegates from the country that the horse or person against which the complaint had been lodged represents.



6. The description “cruelty and abuse” includes, but is not limited to, the following acts:
  - a. Beating or punishing horses with long reins, ropes or whips in the parking area, stables, hallways, entertainment area, riding arena, or any other place on exhibition grounds where a horse show is being held, before or during the judging of the classes, by any person.
  - b. The use of serrated edges or head risers made of metal or any material other than leather. These prohibited pieces of equipment cannot be used even if they are encased. Metal pieces on equipment cannot be covered by lining.
  - c. Excessive wear on the hooves from the use of polishers, rasps, or other implements, manual or electric, with the purpose of sensitizing or warping the hooves.
  - d. The use of electric or battery-operated equipment for training horses, in or out of the ring.
  - e. Exhibiting or riding a horse in competition that has wounds or open and bleeding areas around the muzzle, abdomen, pasterns, coronet band, legs, or on any other part of the body.
  - f. The use of explosives, for example: fireworks, rockets, explosive caps, firecrackers, air horns, or any other explosive, or fire extinguishers anywhere on the exhibition grounds with the exception of an exhibition that requires the use of these items.
  - g. The inhumane treatment by one or more persons of a horse in a stable, stall, hallway, entertainment or warm-up area, riding arena, or anywhere on the exhibition grounds where a horse show is being held.
  - h. Unduly exciting horses when they are chosen as winners in their divisions.



## **Article 2. Detection of Drugs and Medications.**

### **A. General Rules:**

1. No horse can compete in events organized by CONFEPASO if, by any means, they have been administered a prohibited substance.
2. All riders, owners, trainers, grooms and veterinarians must report the use of products such as pastes, tonics, and prepared medications which when analyzed may be found to contain a prohibited substance.
3. The use of medications to improve or protect the health of the animal is permitted, excluding the following exceptions:
  - a. If the administered substance is a stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, drug or metabolic that interferes with the performance of the horse.
  - b. If the administered substance exceeds the permitted trace limits in the urine or in the blood.
4. There are restrictions on the administration of non-steroid anti-inflammatory for their use as therapeutic substances and on the use of substances present in feed, as is described in paragraph J titled: “Classification of Drugs and Medicines.”
5. The Judges, Veterinarian or Technical Director could request that a horse be examined.



## **B. Medical Examinations or Tests:**

1. Any horse in competition is subject to examination by the official horse show medical veterinarian. The veterinarian will be licensed to practice in the country hosting the CONFEPASO horse show and will be selected by the Board of Directors of the host country. The veterinarian can choose technicians to assist him or her in the practice of their duties.

The examination may include a physical exam, rectal, saliva test, urine, blood or any other type of test believed necessary to uphold the regulations. A drug test will be mandatory for the first and second place winners in the mounted divisions.

The veterinarian can examine any or all horses registered in a division, whether participating or not. He or she can examine or run tests on any horse whose enrollment was cancelled 24 hours prior to competing.

2. Whether the horse enters a class or not, refusal to allow a horse to be examined or not cooperating with the veterinarian constitutes a violation of the regulations. It is mandatory for the Owner and Rider to be present at the time of the Doping Test Samples and sign the required forms. It is not the responsibility of the Veterinarian to search for the Owner or Rider to obtain signatures. Owner and/ or Riders that don't comply with this rule may not show in any class and shall be subject to the sanctions established in this rule book.
3. Any Alternate Exhibitor that may replaces the original Exhibitor, must sign the identification forms and the drug test samples. The Exhibitor shall be responsible in the case of a positive drug test. However, this does not exempt the Original Exhibitor and/or Owner from their responsibility whether or not present at the event.



**C. Laboratory:**

The country hosting a horse show organized under CONFEPASO regulations will choose the lab to perform the drug and medications tests.

**D. Cooperation:**

Cooperation with the veterinarian and their assistants includes:

- a. Bringing the horse to a predetermined location for examination and testing performed by the veterinarian.
- b. Assisting the veterinarian and their assistants so to get the tests done quickly. Using stalling techniques to delay the taking of samples is prohibited.
- c. Being courteous and behaving properly with the veterinarian and their assistants.

**E. The administration of prohibited substances and administration of medications report.**

A horse that is given a controlled substance is not permitted to compete unless it complies with the following requirements and these are submitted in writing on an Administration of Medications Report form and must include the following information:

**1. Horse Identification**

- a. Name of horse
- b. Age
- c. Color
- d. Sex
- e. Registration number
- f. Entry number
- g. Country represented
- h. Name of trainer



- i. Name of owner

## **2. Medication Identification:**

The medication must be therapeutic and necessary for the treatment of an ailment or wounds. The administration of medications for the purposes of transporting or shoeing an animal is not acceptable. A horse cannot compete for a period of 24 hours after being given the medication.

An authorized veterinarian must administer the medication.

- a. Name of medication
- b. Administered dose or quantity
- c. Manner of administration: oral, topical, injection: IM (intramuscular), IV (intravenous) or SC (subcutaneous)
- d. Days given
- e. Date and time last given
- f. Diagnosis and reason for administering medication
- g. Name and signature of veterinarian

## **3. To be completed by the Technical Director or his or her delegate:**

- a. Day the report was received
- b. Time the report was received
- c. Name of the horse and division
- d. Remarks signed by the Technical Director receiving the Administration of Medication Form.
- e. Name and signature of the Technical Director

**Note:** This report should be completed then submitted to the Technical Director or their delegate up to one hour after the medication is administered. In the absence of the Technical Director or their delegate, it may be submitted up to one hour after reporting for participation in an event. If a prohibited medication has been given for therapeutic purposes within 24 hours before participating in a horse show, do not fill in a medications administration report. The horse will not be allowed to participate.



**F. Responsibilities of the trainer:**

1. A trainer is defined as the following: the person responsible for the training and/or performance of a horse. This person assuming responsibility and the horse's owner will sign a waiver authorizing a veterinary exam for the purposes of drug and medication detection and the horse's enrollment into any horse show organized by CONFEPASO, whether this person is the owner, rider, agent and/or trainer. If the participant is a minor, a parent or guardian will sign assuming responsibility.

In the absence of a trainer, the responsible person will be the immediate custodian of the horse.

2. The trainer and the owner are responsible for knowing the rules and procedures contained in the CONFEPASO regulations manual.
3. Any trainer or person subject to these regulations who administers, attempts to administer, or instructs, assists, conspires with or hires another person to administer or attempt to administer any substance to a horse, through injection or through any other means of administration, independently of whether the use of the substance is prohibited or not, will be subject to the sanctions provided in these regulations.
4. The horse whose trainer and/or owner alleges or lodges a complaint that a medication was administered to it maliciously or without his or her consent, will not be allowed to participate in the horse show.



**G. Results:**

1. When the chemical analysis of the blood, urine, saliva or other type of sample shows the presence of prohibited substances, metabolic substance or its derivatives, this constitutes proof that a prohibited substance was administered to the horse.
2. When the chemical analysis is positive and it was reported that the horse was given medication for treatment and also that the form and specifications in paragraph E (The administration of prohibited substances and administration of medications report) were complied with, the information supplied and the results of the chemical analysis will be used to establish innocence or guilt.
3. When a positive lab report is received identifying a prohibited substance or any metabolic or its derivative, a hearing will be held by CONFEPASO or the Board of Directors of the Federation or Association that the horse's owner and trainer belong to. No horse, owner or trainer shall be suspended until the verdict is officially recorded.
4. Horses to be found positive for the use of prohibited drugs and/ or substances will be sanctioned based on the Disciplinary Sanctions established in this Rule Book
5. The owner or owners of the horse will have to return all money prizes, trophies, ribbons and points accumulated in the divisions in which it has competed, and all awards will be redistributed in the following manner: the second place winner will move up to first place, and the reserved Grand Champion will move up to Grand Champion. In these cases, the second place and the Reserved Grand Champion slots will remain vacant.

**H. Cost:**

The general entrance fee will pay for all of the veterinarian services, laboratory costs, and the infrastructure necessary to perform drug and medication detection tests.



**I. Procedures:**

1. The Veterinarian, Technical Director, Horse Show Director or the Judges will randomly choose which horse or horses will be submitted for testing. The tests will be mandatory for first and second place winners in all of the mounted divisions.
2. No trainer and/or owner may request that any particular horse entered to participate in a horse show be submitted for testing.
3. No sample will be accepted for testing if it had not been taken under the supervision of the officially designated veterinarian.
4. A urine and/or blood sample will be taken from each horse submitted for testing. No catheterizing will be permitted.
5. Each sample taken will remain in the custody of the veterinarian. The veterinarian is responsible for sending the sample to the lab and complying with the laboratory testing specifications.
6. The veterinarian will document the sample with the trainer and/or owner as witness.
7. **Second Sample:** A second sample will be taken and labeled, and it will be kept frozen in the drug lab so that if the need arises.

The second sample may be used as proof for verification of the results in the presence of witnesses, drug lab experts and/or in the presence of the owner, trainer and their legal representative. This sample will be labeled and sealed by the veterinarian designated by horse show management.



**J. Drug and Medication Classifications:**

In accordance with the United States Equestrian Federation (USEF) and for the purposes of a more scientific application, all drugs and medications will be classified as “prohibited” or “permitted” substances.

**Note:** If there are any differences/ conflicts between this rule book and the USEF as it relates to permitted/ prohibited substances and the allowable limits, the USEF Rule will prevail.

**A. Permitted Substances:**

1. The table below summarizes the maximum level allowed for Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs:

Substance	Maximum Level Allowed mcg/ml	Concentration in
Phenylbutazone	15	Plasma
Flunixin	1	Plasma
Ketoprofeno	0.25	Plasma
Naproxen	40	Plasma
Diclofenaco	0.005	Plasma
Eltenece	0.1	Plasma

**Note:** There may not be more than two (2) of the afore-mentioned non-steroidal anti-inflammatory present in a sample. No part of a dosage may be administered 48 hours before a competition nor may it be used consecutively for more than five (5) days.

2. **Nutrients, vitamins, minerals and electrolytes:**

Restrictions on the use of substances present in feed are as follows:



Substance	Maximum Level Allowed mcg/ml	Concentration in
Theo bromine	2	Urine
Arsenic	0.2	Urine

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

Substance	Maximum Level Allowed mcg/ml	Concentration in
Methocarbamol	4.0	Plasma
Dexametasone	0.003	Plasma
DimetilSulfoxide	15	Urine
DimetilSulfoxide	1	Plasma
Hydrocortisone	1	Urine

**4. Antibiotics:** Antibiotics which do not contain prohibited substances such as Procaine and Polyethylene Glycol may be used.

**5. Natural substances**

**6. Miscellaneous:**

- DMSO
- Griseofulvin (Fungicide)
- Diethylcarmanzine
- Methocarbamol (muscle relaxant), not to exceed 4 mcg/ml in the plasma.

**B. Prohibited substances:** Prohibited substances include:

1. Those that affect the horse's performance, and these are:
  - a. Stimulants or depressants of the cardiovascular, respiratory and/or nervous systems
  - b. Tranquilizers
  - c. Local anesthetics



- d. Drug metabolites that interfere with the horse's performance
2. Any substance allowed under this ruling which exceeds the maximum allowable concentration.
3. Any substance which interferes with or masks the discovery of substances prohibited or allowable under this ruling, and these include:
  - a. Injectable preparations with polyethylene glycol and thiamine
  - b. Dipyrone
  - c. Furosemide (lasix) and potent diuretics
  - d. Anthelmintics (pesticides) with a benzimidazol base
  - e. Isoxuprine (vasolilan)
  - f. Iodochlorhydroxyquin (fungicide)

**According to the UNITED STATES EQUESTRIAN FOUNDATION INS. (USEF), some examples of prohibited substances are the following:**

- Acepromazine (T, NS)
- Acetazolamine (D)
- Acetylpromazine (D)
- Albuterol (CSt)
- Alprazolam (NS, T)
- Aminophylline (NSt)
- Amphetamines (NSt)
- Antihistamines (NS)
- Apomorphine (RS, NS)
- Arsenic (NS)
- Atropine (CSt)
- Azaperone (T)
- Belladonnaextract (CSt)
- Benzocaine (AC)
- Benzodiazepines (NS)
- Beta blockers (CS)
- Bethanechol chloride (CS)
- Bupivacaine (AL)
- Buprenorphine (RS, NS)
- Buspirone (NS)
- Butorphanol (RS, NS)
- Caffeine (NSt)
- Camphor (NSt, CSt)
- Capsaicin (ANG)
- Chloral hydrate (T)
- Chlorpheniramine (A)
- Chlorpromazine (T)
- Chlorprothixene (T)
- clenbuterol (CSt)
- Cocaine (AL)
- Codeine (AL)
- Cyclobenzaprine (MR)



