Appendix H

World Association for Working Equitation

Regulations

The USAWE divisions of Masters (L7), Young Riders and Junior Riders are to follow the current WAWE rules and regulations with the following exceptions for USAWE Licensed and Championship Shows.

- A veterinary inspection is only required at Championship Shows.
- A formal sound check for dressage is only required at Championship Shows.
- A Licensed show is **not** required to provide time to accustom horses/riders to the major obstacles or the competition arena, other than what is provided to all competitors.
- If there is a protest, the USAWE protest process will be used.
- Licensed shows may be judged by one USAWE 'S' or 'R' Judge, a panel of WAWE judges is not required.
- Licensed shows will use a USAWE TD.
- Tack and attire shall follow USAWE rules.
- The course maps do not have to be sent to WAWE for approval.
- The show does not need to have a timer with a display visible to all in the dressage and speed trials.
- The cattle trial will be run with USAWE rules.

*WAWE Qualifier Shows must follow ALL the WAWE rules and regulations.

INTERNATIONAL WORKING EQUITATION

REGULATIONS

2025

APPROVED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 27th FEBRUARY 2025

COME INTO FORCE ON 14th April

additions in bold font

World Association for Working Equitation- WAWE

PREAMBLE

The discipline of Working Equitation was created with the objective of enhancing the equestrian techniques developed in countries whose riders use horses in different aspects of fieldwork. The event therefore provides an occasion for the simultaneous comparison of sporting and cultural considerations.

These regulations have been prepared based on the work which has already been carried out by the countries in charge of organizing this championship. They have been subject to major revision, with a view to ensuring a fairer system through the introduction of minor alterations to those items open to improvement.

As specified in previous releases of the regulations, one of the most important points consists of the fact, that all trials **must** be performed with the reins being held by **the riders left hand**. **All competitors must use their right hand to manage obstacles, where the working hand is needed. Until the end of 2026, riders will still be allowed to use the right hand to hold the reins and the left hand as the working hand as needed in the obstacles, provided that the OC's agree to do so, upon request.**

Competitors will be disqualified if their free hand, touches the rein in front of the rein holding hand or if the free hand is seen to be providing any form of assistance. Any adjustment to the reins using the free hand must be a momentary action.

From 18TH March 2022, combinations taking part in a World or Continental Championship **for seniors,** have to qualify in their own countries or in an international WAWE approved qualifier competition beforehand. **All WAWE members are welcome to organize 1 qualifier competition per year, judged by 2 international WAWE judges. From 1st January 2026 on, a WAWE delegate is mandatory to be present in each qualifier competition**

Exceptions due to the size of the countries and the high costs:

USA, Canada, Australia: 3 Qualifiers are allowed (east/middle/west) judged by 1 international WAWE judge.

Colombia, Mexico and Brazil: 2 Qualifiers are allowed judged by 1 international WAWE judge in different regions.

To be qualified for a championship, only the result of the judge(s) with a different nationality from the rider will count.

Riders from continents other **than Europe** have to do their qualification with the horse they are competing normally, but they can compete in world championships with rented or borrowed horses.

The result **of at least one** of the international judges has to be more than **62 %** in Dressage and Ease of Handling, and Speed trial has to be finished without disqualification **in the same competition.**

Riders may make several attempts to be qualified and may gain this qualification from the date of the previous championship. Only official WAWE qualifier competitions (see WAWE

calendar) will be accepted as qualification.

All WAWE members are also welcome to organize 1 international competition per year with 1 WAWE international judge, but the result of this competition doesn´t count as qualification.

Exceptions: USA, Canada, Australia may organize 2 international competitions per season.

Horse/Rider combinations who **took part in the last** World or Continental Championship with a higher mark than **62%** in Dressage and in Ease of Handling **and finished the speed trail**, do not have to do a new qualification if selected.

From 1.1.2025 on, WAWE member nations have to pay an annual membership fee. If this fee is not paid, riders of the respective country are not allowed to participate in WAWE international competitions, Qualifiers or any Championship.

A world ranking for Juniors, Young Riders and Seniors will be published on the WAWE website, also a world ranking for nations will be published at the end of each season. The conditions of participation will be announced in the general assembly.