- Cyproheptadine (A)
- Dantrolene (MR)
- Demethylpyrilamine (A)
- Detomidine (NS)
- Dextromethorphan (NS)
- Dezocine (Desoxyn) (NSt)
- Diazepam (NS)
- Digoxin (CSt)
- Diphenhydramine (A)
- Dipremorphine (NS)
- Dipyrone (ANG)
- Doxapram (NS)
- Doxepin (AD)
- Dyphylline (NSt)
- Ephredine (CSt)
- Epinephedrine (CSt)
- Epoetinalfa (Eritropoyetine)
- Ethchlorvynol (NS)
- Ethyl amino benzoate (AL)
- Etorphine (RS, NS)
- Eugenol (Antiseptic)
- Fenspiride (RSt)
- Fentanil (T, RS, NS, PA)
- Fluoxetine (NSt)
- Fluphenazine (T)
- Furosemide (D)
- Glycerol guaiacolate (CSt, Mucolytic)
- Glycopyrrolate (CSt)
- guaiacolglyceryl ether (CSt)
- guaifenesin (Expectorant)
- haloperidol (NS)
- homatropine (CSt)
- hydrochlorothiazine (D)
- hydromorphone (RS, NS)
- hydroxyzine (A)
- imipramine (NSt)
- ketamine (GA)
- levallorphan (CSt)
- levorphanol (RS, NS)
- lidocaine (AL, CS)
- lithium (RS, NS)
- lorazepam (RS, NS)
- mabuterol (CSt)
- mazindol (NSt)
- meclizine (A)
- medetomidine (NS, ANG)
- meperidine (NS, RS)
- mephentermine (NSt)
- mepivacaine (AL)
- methadone (RS, NS)
- methamphetamine (NSt)
- methyl dopa (CSt)
- methylphenidate (NSt)
- morphine (RS, NS)
- nalbuphine (RS, NS)
- nalmefene (RS, NS)
- naloxone (CSt) (morphine and opiod antagonist)
- nefopam (ANG)
- nikethamide (RSt)
- orphenadrine citrate (A, MR)
- oxymetazoline (CSt)
- oxymorphone (RS, NS)
- paroxetine (AD)
- pentazocine (RS, NS)
- pentoxifylline (CS)
- pergolidemesylate (NS)
- phenobarbital (GA, RS, NS)
- phenylephrine (CSt)
- phenylpropanolamine (CSt)
- phenytoin (AC)
- piperacetazine (T)
- prazepam (NS)



- prethcamide (RSt)
- procaine (CS)
- procaine penicillin (Antibiotic, CS)
- prochlorperazine (A)
- promazine (T)
- promethazine (A)
- propionylpromazine (T)
- propoxyphene (RS, NS)
- propranolol (CS)
- pseudo ephedrine (CSt)
- pyrilamine (A)
- reserpine (CS)
- risperidone (antipsychotic)
- romifidine
- scopolamine (NS)
- sertraline (AD)
- strychnine (NSt)
- terbutaline sulfate (CSt, Bronchodilator)
- terfenadrine (CSt, Bronchodilator)
- tetracaine (AL)
- theobromine (NSt)
- theophylline (CSt, Bronchodilator)
- trazodone (AD)
- tripeleminamine (A)
- tropicamide (AL)
- valerian root (NS)
- xylazine (NS)
- xylocaine (AL)

**Note:** If there are any differences/ conflicts between this rule book and the USEF as it relates to permitted/ prohibited substances and the allowable limits, the USEF Rule will prevail.

T: tranquilizer  
LA: local anesthetic  
NS: nervous system suppressor  
RS: respiratory system suppressor  
NSt: nervous system stimulant  
  
GA: general anesthetic  
CSt: cardiovascular system stimulant

PA: potent anesthetic  
CS: cardiovascular system suppressor  
A: antihistamine  
D: diarrheic  
AD: antidepressant  
ANG: analgesic  
AC: anticonvulsive  
RSt: respiratory system stimulant  
MR: muscle relaxant

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

# CHAPTER 7

RIDERS AND EXHIBITORS INSIDE THE  
RING





## CHAPTER 7: RIDERS AND EXHIBITORS INSIDE THE RING

1. No rider may interfere with another rider's horse.
2. Riders may only encourage their mounts by resting their mouths and speaking to them.
3. Riders may not make rude remarks to the judges, the public or the other riders.
4. Every rider or exhibitor must be clean and properly dressed according to regulations. With the permission of the Board of Directors they may wear protective helmets under their hats.
5. Exhibiting or riding a horse while dressed in attire or footwear not described in this Manual is prohibited.
6. Every exhibitor will follow the instructions of the Horse Show Director and/or the judges in each division.
7. All persons in the ring must wear a hat and be appropriately dressed.
8. A violation of the rules in this chapter will be cause for disqualification of the horse as well as the rider from the class and from the rest of the horse show. If necessary, other sanctions may be taken by the Board.
9. Exhibitors, riders, grooms and assisting personnel are under obligation to obey the orders, rules and other instructions of the judges. Any sign of disobedience like not following the Horse Show Director's instructions, not collecting prizes that have been awarded, inciting to protest or excessive behavior, will result in sanctions during the horse show from the Technical Director.



10. Exhibitors and riders may not enter the horse show ring in a state of inebriation or intoxication. If drunkenness is suspected of any rider or exhibitor, the horse will be withdrawn immediately by the Technical Director, and the person responsible for the infraction will automatically lose the right to perform during the remainder of the horse show. This violation will be reported to the Board of Directors for whatever sanction they deem appropriate.

It would be optional the use of a breathalyzer test in the prescreening area for riders, grooms, judges, technical personnel and delegates working in the area.

11. Once a class begins, owners, grooms and attendants are prohibited from entering the ring to offer any help which would in any way change the conditions under which the horse began its presentation or which attempts to recuperate lost ground. In case of accidents, the judges may authorize the repair or the replacement of a broken piece of equipment but in no case may the substitution, in the opinion of the judges, alter the conditions for performance. In the case of broken equipment, the exhibitor will be allowed three minutes to replace the equipment, counted from the moment that the exhibitor requests the substitution. If a horseshoe is thrown, the rider will have the option of continuing in the class or excusing him or herself. Any horse that throws a shoe must be excused from the ring. This same condition applies to the Grand Championship competition.

12. The exhibitors or owners and the riders must receive, accept and/or put on their horse in the ring any ribbon awarded to their horse by the judges' decision.

If they are awarded a trophy, they must accept it respectfully. Non-compliance with this rule will be sufficient cause to sanction the rider or owner or both, depending on the circumstances. Furthermore, the horse will lose any points scored or prizes awarded to it in earlier classes at the same horse show.



**Awards protocol:** The dispensing of awards is a solemn event. It is mandatory to receive the prize. The exhibitor must dismount, take off his hat when receiving the prize and respectfully remount his horse.

13. The exhibitor's attendants, employees or grooms who fail to follow orders from the horse show authorities or who fail to comply with the regulations will be sanctioned during the horse show by Technical Director and afterward, he will lodge a complaint before the Disciplinary Committee.
14. During the presentations and performances of the horses, the exhibitors, riders, grooms and assisting personnel will be obliged to behave properly and assume a respectful attitude that the attending public and the show both deserve. Therefore, improper personal appearance or behavior that conflicts with the standards of proper conduct on the part of any person or group will be cause to request their expulsion from the horse show grounds by the proper authorities, in keeping with the sportsmanship and good manners that the horse shows seek to promote.
15. Any person who injures a horse enrolled in a CONFEPASO horse show will be sanctioned by the CONFEPASO Board of Directors according to the seriousness of the injury inflicted. The decisions made by CONFEPASO in regard to these cases will be divulged to all of the CONFEPASO affiliated countries.

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

# CHAPTER 8

ABOUT THE JUDGES





## CHAPTER 8: ABOUT JUDGES

**Article 1.** CONFEPASO International Judges are defined as those persons who have the required knowledge and who are duly trained for this purpose and furthermore, they have been certified by CONFEPASO after having attended at least one of the two workshops offered for such purposes by CONFEPASO during the year.

Note: A judge certified by CONFEPASO must attend a workshop organized by CONFEPASO at least once every two years to maintain its certification.

**Article 2.** The CONFEPASO affiliate Federations and/or Associations will decide which judges have the necessary knowledge and are properly trained and put them on the list of international judges, which they will submit annually.

**Article 3.** Only those judges who have attended at least one of the two workshops scheduled by CONFEPASO each year for this purpose (this can be a regional workshop) and who are included among the list of CONFEPASO certified judges may be invited by CONFEPASO member countries to participate as judges. It is mandatory for the judges to participate in a workshop organized by CONFEPASO every two years.

The workshops held to certify CONFEPASO judges must not be limited to seminars in technical areas outside the competency and knowledge of the judges, depriving the professionals from judging areas that are within their field of competency. These workshops must address themes of interest to the judges.

A. It is mandatory for Certified Judges to participate every two years in the Horse Congress organized by CONFEPASO. A judge who knows that he or she cannot attend a CONFEPASO Horse Congress must:

1. Present a request to be excused to the Confederated Federation or Association with a copy to the CONFEPASO



President's Office so that the latter may in turn communicate this to the CONFEPASO Board of Directors who will decide whether to accept the excuse or not.

2. If the request to be excused is accepted by CONFEPASO, the judge must attend two workshops instead of one during the year when the Congress is being held. One of these must be a workshop held outside his or her country of residence, more specifically, it must be a Regional Workshop satisfying CONFEPASO requirements.
- B. A CONFEPASO certified judge attending a non-Confederated Federation or Association competition as an International Judge (outside of his or her country) must wait three (3) years before being able to become recertified by CONFEPASO.
- C. No certified judge may refuse to judge with another certified judge who is an active and current CONFEPASO member without submitting a rational explanation in writing to his or her Federation or Association. The Federation or Association then will submit the explanation to CONFEPASO for discussion.
- D. **Difference between an Inactive Judge and a Non-certified Judge:** A judge is described as inactive when he or she has willingly decided not to judge for a determined period of time. A non-certified judge is defined as someone who has not completed the required workshops to become or to remain certified.

**Article 4.** Each CONFEPASO affiliate country each year may hold a regional workshop to certify its judges with CONFEPASO's authorization and may annually submit the list of their certified judges to CONFEPASO. Any judge who for reasons beyond his or her control cannot attend his or her country's workshop may attend the workshop of another country and become certified. The judge must submit a copy of the certificate to his or her country and the organization will include him or her on their list.



**Article 5.** Those judges who by their statistical performance do not meet the necessary standards of efficiency may be replaced with the approval of the CONFEPASO delegates or the Judges' Evaluation Committee.

**Article 6.** Certified judges are prohibited from judging international horse shows along with uncertified judges and if they do so, they will be subject to the disciplinary sanctions established by CONFEPASO for such purposes.

**Article 7. Procedures for inviting International Judges.**

All of the CONFEPASO Federation and/or affiliated Associations must require from their appointed Show Judges:

- a. that when they are invited to judge horse events in countries other than their own, they must first request authorization from, the CONFEPASO Federation and/or affiliated Association and the CONFEPASO President, before they accept the assignment.
- b. that when they are invited to judge horse events not affiliated with CONFEPASO Federations or Associations, they will not accept the assignment unless the CONFEPASO Federation or affiliated Association of the host country of the horse show is not opposed to the judge's participation in the event.

**Paragraph.** In cases where a Federation and/or Confederated Association authorizes the participation of a foreign judge in a horse show sponsored or organized by a Federation and/or Association not affiliated with CONFEPASO, they must show the CONFEPASO President their approval in writing with the reasons why there was no objection to the participation of the judge.

- c. CONFEPASO will issue a certificate of no objection which will include the following: Full name of the authorized judge; date of the horse show; name of the Federation and/or Association sponsoring or organizing the event; 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 authorizing the participation of the judge and the signature of the CONFEPASO President.

- d. The Horse Show Judges must be sure to inform the organization inviting them to judge that their services must be requested through the CONFEPASO Affiliate of their respective country and that the invitation must be directed to the Federation and/or Confederated Association of the country in which the Horse Show Judge resides so that the respective association may authorize their participation. The violation of this rule due to the negligence of the judge will be sanctioned by CONFEPASO.

**Paragraph.** The provisions established in sections a., b., c. and d. for the Horse Show Judges, equally applies to the Technical Director, Veterinarians and Technical Announcers listed under the Federations and Associations members of CONFEPASO.

**Article 8. Horse shows or social events organized by CONFEPASO.**

- A. In the horse shows classified as World Cups (Mundials), CONFEPASO, as represented by its delegates in an Ordinary Assembly, will appoint a panel of five (5) judges for each gait or type of movement.

These Judges will be selected in the following manner:

1. During the Ordinary Assembly, each country, as represented by their delegates, will have the right to submit candidates for judge for the different divisions, gaits or types of movement.
2. The nominated candidates cannot have performed as judges at the previous Mundial organized by CONFEPASO. Judges named for a World Cup show may judge the same gait two consecutive times.
3. Once the names of the candidates are submitted, the delegates will hold a vote and the top five (5) candidates



to receive the most votes in the different divisions, gaits or movements will be selected.

4. In a class with participants representing more than four countries, the class must be judged by five judges. The fifth judge shall be selected randomly by the Technical Director from the judges that were selected to judge the modality for that class.

B. The CONFEPASO President and/or the President of the member country Federation and/or Association hosting the Mundial will send an official letter to each one of the elected judges notifying them of their appointments. The letter will establish that their services will be free of charge and that only transportation, lodging and food expenses will be provided for them. It will also request that the judges confirm their participation as soon as possible.

C. Once the panel of judges is assembled for the different divisions, gaits or movement, the judges will be expected to comply with the following:

1. Each judge will be assigned a number from one to five in the alphabetical order of their paternal surnames.
2. The judges in question will perform in groups of three to five. One or two judges pertaining to the gait or movement not being evaluated at the moment will be assigned to the prescreening area and so on, division by division.
3. In the Grand Championships as well as in the regular competitions, as many judges will participate as there are countries represented by horses in the ring, that is, if there are up to three countries represented, three (3) judges will participate and if there are more than three countries represented, all five (5) judges will participate.

#### 4. **Judges' Attire.**

- White straw hat with a black or white ribbon.



- White shirt with tie.
- Black or dark blue jacket. The use of jeans is prohibited.
- Dark-colored leather shoes or boots.

#### **5. Judges' decisions are final.**

The decisions of the CONFEPASO selected panel of judges are final and cannot be appealed. The judges will make their decisions based strictly on the application of the provisions and qualification criteria established in the horse show rule book. In no way will they be allowed to impose their own personal criteria.

No judge is authorized to explain the decisions they made in the horse show, on their own behalf or on behalf of the other judges, even when politely requested to do so.

#### **6. Joint responsibility and solidarity of the three appointed judges in all decisions.**

The three judges must present a united front before the public, the owners, accrediting associations, riders and all others in the defense of the decisions representing the results of their calculations. However, if a complaint is lodged concerning an alleged violation of the rules or an omission or excess of their application, and only in this case, the judges must respond to the claim as it pertains to their individual score cards, in accordance with the scoring system, and this will not be interpreted as disloyalty by a member of the team of the judges.

#### **7. Handling the microphone.**

When explaining their decisions, the judges must be precise, clear, technical and objective. It is prohibited to use insulting language when referring to the horses or their owners, or to give lengthy explanations about the behavior of horses that were not awarded prizes, or about the intermediate group. A horse that did not correctly execute the gait or movement in which it was to be evaluated does not merit comment. The judges should



likewise avoid unnecessary explanations meant to placate owners whose horses were not included among the prize winners when the very application of the rules is the only standard in these cases. Any horse that has committed disqualifying faults should not be the subject of needless commentary. The judge should express him or herself in a straight-forward manner without fear or excuses. Where horses disqualified for experiencing spasms or convulsions of the hindquarter are concerned, the judge must act in accordance with the stipulations of Chapter 5: Procedures, Article 2.-, section K, number 3.-, paragraph d. and excuse the horse from the class and then the Technical Announcer will announce over the microphone that the animal was excused due to exhibiting health problems.

8. The judges may disqualify any horse when, in their opinion and in accordance with regulations, there is a valid reason for doing so. Furthermore, they may declare no winners for an entire division or leave a position vacant in a division. This criterion may also apply to divisions in which only one horse has participated.
9. After a warm-up round, the judges are absolutely obligated to eliminate a horse from consideration if it does not execute the gait or movement expected in the division, regardless of the high quality of the horse.
10. No judge may excuse a horse without cause justified by this Rulebook. Nor may he or she excuse a horse upon the request of its rider or owner. Each horse entering a competition must remain in the competition unless it has been asked to leave by the judges.



**Article 9. Prohibitions and ethical obligations of the judges:**

The judges participating in a horse show and/or social event sponsored by CONFEPASO absolutely cannot:

1. Hand out prizes or trophies.
2. Participate in their capacity as judges in the same CONFEPASO horse show where they are serving as delegates. They will also not be allowed to judge if they are members of any Federation and/or Association whose purposes take precedence over CONFEPASO.
3. Exhibit in-hand or ride other people's horses in the same horse show where they are acting as judges.
4. Show their own horses in the same horse show where they are judging any of the divisions, gaits or movements. Changing registration information for one of their own horses for the purposes of showing it at the same horse show where they are judging is also prohibited.
5. Judge a horse show where persons or breeders are participating with which they have had a work relationship or for whom they are permanent consultants, unless six months have transpired after having ceased the relationship.
6. Place bets themselves or through another person.
7. Imbibe alcohol during the discharge of their duties as judges at the horse show in which they are working, or use drugs or narcotics.
8. Judge horses shown by first or second degree blood relatives (parents, sons or daughters, siblings) or first degree relatives by marriage (spouse, parents-in-law, siblings-in-law).
9. The judge may evaluate horses that he or she had raised, if and only if he or she notifies the Technical Director about it and if the



judge does not do this, he or she will be in violation of the regulations.

10. Make comments or give explanations about their decisions in private when these explanations should have been clearly stated publicly over the microphone.
11. The Judges cannot withdraw from their duties claiming incompatibilities with the regulations in this manual.
12. Receive money or favors in exchange for leaning their decisions in favor of particular horses.
13. Visit discotheques, casinos or houses of ill-repute during the days of the horse show events.
14. Overspend on lodging, transportation, telephone and food expenses.
15. Receive gifts from exhibitors or breeders participating in the horse show.
16. Neglect to inform CONFEPASO within the fifteen days following a horse show about a lack of consensus from any of their fellow judges, if this situation arose.
17. Use negative or insulting expressions referring to the horses, their owners or their exhibitors when explaining their decisions.
18. Reprimand exhibitors, riders, grooms or horse show board members during the course of the event or the judging.
19. Conform or adjust their decisions to standards other than those established in the regulations.
20. Exceed or omit any of the tests listed in the regulations as mandatory for the horses.



21. Encourage anyone to cut their horse's tail.
22. Cause public scandal.
23. Fail to come to the obligatory consensus with their fellow show judges.
24. Solicit or demand from the different breeders or owners free breeding services with their horses.
25. Break any of the rules established in the regulations manual or allow fellow judges to break them.
26. Quit the horse show for which they had been named judges without just cause after the horse show begins.
27. Solicit loans of any kind from exhibitors, riders, grooms or horse breeders.
28. Slander or insult CONFEPASO the institution or any of the members of the Board of Directors.
29. Refuse to follow the dress code established in the regulations manual.
30. Attend social gatherings with owners, breeders, riders, grooms or breeding farm managers during the days of the horse show except for those organized or sponsored by CONFEPASO.
31. Hold discussions with owners, breeding farm managers, riders, grooms or attendants in the ring or in its periphery.
32. Enter into business over horses judged by them in the horse show.
33. Sell, promote or commercialize on articles related to horses.
34. Promote horses belonging to themselves or their horse farms at the event where they are judging.



**Article 10. Expenses and payment for the judges' services.**

The international judges invited to judge CONFEPASO Federation and/or affiliated Association horse shows will be provided transportation, lodging and food expenses for free and an honorarium of three hundred fifty dollars (US\$350) per day of judging. The CONFEPASO Federation and/or affiliated Associations will only pay for the expenses of the judge. Any other expenses not mentioned above will be borne by the judge.

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

# CHAPTER 9

GENERAL PROVISIONS





## CHAPTER 9: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Technical Director and The Horse Show Director must be sure to keep away from the judges' circle any person who does not belong there, without exception, which includes owners and members of the Board of Delegates.
2. A class begins when the participants enter into the pre-screening area and ends when the judge finishes making his or her decision.
3. No exhibitor may leave the ring without having been excused by the judges.
4. For any exhibitor who wants an explanation from the judges in private, this must be done by prior arrangement through the Board of Advisors who will arrange a hearing for just such a purpose.
5. Insignias, plaques and trophy awards.- Five (5) places will be awarded in the regular competitions, and Best category and five places will be awarded in the Best Gelding, Best Sire, Best Produce of Dam and Best Brood Mare and Mares with Offspring Group:

<b>First Place</b>	<b>Blue Ribbon</b>
<b>Second Place</b>	<b>Red Ribbon</b>
<b>Third Place</b>	<b>Yellow Ribbon</b>
<b>Fourth Place</b>	<b>Pink Ribbon</b>
<b>Fifth Place</b>	<b>White Ribbon</b>
<b>Grand Champion</b>	<b>Blue,Red,Yellow and White Sash</b>
<b>Reserved Grand Champion</b>	<b>Red, Yellow, White and Pink Sash</b>
<b>Best Gelding</b>	<b>Blue, Red and Yellow Sash</b>
<b>Best Group of Mares with Offspring</b>	<b>Blue, Red and Yellow Sash</b>
<b>Best Group of Brood Mare</b>	<b>Blue, Red and</b>



	<b>Yellow Sash</b>
<b>Sire of Sires / Jefe de Raza</b>	<b>Blue, Red and Yellow Sash</b>
<b>Best Descendants of a Dam</b>	<b>Blue, Red and Yellow Sash</b>

In addition to ribbons, the Federation and/or Association responsible for organizing the CONFEPASO Mundial event may, if this is the understanding, award plaques, trophies, parchments, etc. as long as it is clearly stated that the event is under the auspices of CONFEPASO.

6. Best Breeder and Best Exhibitor Awards.- Awards will be granted to the Best Breeder and the Best Exhibitor, calculated under the following scoring system:

<b>TITLE / POINTS</b>	
First Place	10
Second Place	8
Third Place	6
Fourth Place	4
Fifth Place	2
Best Gelding	12
Grand Champion, Mares or Stallions	40
Reserved Grand Champion, mares or stallion	30
First Finalist	20
Second Finalist	15
Third Finalist	10
Fourth Finalist	5
Best Group of Brood Mare	30
Best Group of Mares with Offspring	30
Best Descendants of a Dam	40
Sire of Sires / Jefe de Raza	50

In Performance classes from 31 to 36 months; 37 to 48 months; 49 to 60 months; 61 to 77 months; 78 to 100 months; and 101 months and older; five (5) places will be awarded. The same awards will be granted in the Open Pleasure and Bellas Formas divisions.



In the Best Gelding, Best Sire, Produce of Dam, Mares with Offspring and Brood Mare divisions a Best category and five (5) places will be awarded.

The CONFEPASO affiliate Federations and/or Associations may honor the points awarded at CONFEPASO horse shows.

7. **The minimum age for a rider** to show horses in CONFEPASO horse shows is eighteen (18) years old. In Amateur Owner Classes, 16 year old riders will be permitted provided that the Parent or Guardian sign a Release and Authorization form.

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

# CHAPTER 10

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND THE TECHNICAL  
ANNOUNCERS





## CHAPTER 10: ANNOUNCEMENTS AND THE TECHNICAL ANNOUNCERS

**Article 1. Appointment.** For each horse show organized or sponsored by CONFEPASO, it will be the responsibility of the Federation and/or affiliated Association in charge of the show to appoint the technical announcers.

**Article 2. Language.** For each horse show organized or sponsored by CONFEPASO, the announcements at the event will be made first in Spanish and then in English.

**Article 3. Announcers' Conduct.** The Technical Announcers must basically adhere to the following tenets:

- a. Do not comment on the behavior of the judges or CONFEPASO directors.
- b. Do not critique or comment on the horses.
- c. Abstain from comments that may seem like predictions.
- d. Follow attentively all of the Horse Show Director's instructions regarding the judging or the activities in the ring.
- e. Abstain from greetings or gestures.
- f. Abstain from making unauthorized comments of a technical nature or from assuming the role of an official director at the horse show by reprimanding horse handlers or the public.
- g. Introduce the horses one by one when the classes start with the following identifying information: name, registration number, age, sire, dam, breeder, owner and/or breeding farm, country it represents and presenter. This information must be repeated for each of the horses in the individual figure eight



test, for the five top horses at the end of the class, and for horse's in-hand when they do an individual test.

- h. In the mares with offspring divisions, announce the names of the sires and dams of the mares.
- i. In the brood mare divisions, announce the names of the sires and dams of the mares.
- j. In introducing the progeny of the Best Sire candidates, announce the names of the dam for each one.
- k. Obey all the Horse Show Director/Technical Director's instructions.
- l. In the Paso Fino horse divisions, introduce the horses, their gaits and their manners of movement as strictly and exclusively Paso Fino. Do not refer to them using the names given to them in their countries of origin. In the Trocha, the Trocha and Galope, and the Trote and Galope divisions, use the names Colombian Trocha, Colombian Trocha and Galope, and Colombian Trote and Galope.