These regulations, approved by the World Association for Working Equitation's (WAWE) general meeting, have been prepared to govern all international Working Equitation competitions.

These regulations may only be altered in accordance with the articles of association of the World Association for Working Equitation- WAWE

I - ORGANISATION

Working Equitation comprises 4 trials (Dressage, Ease of Handling, Speed and Cow Trial) **(except for Juniors who do not perform the Cow Trial)** and has three different classifications.

Classification 1

Team Championship: each competing nation (represented for its National equestrian Federation or national governing body recognized by WAWE) submits a team **of a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 4** riders, selected nationally and representing the traditional equitation of the country in question.

The riders must have held a passport of the nation they represent **for at least 6 months.**

Teams which do not participate in the cow trail, cannot be part of the team classification.

WAWE in accordance with the National Federation or national governing body recognized by WAWE cannot authorize the participation of a rider that competed in non-WAWE competitions during the year of this participation and for a period of one year after their participation (last day of participation) in those competitions. Riders will not be able to take part in WAWE competitions

including the **Continental** or World Championships organized by WAWE too.

Also, if in the same year of the participation in those non WAWE competitions they took part in WAWE competitions, the result achieved in those events won´t count as a WAWE qualifing result, **or for the world ranking**.

A rider that, from 2017 on, has already competed in a championship for one nation, is not allowed to participate later for other nations**.** In individual cases it is at the discretion of the WAWE board to allow a rider to change their nation, especially if the rider is involved with a new member nation. A rider that, has already competed in championship**s** for two different nations, is not allowed to participate later for another nation**.**

The classification is based on the total number of points scored in accordance with a Score Chart (page **50**). The best 3 results for each team in each of the 4 trials count towards the team placing. In the case of a team competing with only 3 riders, all their results count for the team classification.

After all of the Tests, in the case where two or more teams have equal points, the tiebreak will be decided by the highest total of points for each Team, in:

1st – Dressage Test
2nd – Maneability Test
3rd – Speed Test

No country may submit more than one team.

Any substitutions will comprise horse or rider or both

Classification 2

Individual Championship: an individual classification based on the performance of competitors in the first three trials (Dressage, Ease of Handling and Speed).

This classification will be based on the results achieved by competitors belonging to a National Team and wearing the traditional Working Equitation costume of the respective country, i.e. team members and reserves.

0 (zero) points will be awarded to any competitor disqualified in any trial. The general classification will be ordered as follows:

1. Number of trial completions.
2. Highest number of points.

After all the individual Tests, in the case where by two or more riders have an equal number of points, the tiebreak will be decided by the riders placed highest in each trial in the following order of priority:

1st – Dressage Test

2nd – Maneability Test

3rd – Speed Test

Countries which don´t compete in the team championship, can nominate a maximum of 4 riders in the individual classification.

Classification 3

Cow Trial Classification – an independent collective classification, only for the result of the cow trial test.

II - PARTICIPATION OF RIDERS AND HORSES

1. Horses

The trials are open to 6-year-old or older horses whose Identity Documents, issued by the country of origin conform to European Union legislation and are accompanied by a vet's certificate certifying that it is in a good state of health.

Horses from European Union countries:

- having an identification document ("passport") (i.e. "registered" horses): European certificate model B
- Horses from third countries: Certification in accordance with European regulations.

All horses will be subject to a vet inspection prior to the competition. The vaccinations should be in accordance with the law of the organizing country.

2. Registrations

Registrations are submitted on a special form supplied by the organizing country, via the national federations or other responsible entities. Registrations submitted in writing in a non-specified format are also, however, acceptable, as long as submitted by the national federation or responsible entity.

No team member (rider, trainer, judge or team leader), may, under any circumstances, be involved with another team.

The last date for registration is set by the organizing country's federation.

Registrations for the championship (team or individual events) are expressly reserved for riders selected by the respective federation or responsible entity**.** No country may select more than 4 horses/riders to participate in the team championship. If organizers of championships can provide enough boxes and space, substitute horses and riders will be accepted. Substitutes can only be

made before the first vet inspection starts. Organization of transport and all costs for box, hay etc is the responsibility of each nation.