**Article 4. Announcers' Expenses.** The technical announcers' expenses will be the responsibility of the Federation and/or Association in charge of the event.

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

# CHAPTER 11

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS





## CHAPTER 11: DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

### **Article 1. Authority to Impose Sanctions.**

The International Confederation of Paso Horse Breeders (CONFEPASO) is the agency authorized to impose sanctions on any person or legal entity participating in any horse show and/or social event organized or sponsored by CONFEPASO.

Because CONFEPASO is the supreme authority over all of the horse shows and social events, it has a legal and moral obligation on behalf of all breeders, exhibitors, riders, handlers, grooms and Paso horse fans from around the world, to see that its regulations and statutes are fully complied with and therefore it must also make sure that the Judges and technical and non-technical personnel fulfill their duties at their horse shows and/or social events respectfully and safely.

### **Article 2. Cause for Sanctions.**

The International Confederation of Paso Horse Breeders (CONFEPASO) may sanction any person or entity for the following:

- A. For carrying out acts intended to cause harm to the normal progress of a horse show or other social event put on by CONFEPASO.
- B. For verbally or physically attacking, directly or indirectly, any horse show or social event official as a result of any decision, argument or interpretation made within the discharge of the duties of the respective authority or any of their companions, inside or outside the ring, during or after the event.
- C. For not complying with any of the obligations imposed by the regulations.
- D. For committing acts opposed to those established in the regulations, or against ethical or moral standards of behavior.



### **Article 3. Compliance with Sanctions.**

All of the Federations and/or Associations representing the different CONFEPASO member countries will be in strict compliance with the disciplinary actions imposed by CONFEPASO. Non-compliance with the aforementioned sanctions by the Federations and/or Associations will result in their disassociation from CONFEPASO.

No Federation and/or Association representing the different CONFEPASO member countries may override or modify in any way any sanction imposed by CONFEPASO. The sanctions are completely under the authority and jurisdiction of CONFEPASO.

### **Article 4. Immediate Sanctions.**

Through its Board of Directors, CONFEPASO may summarily sanction and request the immediate removal from the Coliseum grounds where there is a horse show and/or social event taking place, any person, legal entity or horse which clearly and publicly violates any section under Article 2. of this chapter, for reasons that they placed the safety or normal functioning of that event in jeopardy. This summary sanction will be imposed without having to give the person or entity a hearing due to the understanding that this disciplinary action was carried out under emergency conditions.

### **Article 5. Procedures.**

Because CONFEPASO is an International Organization that meets at least two (2) times a year and cannot meet monthly due to the high cost and difficulty this would incur, but in order to guarantee any person or legal entity their due process to be heard and to bring evidence in their defense through a representative they have appointed, before imposing the final sanction:

- A. The charge may be brought by any horse show and/or social event official or by any person or legal entity that claims that any of the sections under Article 2. of this chapter have been violated.



- B. The claim to be brought must be detailed in writing and must be signed by the claimant who may present it directly to the CONFEPASO President's Office or through any of the CONFEPASO delegates and/or officials. The claimant will have fifteen (15) working days to bring this claim counting from the day the violation was committed. The fifteen (15) day period will be verified by the canceled postmark or by a receipt signed by the CONFEPASO delegate and/or official.
- C. Once the claim is received at the CONFEPASO President's Office, the President in person or his delegate will be responsible for notifying the person or legal entity against which the claim was lodged by certified mail, E-mail, fax, or hand delivery. The notification must include a faithful and exact photocopy of the claim and it must indicate that they will have thirty (30) working days to respond to the claim if they so desire. The thirty (30) working days will be counted starting on the day the notification was received by fax, E-mail or in person; in the case of a certified letter, it will be counted as of the day it was received.
- D. If the defendant responds within the time indicated under section C and if they so desire, they may request to appear personally at a hearing held by the CONFEPASO delegates at the following CONFEPASO Assembly. At the hearing they may appear either alone or accompanied by legal counsel, or they may send someone they have delegated for these purposes, with the understanding that none of their country's CONFEPASO delegates may represent them.
- E. If CONFEPASO decides by a majority vote of their delegates gathered at this meeting that the person and/or legal entity did commit the violation for which they were accused, CONFEPASO will proceed to impose the sanction, and the involved parties will be notified of the sanction, as will all of the CONFEPASO member countries' Federations and/or Associations, so that they may act immediately on this sanction.
- F. If the sanctioned person or legal entity is not in agreement with the sanction, they may exercise their intention to petition a



reconsideration of their sanction before CONFEPASO. They must make this request within thirty (30) working days starting from the day they had received official notification of the sanction imposed by CONFEPASO. Let it be understood that the act of petitioning reconsideration does not in any way suspend the imposed sanction. CONFEPASO will be obligated to study and discuss the matter once the petition for reconsideration is received, and they will once again submit to a vote of all the delegates present. If CONFEPASO reverses the imposed sanction, it will notify all parties involved including the Federations and/or Associations representing each CONFEPASO member country. If the sanction is not reversed, only the petitioner will be notified.

**Article 6. Sanctions.**

VIOLATION	SANCTION
<b>A. DIRECTORS</b>	
1. Interfering with the judges or the pre-screening veterinarian in an attempt to obtain certain Decisions in the judging.	Two (2) years suspension.
2. Remaining in the ring without authorization during the judging or allowing or supporting months the presence of third parties.	Three (3) to six (6) months suspension.
3. Protesting or instigating the public regarding a verdict made by the judges in the event.	One (1) to two (2) years suspension.
4. Condoning any immoral, rude or improper act committed during the course of the event up to 48 hours after its conclusion, or related to the horse show.	One (1) year suspension.
5. Disobeying orders from superiors or not	Three (3) to six (6) months suspension.



<b>VIOLATION</b>	<b>SANCTION</b>
communicating them to the appropriate Parties, thus impeding the normal progress of the event.	
<b>B. PRE-SCREENING VETERINARIANS</b>	
1. Refusing to fulfill the duties that they were assigned by the directors of the event.	Three (3) to six (6) months suspension.
2. Omitting or acting to excess on the general examination of the horses for entrance into the coliseum, the health check, the verification of anatomical and physiological conditions, checking height, horseshoeing, age.	Three (3) to six (6) months suspension.
3. Failing to report illness or abnormalities in the horses whether participating in the to one (1) year event or not.	Six (6) months to one (1) years suspension.
<b>C. HORSEPERSONS AND HORSE EXHIBITORS</b>	
1. Making false statements regarding the identity of horses when enrolling them.	One (1) year suspension.
2. Removing information inscribed in the registrations or making fraudulent use of them.	Three (3) years suspension.
3. Failing to report promptly to the pre-screening area with their horses without just cause while they are boarded in the coliseum and entered to compete.	Three (3) months suspension.
4. Removing their horses from the coliseum without prior authorization from the horse	Three (3) to six (6) months suspension.



VIOLATION	SANCTION
show technical director.	
5. Using serrated edges, head risers, rigid chin straps or metal halters on their horses or failing to use cruppers if they are mandated.	Three (3) to six (6) months suspension.
6. Administering drugs or medications that are prohibited by CONFEPASO to horses in horses shows or equine events, proven by the regulatory drug tests.	One (1) year suspension for the horse and a fine of US \$5,000 (five thousand dollars) to US \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars), as decided by CONFEPASO'S Board of Directors based on the merits of the case. The owner will remain sanctioned until the fine is paid. The Board of Directors may offer discounts for prompt payment of the fine. Horses will remain sanctioned even if they are transferred or change ownership. If the fine is not paid, the country will be sanctioned if the horse is allowed to complete.
7. Falsifying their identities or that of their horses in horse's shows or equine events while under sanction by CONFEPASO.	One (1) year suspension.
8. Making false property transfers to avoid sanctions imposed by CONFEPASO.	Three (3) years suspension.
9. Disrespectfully questioning or refusing to accept a judge's decision, shouting obscenities from the stands, entering the ring without permission, throwing objects into the ring	One (1) to two (2) years suspension.



<b>VIOLATION</b>	<b>SANCTION</b>
or inciting the attending public to disorderly conduct at a show event or disobeying the orders or instructions of the directors and judges.	
10. Complaining to directors, judges or veterinarians at an event in a rude manner and inappropriate tone.	Six (6) months to one (1) year suspension.
11. Creating scandals in the stands and interrupting the judging.	One (1) to two (2) years suspension.
12. Entering into the ring in a drunken state or under the effects of stimulants.	Three (3) months suspension.
13. Physically threatening directors, judges or veterinarians at an event either directly or indirectly, in person or through another person acting on their behalf.	Five (5) years suspension.
<b>D. RIDERS, GROOMS AND ATTENDANTS</b>	
1. Anyone who disobeys the stipulations, orders and instructions of directors and judges at an equine event.	Six (6) months to one (1) year suspension.
2. Anyone who appears in the ring in a drunken state or under the effects of stimulants.	Six (6) months to one (1) year suspension.
3. Anyone who disrespectfully questions or refuses to accept a judge's decision, shouts obscenities from the stands, enters the ring without permission, throw objects into	Two (2) years suspension.



VIOLATION	SANCTION
the ring or incites the attending public to disorderly conduct at a show event.	
4. Anyone who complains to the directors, judges or veterinarians at an event in a rude manner and inappropriate tone.	Six (6) months to one (1) year suspension.
5. Anyone who collaborates in the falsification of a horse's identity or assists in providing false or fraudulent information or participates in the unregulatory and illegal use of the registration or identification documents of persons or horses.	Three (3) years suspension.
6. Anyone showing a horse who has used head risers, electric or chemical action devices, spurs, etc.	Six (6) months to one (1) year suspension.
7. Anyone showing a horse who has used substances, drugs or medications prohibited by CONFEPASO, proven by the drug tests mandated by CONFEPASO.	Six (6) months suspension and a US \$1,000 (one thousand dollars) fine. The exhibitor will remain under suspension until the fine is paid.
8. Anyone who enters the ring without prior consent from the horse show officials.	Three (3) to six (6) months suspension.
9. Anyone who does not follow the dress code described in the CONFEPASO regulations.	Three (3) to six (6) months suspension.
10. Anyone who refuses or fails to place the ribbons awarded by the organizers on their horse in the judges' circle.	Three (3) to six (6) months suspension.



VIOLATION	SANCTION
11. Anyone who complains to directors, judges or veterinarians at an event, in a rude manner or inappropriate tone.	One (1) year suspension.
12. Anyone who physically threatens directors, judges or veterinarians at an event, directly or indirectly, in person or through another person on their behalf.	Five (5) years suspension.
E. TECHNICAL ANNOUNCERS	
1. Anyone who critiques or comments on the horses participating in an event.	Three (3) to six (6) months suspension.
2. Anyone who criticizes the judgments or decisions made in a horse show, or evaluates or questions the actions of the managers or judges.	Three (3) to six (6) months suspension.
3. Anyone who incites the attending public to disorderly conduct by their comments to the participants in an equine event.	One (1) to two (2) years suspension.
4. Anyone who objects to or refuses to accept the decisions of the directors or judges.	Six (6) months to one (1) year suspension.
5. Anyone who makes offensive or denigrating comments against CONFEPASO managers, directors or officials.	Six (6) months to one (1) year suspension.



VIOLATION	SANCTION
6. Anyone who omits or falsifies information provided by the announcement organizers' program.	Six (6) months to one (1) year suspension.
7. Anyone who uses greetings or gestures unauthorized by the general horse show board of directors during the announcements.	Six (6) months to one (1) year suspension.
F. INTERNATIONAL JUDGES	
1. Proven drunken state.	Permanent expulsion.
2. Habitual use of drugs and narcotics, duly proven.	Permanent expulsion.
3. Placing bets personally or through an intermediary at any CONFEPASO exhibition, while acting as judge or not.	Permanent expulsion.
4. Receiving money or favors for leaning decisions in favor of a particular horse(s)	Permanent expulsion.
5. Changing information on the registration of a horse belonging to them so that it might be shown at an equine exhibition, that is, making a false transfer of property so that a horse might be able to participate in a show that they are judging.	Permanent expulsion.
6. Visiting discotheques, casinos or houses of ill-repute during the days that they are judging.	Six (6) months suspension.
7. Overspending on transportation, lodging and food expenses; these	Six (6) months suspension.