WAWE will also organize international Junior and Young Rider **competitions and** championships.

3. Substitutions

The constitution of the teams will be considered final after the registrations have been made.

The physical incapacity of any of the team members (rider and/or mount), must be certified by the Championship doctor and/or veterinary surgeon, who may request specific examinations for confirmation purposes.

The Head of Delegation of the country in question or the Team Leader may apply to the WAWE for the horse/rider combination to be substituted by a reserve horse or rider.

4. Complaints

The results of each trial are made official when the President of the Jury signs the results, marking the date/time in the protocols.
All and any complaints concerning the results of a trial must be submitted directly in writing to the President of the Jury by the Head of the Delegation of the country filing the complaint and under no circumstances later than one hour from the announcement of the results of the trial being contested, accompanied by a deposit of 100 € (one hundred euros) which will be returned if the complaint is accepted.

Any complaint filed after the above deadline will not be considered.

The President of the Jury shall notify the Appeals Jury of the complaint, and the Appeals Jury will meet with the Ground Jury.
The Appeals Jury shall comprise three judges appointed by the organization.

5. Doping

In any international competition a doping test to riders and/or horses can be carried out.

The riders and/or horses to be submitted to the doping test should be selected by classification and/or draw in the team leaders meeting before the competition.
The doping punishment should follow the National Rules of the hosting country.
The legal and sportive penalties should be applicable by WAWE.
Doping test to horses can only be done when the boxes are closed to general public during and before the competition.

6. Ambulance and Farrier

During dressage test and maneability, an ambulance is recommended to be present. During Speed Test and Cow Trail an ambulance must be present, depending on the rules of the organizing nation. A Farrier must be available throughout competition.

III - DRESS AND HARNESS

1. Riding Costume

Competitors participating in the championships must perform in the National Working Equitation costume of the respective country.

A detailed description of each member nation's dress and harness must be sent to WAWE at least 1 month before each championship. Without this mandatory information, riders will get a lower mark for their presentation.

The President of the Jury is free to exclude, in the spirit of common sense that should govern his function and giving all the necessary importance to animal welfare, couples whose tack include elements that are not outlined in the prohibited tack section of the Regulations but could conceal or cause difficulties to the paddock judge in carrying out their duties, or be likely to harm the good and natural performance of the horse.

SPONSOR LOGOS and FLAGS

Working Equitation is a discipline with traditional and cultural background, with this in mind the following rules for Sponsor logos on clothing and horse equipment outside and inside the competition arena, have been approved by the WAWE Board:

- **Outside the competition arena, no restrictions on the use of sponsor logos on clothing, horse equipment, stable accessories, cars, banners….**
- **Inside the competition arena and during the prize giving ceremony, additional sponsor logos on horse equipment and clothing are not allowed.**

Logos of manufacturers on clothing and horse equipment in the competition arena:

Helmets: the logo of the manufacturer is allowed.
Outerwear: discreet logos of the manufacturer are allowed on breast pockets or sleeves.
Riding pants and gloves: discreet logos of the manufacturer are allowed, if they don't disturb the overall appearance.
Horse equipment: the standard logo of the manufacturer of bridles, protective boots, bandages, bell boots, fly hats, in a small size that doesn´t disturb the overall appearance, are allowed.
Saddle pads: Visible embroidery of manufacturers on saddle pads are not allowed.

Maximum sizes for FLAGS of each athlete´s nation:

Collar and breast pocket: max. 16cm²

Helmets: max. 40cm²

On one side of the jacket/outerwear: max. 80cm²

On one side of the saddle pad: max. 200cm²

1a. Ages

Riders taking part will be divided in categories:

- **JUNIORS, riders turning maximum age of 16 years (between 1.1. and 31.12. within the respective year), can compete as Juniors.**
- **YOUNG RIDERS, riders turning maximum age of 21 years (between 1.1. and 31.12. within the respective year), can compete as Young Riders.**
- **SENIORS**

Juniors and Young Riders are allowed to participate in senior competitions, but they cannot return to Juniors or Young Riders afterwards.