VIOLATION	SANCTION
expenses only cover the judge and not spouses, children, relatives etc.	
8. Receiving gifts from exhibitors or breeders.	One (1) year suspension.
9. Using negative or inappropriate expressions to describe horses when explaining decisions to owners or presenters.	Six (6) months suspension.
10. Reprimanding exhibitors, riders, grooms or horse show directors during the course of judging an event.	Six (6) months suspension.
11. Conforming or adjusting decisions to standards other than those established in the CONFEPASO regulations.	Six (6) months suspension.
12. Exceeding or omitting during the judging any of the tests mandated in the CONFEPASO regulations for all horses.	Six (6) months suspension.
13. Riding horses in a horse show sponsored by CONFEPASO or exhibiting in-hand a horse owned by someone else.	Six (6) months suspension.
14. Judging events with horses with cut tails or encouraging the practice of cutting horse tails.	One (1) year suspension.
15. Attending social gathering with owners, breeders, riders or horse farm managers during the days of judging, with the exception of those	Six (6) months suspension.



VIOLATION	SANCTION
organized by CONFEPASO.	
16. Holding conversations with owners, horse farm managers, horse dealers, or grooms inside the judges' circle.	Six (6) months suspension.
17. Judging horses shown by first or second degree blood relatives (siblings, sons or daughters, cousins) or by first degree relatives by marriage (spouses, parents-in-law, siblings-in-law).	Six (6) months suspension.
18. Judging horses belonging to them or raised by them.	One (1) year suspension.
19. Judging while in an intoxicated state or imbibing alcohol in the judges' circle during the horse show events.	One (1) year suspension.
20. Entering into business over horses judged by them in a horse show.	One (1) year suspension.
21. Soliciting loans of money or in kind from exhibitors, riders, grooms or horse breeders.	One (1) year suspension.
22. Soliciting or demanding gifts of progeny from breeding horses owned by different breeders.	Three (3) years suspension.
23. Failure to come to an agreement with their fellow judges on decisions, as is mandated in the regulations.	One (1) year suspension.
24. Breaking or allowing fellow judges to break any of the rules established in the regulations	One (1) year suspension.



VIOLATION	SANCTION
manual related to CONFEPASO horse shows and judging.	
25. Deriving the bulk of their income from the sale of articles that are abusive to horses, from the sale of progeny or from breeding with horses belonging to someone else, or from receiving commissions from business related to horses.	Three (3) years suspension.
26. Commercializing on articles for horses in the events, on progeny or semen from breeding horses, hypsometers, bridles, books, saddles, etc.	Three (3) years suspension.
27. Refusing to explain a decision of a class over the microphone if selected by the Technical Director.	Three (3) years suspension.

**Article 7: Mediation**

1. Any complaint arising from this Rule Book shall be subject to Mediation prior to Arbitration.
2. The parties must agree to resolve any complaints through Mediation in accordance with the current mediation rules of the American Association of Arbitration, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. The request for mediation must be filed in writing in conjunction with the other party to CONFEPASO and the American Association of Arbitration. The request for mediation may be submitted together with an Arbitration request, provided that the Mediation process precedes the Arbitration process or any other legal proceeding which will remain on hold pending a the Mediation outcome for a period of 60 days from the date of filing, unless the parties agree to a longer wait period or the applicable Courts order an extension.



3. The parties must share equally the Mediation costs including, but not limited to, mediators fees and other filing fees. The Mediation Process will be conducted at a place and time as determined by the Board of Directors unless is agreed differently by the parties. The agreements made through the Mediation process shall represent a Transactional Agreement that can be executed in any court with jurisdiction.

### **Article 8: Arbitration**

1. Any complaint arising from this Rule Book shall be subject to Arbitration. Prior to Arbitration, the parties must agree to go through Mediation as specified in this Chapter 11, Article 7.

2. Matters that are not resolved through Mediation, shall be resolved through Arbitration in accordance with the current arbitration rules of the American Association of Arbitration, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. The request for Arbitration must be filed in writing in conjunction with the other party to CONFEPASO and the American Association of Arbitration.

3. The request for arbitration must be filed in a reasonable amount of time from the time the conflict arised and it cannot be filed after the applicable statutory terms established by the applicable agency of legal proceedings.

4. Unless otherwise agreed upon in writing by the parties, arbitration process related to this Rules Book, may not include any individual, person or entity that is not part of CONFEPASO, unless 1) it can be proven that the individual, person or entity was substantially involved in the complaint at the time the Arbitration process is requested, 2) the presence of that individual or entity is absolutely required should an Arbitration decision is made, 3) there is a substantial interests and/ or responsibility of said individual or entity. Any Arbitration agreement resulting from this process that may include a person not involved with CONFEPASO, must be executed in the court of competent jurisdiction.

5. The party that files for Arbitration must include all complaints and request known to the party at the time the Arbitration Claim is filed.



6. The Arbitrators decision finalized through this process shall be final and binding for all the parties involved and must be imposed in accordance with the applicable laws.

**Article 9. Effective Date.** This Rulebook was modified by the CONFEPASO Board of Directors and went into effect on May 24, 2013.



## CERTIFICATION

We certify that the content in this manual faithfully reflects the decisions, agreements and interpretations made in the Special Meeting of the Delegates of CONFEPASO, conducted in Miami, on May 24, 2013 and ratified on during the Delegates meeting conducted on August 23, 2013 in the Dominican Republic. For the record, we sign this certification.

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President of CONFEPASO  
Sr. Emilio Barbosa Vélez

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Lcdo. Juan Germosen  
Secretary of CONFEPASO

COMPETITION RULE BOOK

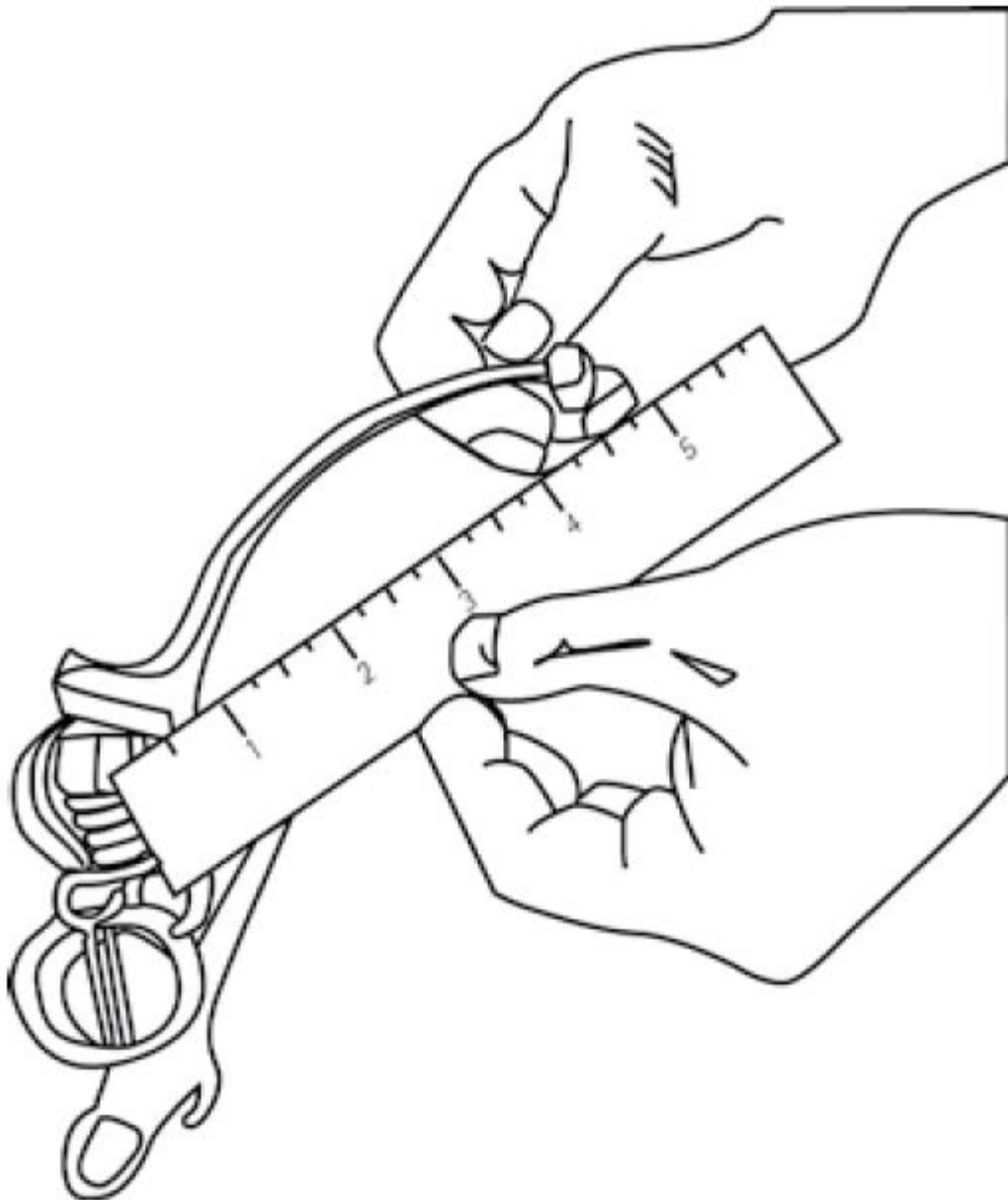
# APPENDIX





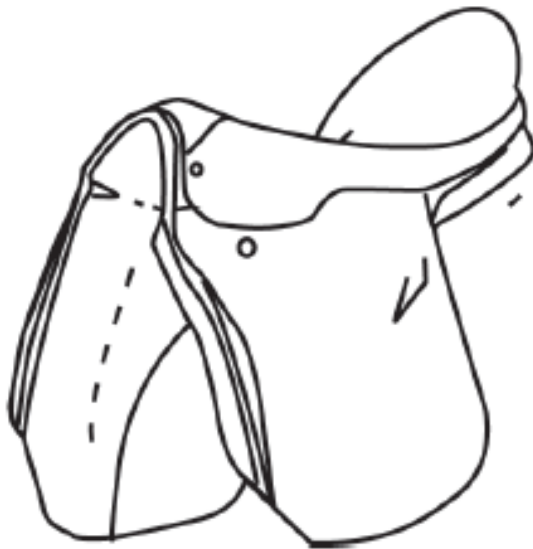
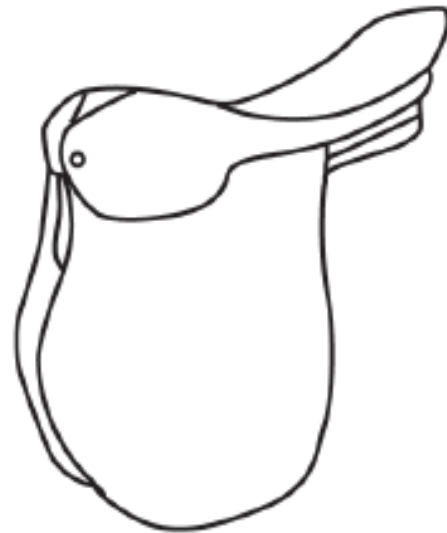
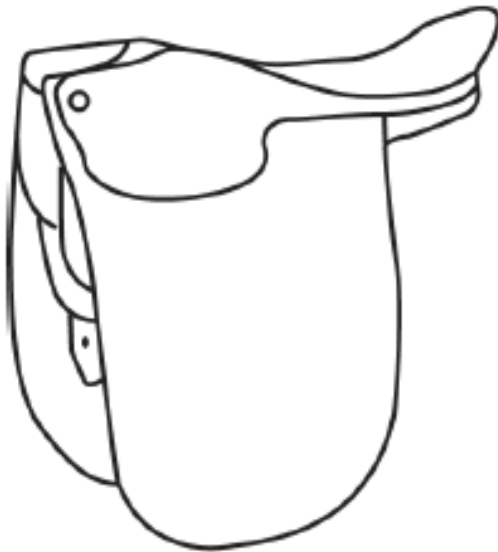
## APPENDIX: ILLUSTRATIONS

### No. 1 Proper way to measure a bit



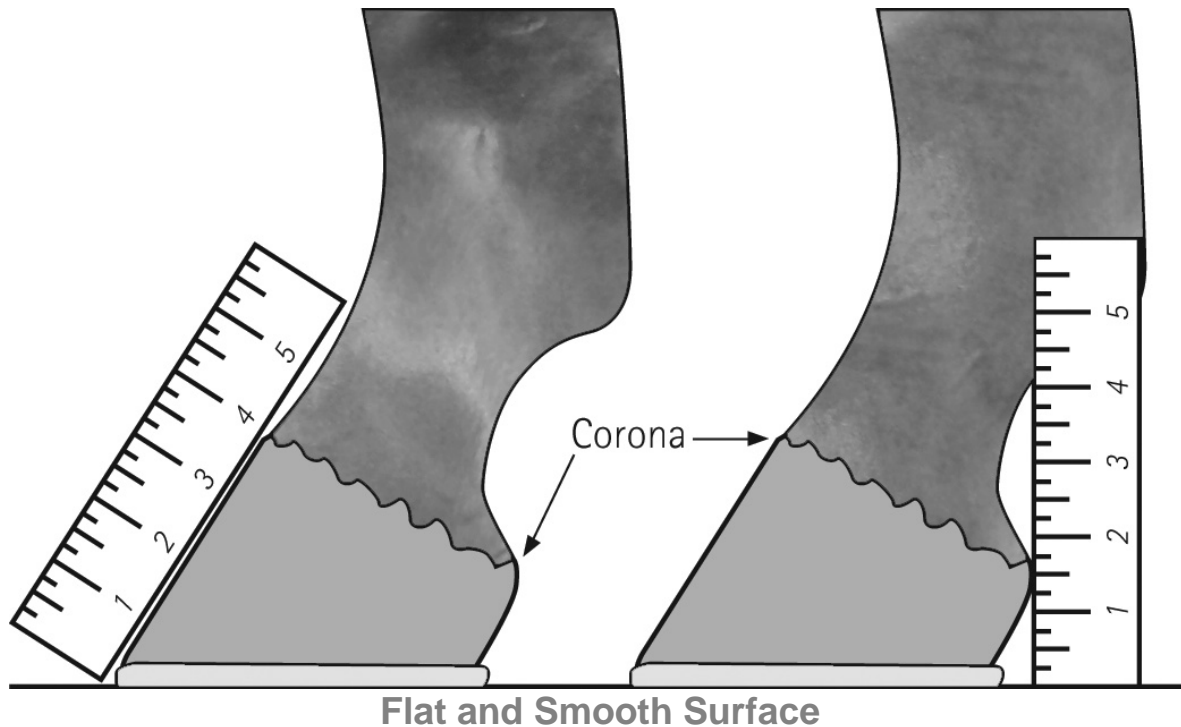


**No. 2 Acceptable saddles, light saddles and Galapagos**





**No. 3 Proper way to measure the height of the hoof**



**METHOD:** Using a six-inch ruler, the measurement is taken from the front of the hoof placing the ruler along the center line. The measurement is taken from the bottom line of the coronet band to the ground. The bottom line of the coronet band is found by feeling it: the thumb is used to press the hoof wall toward the skin; the first part of the soft tissue that presses inward is the bottom line of the coronet band. (The ring of hair does not necessarily coincide with the bottom line of the coronet band.) The height of the heel is determined by measuring from the bottom line of the coronet band to the ground, placing the ruler in a perpendicular line to the ground, as illustrated.



## Conformation

Horse breeds share certain general characteristics and also some specific characteristics. These specific characteristics are what determine the function for which the horse is designed. One common characteristic is its conformation.

The general dictionary of the Spanish language defines the horse's conformation ("aplomos") as: Gravity. On the horse, each one of the vertical lines determining the direction of its limbs. Verticality. Jesus Alcolea, in his book on animal mechanics defines proper conformation this way: "The most appropriate direction of the perpendicular radius bone in relation to the ground, the body of the animal, and the other radii." Goubaux, Barrier and la Villa include the oblique radii in the determination of proper conformation. Ricardo Sandino Pardo defines good conformation as the most appropriate direction of the moving radius bone in relation to the horizon. Usage has established that the term 'conformation' is understood as the direction in which certain imaginary vertical lines should move when they stretch from the main joints to the ground.

Different parts of the body have to work together, maintaining proportion, balance and equilibrium, forming an esthetic functional whole. For this reason, we include both oblique and perpendicular lines of conformation in this study. The former are variable according to the functional design of the breed and the latter are common to all horse breeds.

The beauty of the horse stems from its balance and the degree of slope along the different parts of the body: the symmetry of the existing angles between the back and the first phalanx; the angle of the head and neck as compared to the slope of the forearm; the angle of inclination of the rump in respect to the fetlock joint of the rear legs.

A certain balance or proportion must be maintained in order for the whole to seem esthetically well-shaped.

In order to determine whether the angles of the legs are properly proportioned, the horse must be observed while standing quietly, with

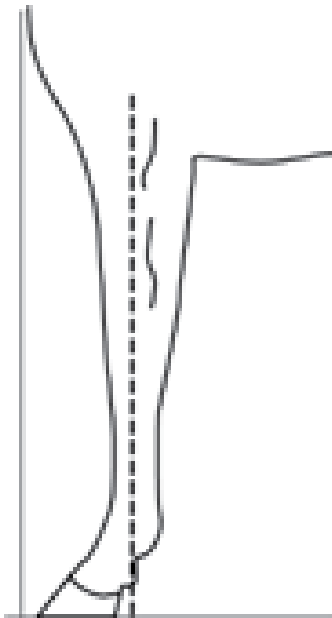


its weight distributed evenly over its four legs, and then observed while in motion.

The straightness or imperfections in the horse's conformation can be checked by tracing six lines:

1. For the front quarter, the ideal conformation is achieved when a straight vertical line can be traced from the point of the shoulder (scapular-humeral joint) down to the ground ten centimeters in front of the toe of the hoof, and when a second straight vertical line can be traced from the middle of the outside of the forearm, dividing the knee, the shin bone and the fetlock exactly in half, down to the ground behind the heels. (See Illustration No. 7 a.)

**Illustration No. 7 a.**



2. For the hind quarter, the ideal conformation is achieved when a straight vertical line traced from the tuber ischii bone (the point of the rump) touches the back side of the cannon bone before it reaches the ground, while another vertical line traced from the coxofemoral joint or hip falls slightly in front of the toe of the hoof. (See Illustration No. 7 b.)

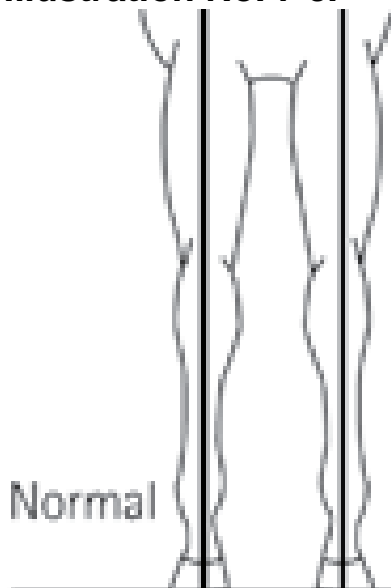


**Illustration No. 7 b.**



3. Looking at the forelegs from the front or head-on, a line traced from the point of the shoulder to the center of the scapular-humeral joint should bisect the leg. (See Illustration No. 7 c.)

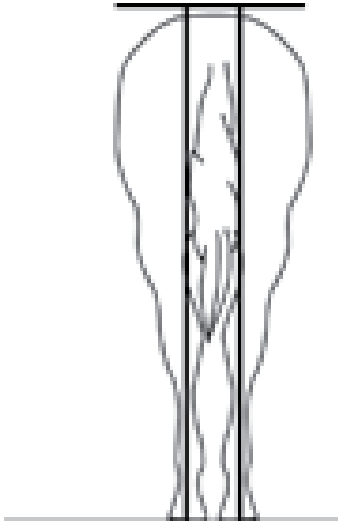
**Illustration No. 7 c.**



4. From a profile view, a line traced from the tuber ischii bone or point of the rump should bisect the hind leg. (See Illustration No. 7 d.)



**Illustration No. 7 d.**



If the placement of the legs is not vertically aligned, the horse's conformation is defective.



The sketches illustrate defective conformation and deviations in the front legs - (Illustration No. 8), and in the hind legs - (Illustration No. 9).

**Illustration No. 8**

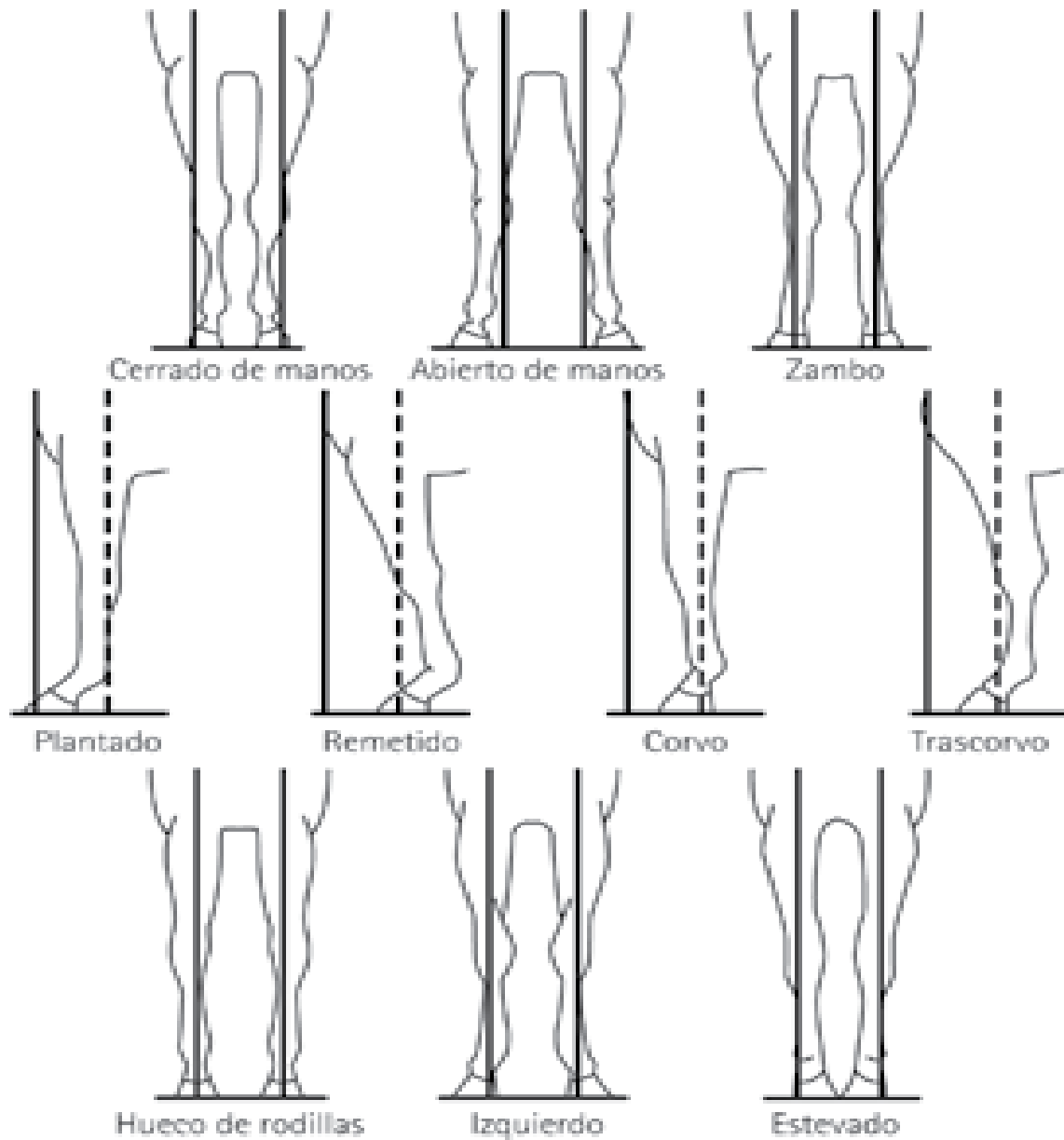
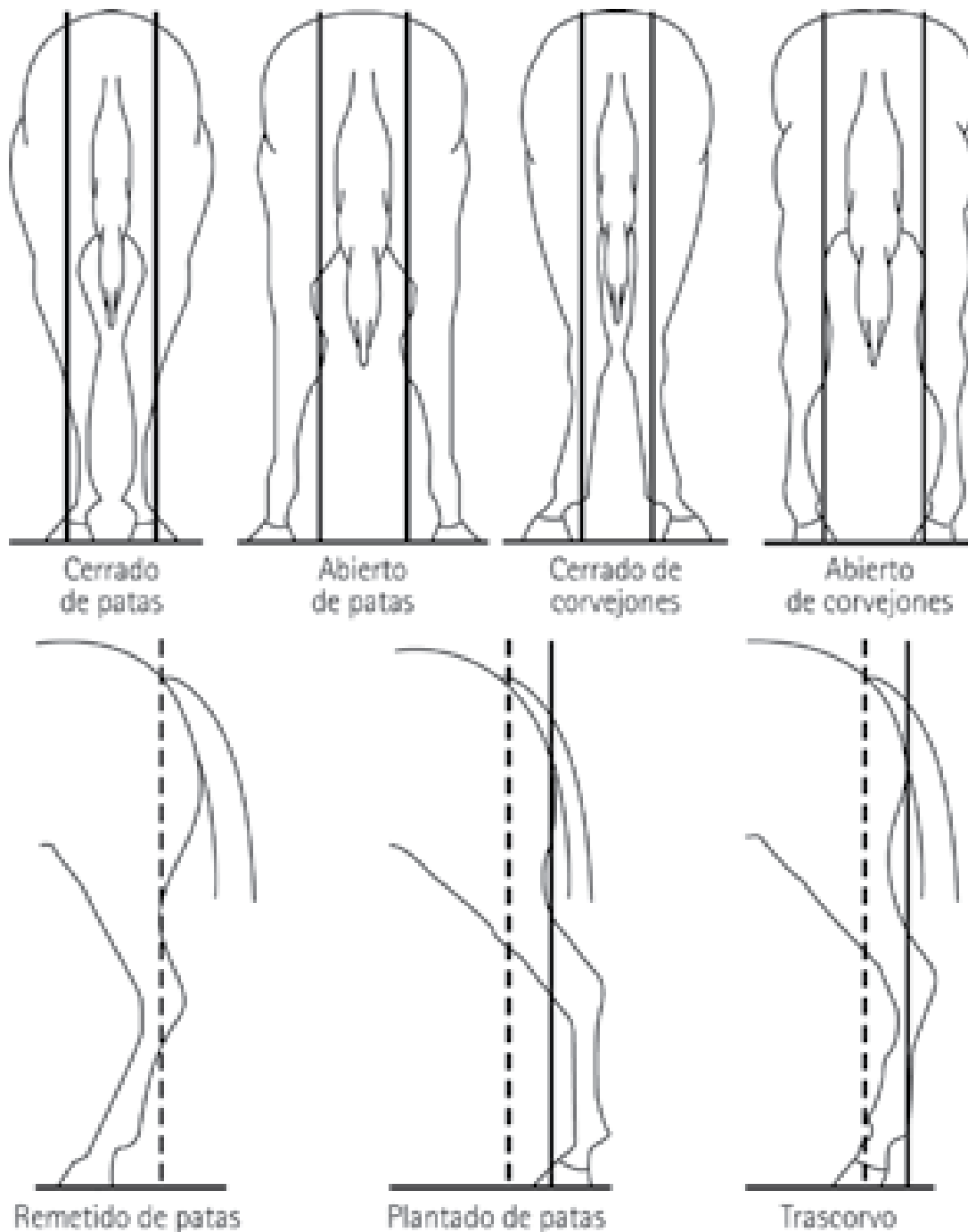