In the interest of safety, Juniors will have NO cow test. The riders can compete in individual classification (Dressage, Maneability and Speed Test) and in teams. For the team classification only the 3 best results of each team in Dressage, Maneability and Speed Test will count.

Juniors have to ride all 3 tests with two hands and two reins, only exception during the obstacle (i.e skewering a ring) and others to use the working hand

Young Riders can choose to use either one hand with one rein, or two hands with two reins. They have to decide before each test, which version they would like to show from the beginning of the test till the end. They may not change from two hands to one or one hand to two within in the test.
In the case of use of two hands (Juniors and Young riders) the rider must use the right hand as the working hand in the obstacles as required
Riders are allowed to ride one test with one hand and another test with two hands, for example Dressage with one hand, and Maneability with two hands.

1 hand, 1 rein

2 hands, 2 reins

2. Harness

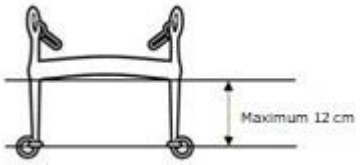
IVHorses participating in the championships must be harnessed in the National manner of the respective country that the description have already been sent and approved by WAWE Serretas are not allowed.

2.a. Nosebands and Curb Chains

All nosebands must be made of soft leather with no other materials included. At any level of a competition a noseband or curb chain may never be fixed so tightly, that it causes harm to the horse and must be checked by the Paddock Officer.
It is the Paddock Officer´s responsibility to ensure that the tightness of horses' noseband and curb chain is checked before and/or after each test.
Therefore, the Paddock Officers will brief all their staff on the correct conduct of the noseband and curb chain check and will highlight the importance of horsemanship when performing the task.
The noseband and curb chain check is part of the tack control when the horse is entering/leaving the competition arena after having finished the test. The same steward must conduct the noseband and curb chain check for all horses entered in the same competition. The tightness check for nosebands must be done with the Paddock Officer´s index finger between the horse's cheek and the noseband. The Paddock Officer must wear gloves during this check. Ideally the finger size of Paddock Officer performing the noseband check for each trial throughout the event shall be of similar size.

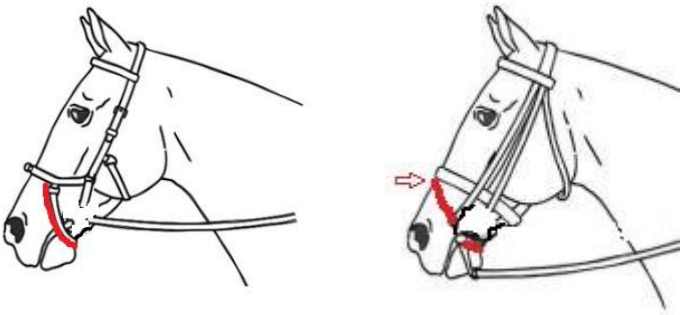
In case of an apparent overtightened noseband or curb chain during the horse's warm-up, the paddock officer is entitled to conduct the check also during the warm-up and, in case of the noseband or curb chain being overtightened, ask the rider to loosen them. The noseband and curb chain of the horse will be checked again by the same Officer after the horse has finished the test. If the noseband or curb chain is still too tight after the second check, the Officer will inform the president of the jury immediately. The president of the jury is allowed to disqualify a rider, that is not following the instructions.
The Paddock Officer is allowed to check the horse before each test only by a visual check, after each test all horses will be checked again before leaving the arena. After each test the paddock officer is allowed to touch the horse and equipment at any time.

2.b. BITS
The maximum size of the shank used with a curb/pelham/traditional bit of each nation is 12cm.



An unbroken kimblewick bit, with a chain and 1 rein is also permitted.

If any bit is used with a curb chain, an additionally lower flash strap is forbidden.



All bits must have a smooth surface, made of metal, durable plastic, synthetic material or flexible rubber.
Bits may be covered with rubber/latex, any other materials like cotton are not allowed. Bits must not place mechanical elements upon the tongue, twisted and wire bits are forbidden. The diameter of the mouthpiece must be such so as not to hurt the horse.