Illustration No. 9

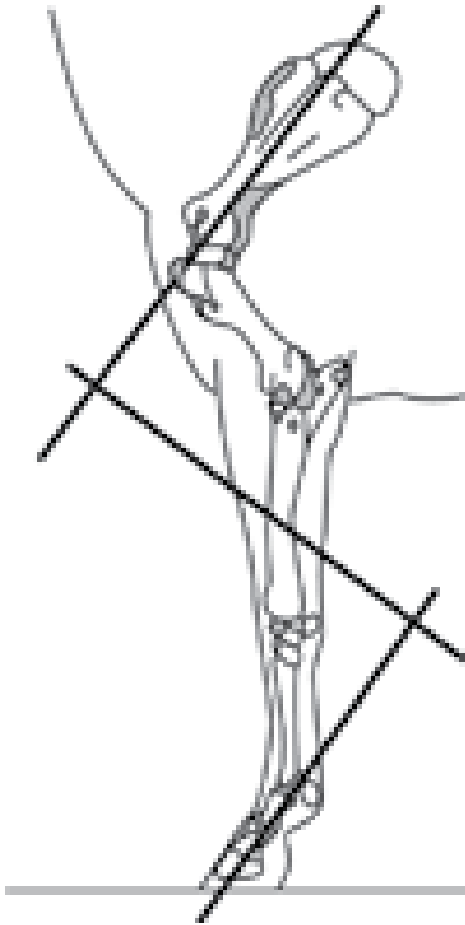


The oblique axes, as studied by Goubaux, correspond to the angles of the Paso horse: the angle formed by the humerus and the cubital



radius is 120-130 degrees. The angle between the metatarsus and the proximal phalanx measures 121.5 to 135 degrees; between the fetlock joint and the ground surface, the angle measures 45-50 degrees for the forelegs and 50-55 degrees for the hind legs. (Illustration No. 10 a.)

**Illustration No. 10 a.**





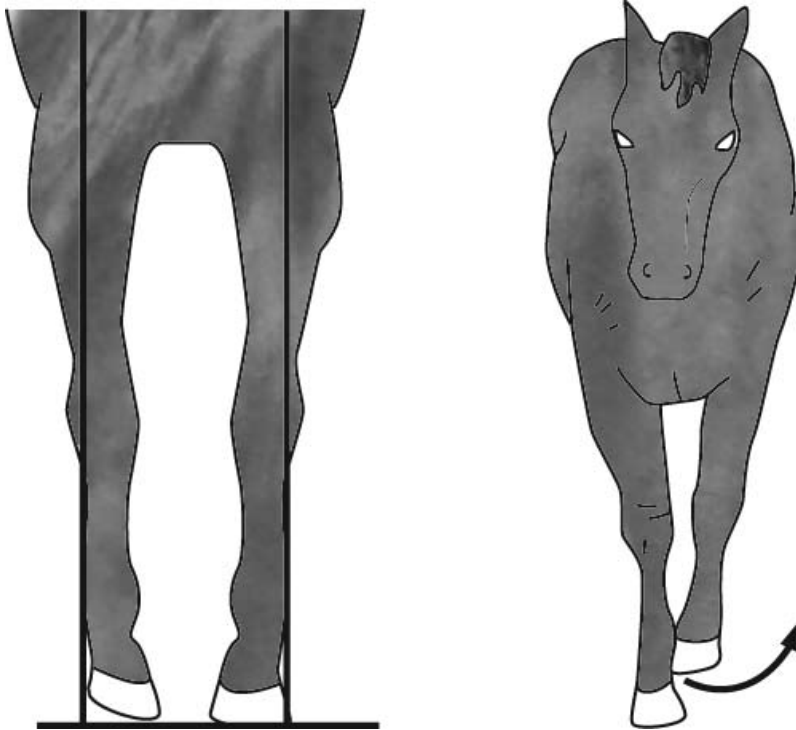
The bone structure of the croup for the Paso horse should have a slope equal to the angle formed by the fetlock with the ground, that is, it should measure approximately 55 degrees. The length of the croup is associated with the horse's speed and its width is indicative of its power. Its strength is measured by its oblique slope and its speed is associated more with its horizontal line.



Defects in the conformation of the forelegs are considered to be more serious than those in the hind legs. (Adams: Lameness in Horses)  
(See Illustration No. 10 b.)



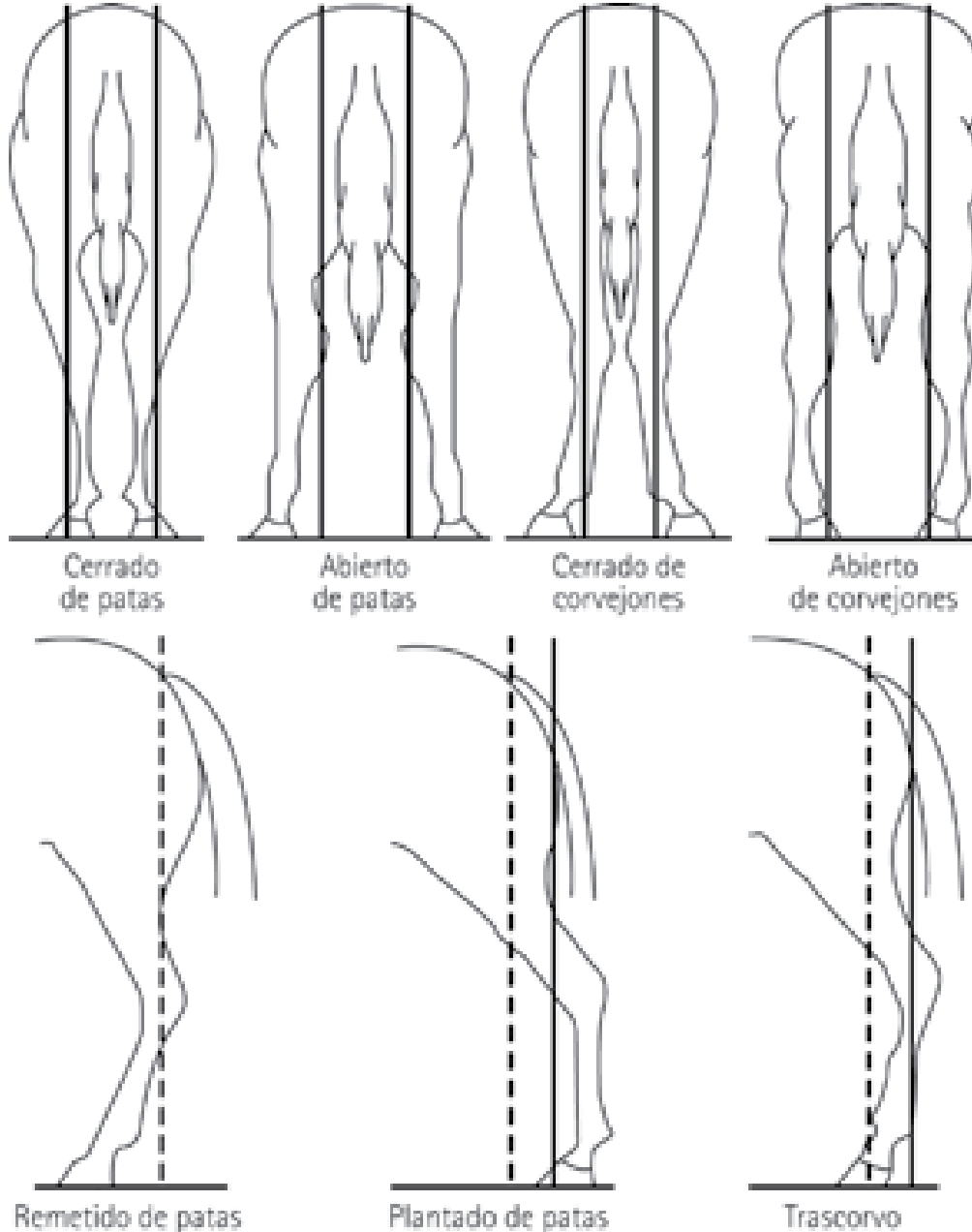
**Illustration No. 10 b.**



Serious defects include bent, crooked or closed hocks or bowed legs, crookedness in the rear legs and especially a sunken line (when the hoof reaches farther forward than the center of balance). (See Illustration No. 10 c.)



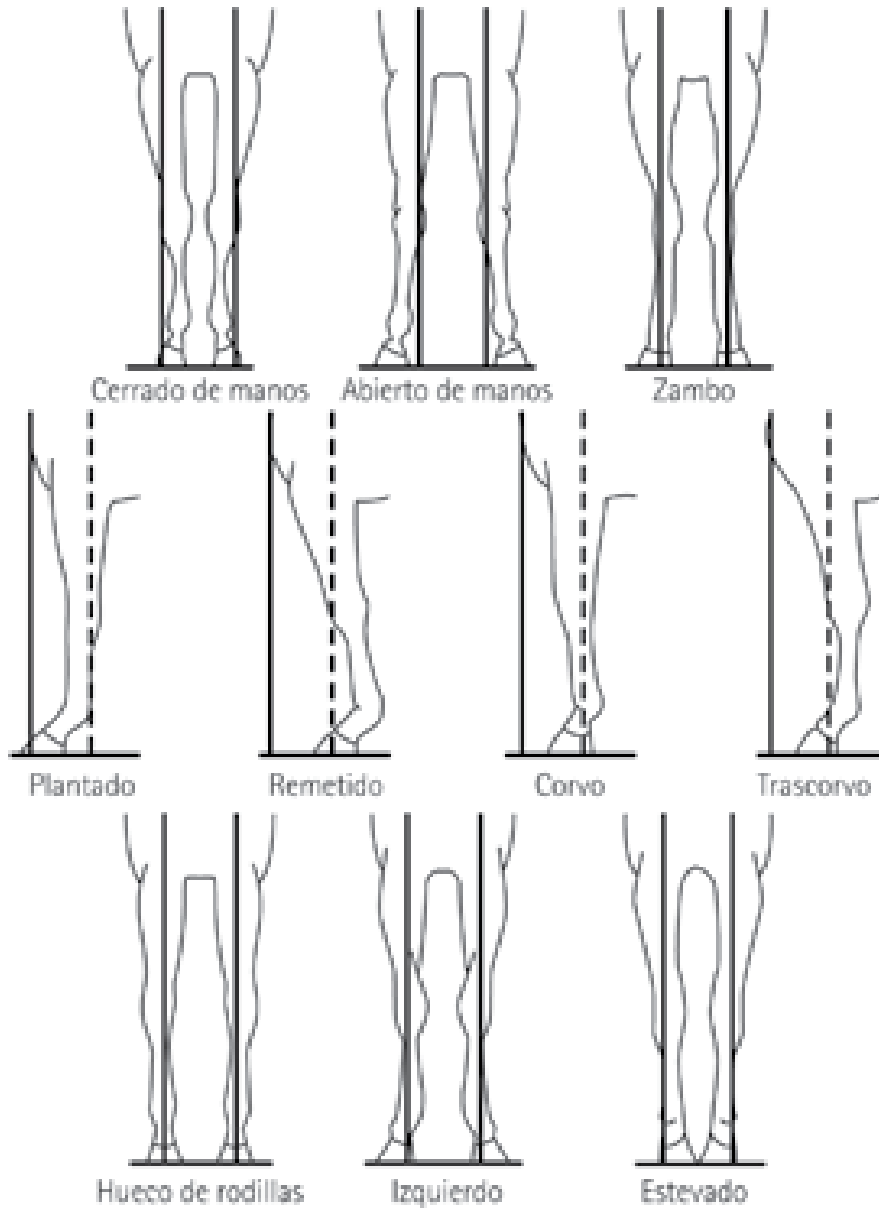
Illustration No. 10 c.



The worst of the conformation flaws involves the forelegs: a narrow bow-legged base, which interferes with normal movement. (See Illustration No. 10 d.)

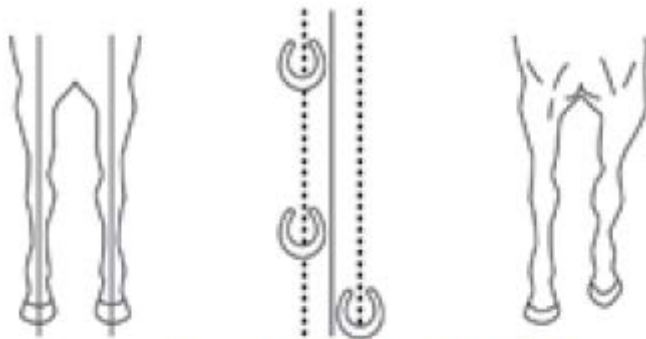


Illustration No. 10 d.

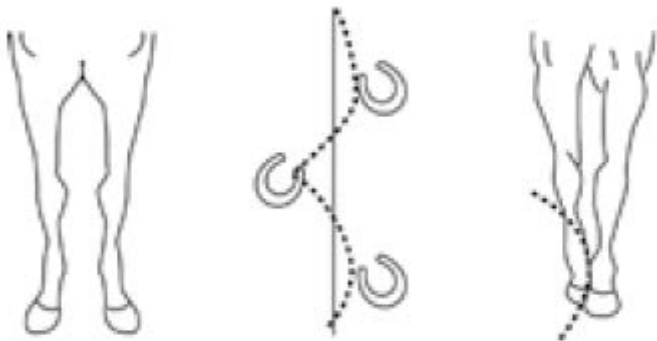




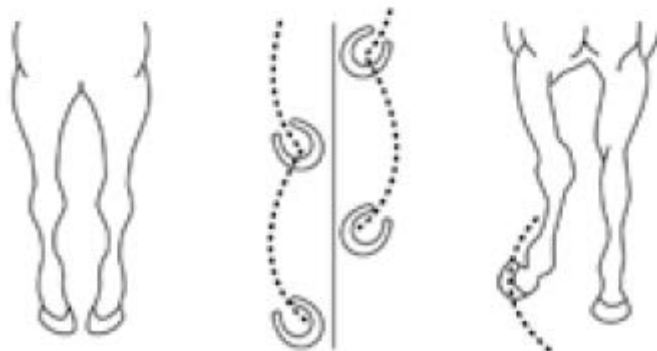
**Illustration No. 11 Problems in the forward movement tracking**



*Normal forelegs = Straight trackin*



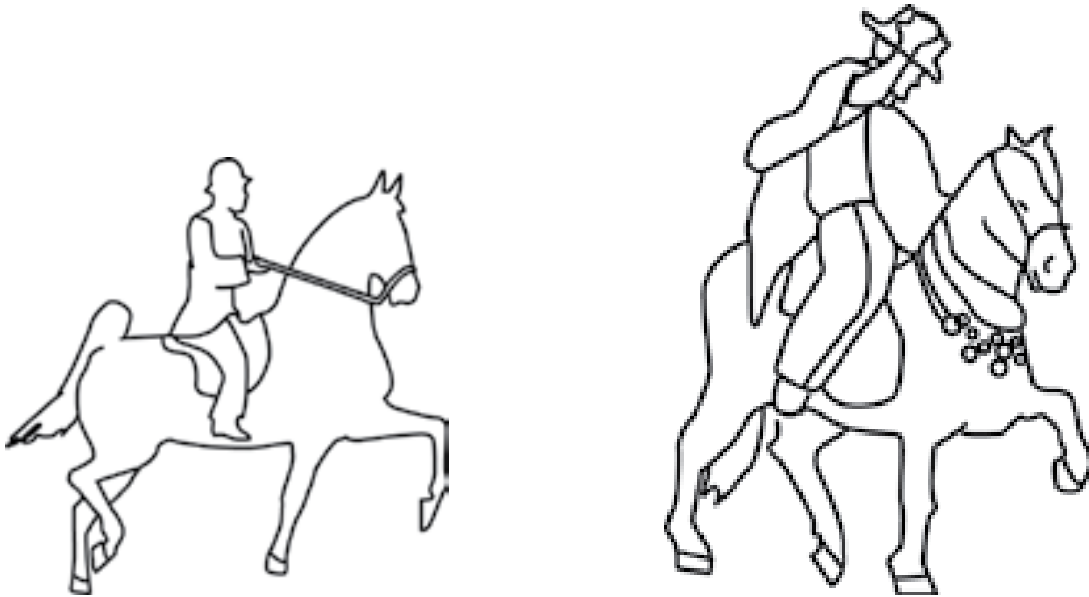
*Toe-out conformation = Winging & plalting*



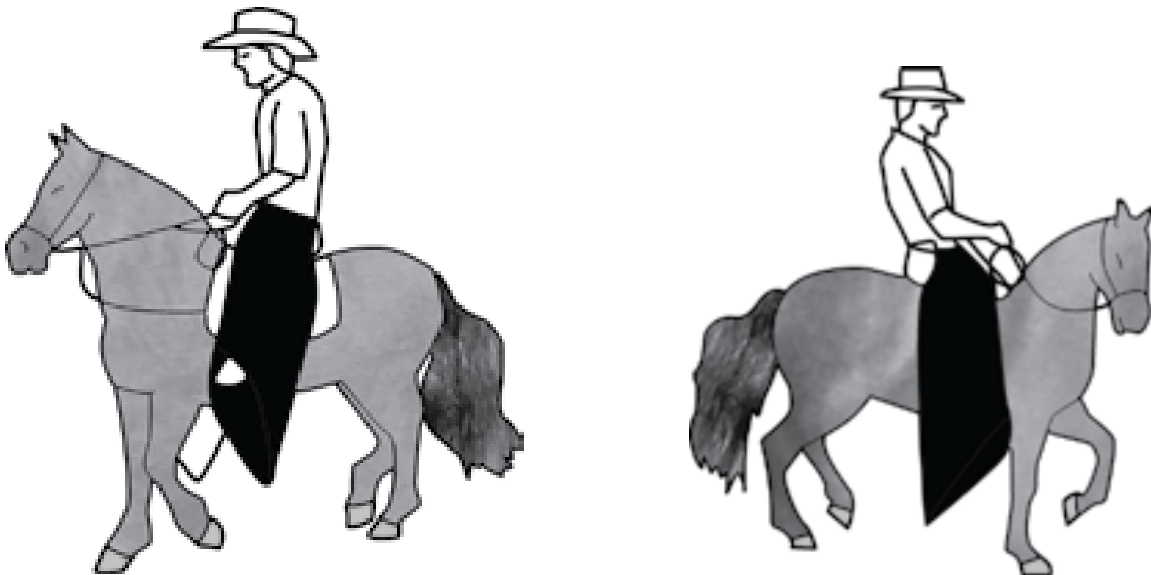
*Toe-in conformation = Paddling*



**Illustration No. 12 Saddlebred tail—Peruvian Paso horse tail**

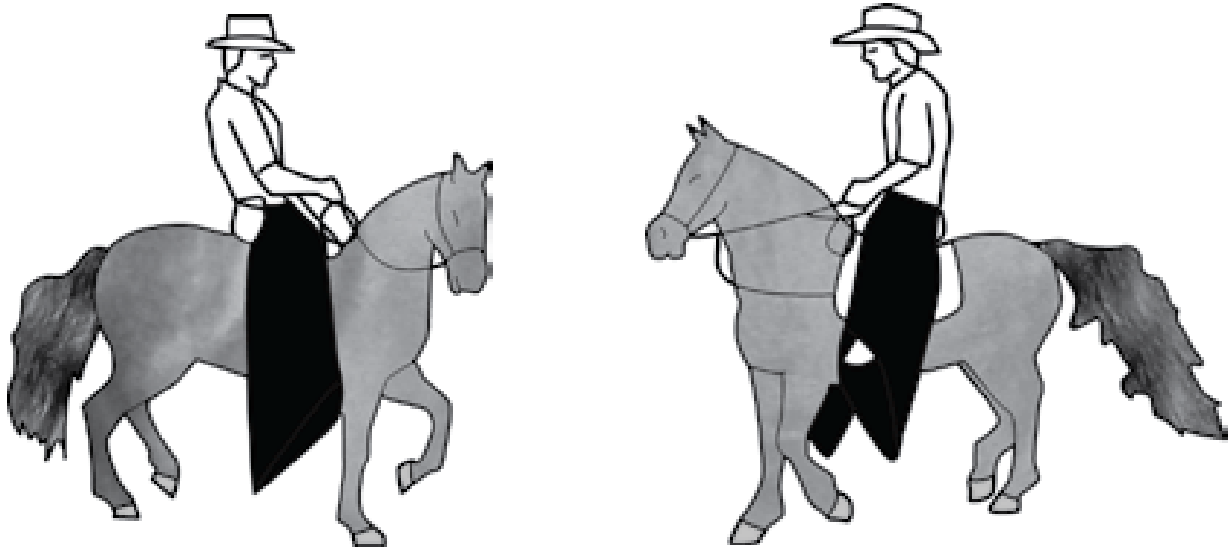


**Illustration No. 13 Arched tail—Trumpet tail**

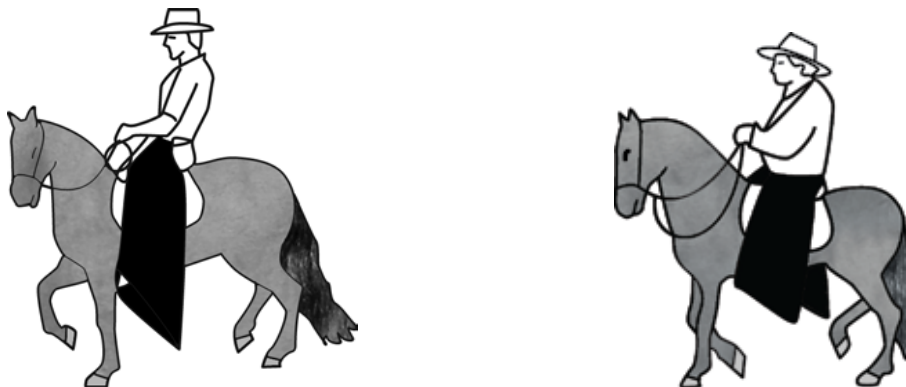




**Illustration No. 14 Banner tail—Baton tail**



**Illustration No. 15 Sticky tail—Dead or pendulum tail**





**CONFEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL  
DE CABALLOS DE PASO  
"CONFEPASO"**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Federación o Asociación que solicita el Juez)

Otorga el Certificado de NO OBJECCIÓN, para que el señor \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ actúe como juez de equinos en la exposición que  
realizará \_\_\_\_\_

(nombre de la entidad que organiza la exposición)

en fecha \_\_\_\_\_ en la ciudad de \_\_\_\_\_

País \_\_\_\_\_

Se expide en \_\_\_\_\_ a los \_\_\_\_\_ días

del mes de \_\_\_\_\_ año \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Delegado de CONFEPASO  
que solicita el Juez

\_\_\_\_\_  
Federación o Asociación miembro  
de CONFEPASO que autoriza el juez

Original: Interesado

Copia: Federación o Asociación que autoriza el Juez

Copia: CONFEPASO