Minimum diameter of mouthpiece to be twelve millimeters (12 mm) for curb bits.
Double bridles are allowed, but the rein of the snaffle bit has to be loose on the neck of the horse.
The horse's mouth can be protected from the bridle with rubber rings (bit guards) with up to 9 cm in diameter (maximum).

2.c. HELMETS

Helmets for Juniors and Young Riders are mandatory during all tests, in warm up and at veterinary inspection. Helmets for Seniors are recommended by WAWE in all tests.

2.d. EQUIPMENT

Protective boots or Bandages are allowed in Maneability, Speed and Cow trials.
Overreach Boots are allowed in Speed and Cow trials.
Fly hats in outdoor competitions can be allowed, the decision is up to the president of the jury.
To be able to check the presence of ear plugs, the fly hats have to be removed after the test, when the bits and spurs are checked. The Paddock Officer has to witness this.

V – JURY

1 . Judges

Persons who are, in any capacity, involved with any national team or any of the selected competitors, may not act as a member of any championship jury. The Judges need to be able to communicate fluently in English.
During the competition the President of the Jury and the Paddock officer should be in permanent contact (e.g. with walkie-talkies).
International competitions should be judged by judges that are nominated from the WAWE judges list, and the president of the jury has to be chosen from the ones with the highest number of stars. The President of the Jury and the ground Jury will be chosen by the organizing committee (even if the nationality of the President is not from the organizing country) and mandatorily approved by WAWE. The placement of the four judges in the arena during the tests will be selected by draw.

In the Dressage and Maneability tests all marks lower than 5 should be justified by the judge in the comments box. The president of the jury is allowed to eliminate a rider that is mistreating a horse at any point throughout the competition (see grounds for elimination).

In competitions with 5 judges, the highest and lowest mark of the judges results per rider in dressage and maneability will be excluded. The final result for each test is the average score of the other 3 marks. All results have to be announced as a percentage (%) after the following rider.

Maximum number of combinations judged per day: at any event a Judge may not be called upon to judge more than 45 Athletes a day in Dressage and Ease of Handling. Exceptions are: World and **Continental** championships with a higher number of participants.
In international competitions, the int. WAWE judge has to be the president of the jury. In a national test, a national judge of the organizing country has to be president of the jury, as they will be more competent in their knowledge of the national rules. A WAWE international judge can only be invited twice to the same competition, after a break of one season the same judge can be invited again.
The age of the judges on the list of WAWE has no limit.

Judges having students, working in the same facilities or are in any business relationship with a rider, are not allowed to judge these riders for 6 months. Those incompatibilities have to be communicated by the judges to WAWE.

2 - Technical Delegates

All the World or Intercontinental Championships should have the presence of a WAWE **Technical** Delegate.
The WAWE Technical Delegate should be chosen from WAWE's list of judges or be an ex- judge.

The WAWE Technical Delegate's mission is to enforce all administrative and technical provisions for the Competition, from the beginning to the end of the Competition.
The WAWE Technical Delegate, must arrive at the venue of the Competition, no later than two days before the start of the tests and preferably, before the expected arrival of the first horses to ensure that accommodation of the Officials, Technicians, Athletes and Grooms, as well as stables, competition arenas, warm up arenas and other infrastructure comply with the regulations.

The day before the beginning of the Competition the **Technical** Delegate must contact the President of the **OC**, the President of the Jury, and the Veterinary Delegate, in order to exchange with them the necessary information.
The WAWE Technical Delegate has the following obligations and responsibilities during the Competition:

a) Inspect the courses and arenas and ensure that technical requirements are in accordance with WAWE regulation
b) Propose to the **OC**, Course Chief and the President of the Jury modifications to the arena, courses or any other technical aspect deemed relevant
c) After checking the course invite the President of the Jury for familiarization of the course.
d) Must participate in all technical meetings, as well as in the draw for the order of entry of riders.
e) Participate in veterinary inspections

The WAWE Technical delegate must submit a report to the WAWE Board **a maximum of 2 weeks after the competition.**
An official person of the OC (competition manager) has to be available for the WAWE Technical delegate at any time! The OC has to follow the instructions of the technical delegate.
The Technical Delegate is allowed to help the Paddock Officer in several functions.

TESTS

1. Dressage Trial

All judges must be registered on the list of World Association for Working Equitation judges of the respective country. The **OC**/WAWE should choose the judges and paddock committee and communicate it in advance to all the countries.

The President of the Jury will occupy a central location, with 2 jury members (one on each side) occupying a position on each end of the short side of the rectangle, opposite the entrance and the other two jury members will occupy a position in the middle of the long side of the

r e c t a n g l e , one on each side.

The positions of the four Jury members other than the President will be selected by a draw.

Each member of the Jury will be isolated from the others with a view to making a totally independent judgment. Members of the jury should, occupy separate booths.

Each judge must be provided with the services of English-speaking scribe/ secretary to record his/her comments on the score sheets.

The Jury will always be able to call upon the services of the event veterinary surgeon who will be called by the President of the Jury.

The President of the Jury will signal the start of each competitor's test by ringing a bell. Competitors have 1 (one) minute to begin the trial after the bell has been rung. Competitors will be disqualified if they fail to enter during this time frame or if they begin the trial before the bell has been rung.

2. Ease of Handling Trial (MANEABILITY)

As described above, all judges must be registered on the list of World Association for Working Equitation judges of the respective country. The WAWE should choose the judges and paddock committee and communicate it in advance to all the countries.

Jury members will be positioned around the arena, to enable each of them to have a satisfactory view of all obstacles. They should be physically separate from each other at such a distance as to enable them to make a totally impartial judgement.
Organizers are responsible for insuring that all obstacles are safe for horse and rider

3. Speed Trial

The Speed Trial Jury shall be selected using the same procedure as in the preceding trials.
The Speed Trial is controlled by the President of the Jury, who will be assisted by a secretary charged with recording a competitor's penalty faults on the score cards and informing the Secretary of the results of the competition to be put up for later display.
The respective result will be announced to the public after each competitor has completed the trial.
Organizers are responsible for ensuring that all obstacles are safe for horse and rider

4. COW TRIAL

The same procedures for selecting the position of the jury members should be used in this test. The President of the Ground Jury shall be placed in the middle of the long side of the arena in a higher position with a better view. The other Jury members should be placed in front of the pen line, and other in front of the containment line.
If 5 or more cows – that are not the rider's nominated cow – cross the line that defines the limit of the containment zone, the rider will be disqualified.

5. GROUNDS OF DISQUALIFICATION

5.1. **Grounds of Disqualification in all tests**

- Entering the riding arena before the President of the Jury has given consent
- Taking more than a minute to enter the riding arena after the bell has been rung
- If the horse's four hooves overstep the perimeter of the rectangle/leave the arena
- If more than 10 s. are taken to perform a forward's movement in dressage
- Use of 2 hands to guide the horse, except **Juniors and Young Riders**
- Touching the horse with the riding crop or using the riding crop to provide any form of assistance.
- The fall of the horse and/or rider is a cause of disqualification. (If the rider touches the floor or the horse touches the floor with a body part other than the horses hoofs)
- Stroking the horse or touching the horse's neck in front of the reins - 5 penalty points in the final average up to a maximum of 2. Riders will be disqualified if stroking or touching the horse 3 times. Exception: Juniors touching the horse´s neck for safety reasons.
- Overtight nose band or curb chain
- Incorrect Bits/Harness/Equipment

If the horse shows blood on its nostrils or flanks or if it shows evidence of lameness

5.2. Further grounds of Disqualification in Maneability and Speed Test

- Failure to correct an error of course/fault
- **Cross the start or finish line in the wrong direction**
- 3 refusals to perform the same obstacle
- Refusal to advance for a period of more than 15 seconds
- Showing an obstacle in an ostensive way
- Crossing an obstacle that has not yet been performed after the bell has rung
- Knocking down an obstacle – or part of an obstacle - that has not been performed
- Changing the "working" hand during the test (ex. if the rider is doing the gate with the right

hand, he cannot ring the bell with left hand).

- Course error **within an obstacle** - 5 penalty points for each fault in the final average up to a maximum of 2. Riders committing 3 faults will be disqualified.

For an error within an obstacle to be considered a course error and not a disqualification, the rider has to begin the obstacle correctly.

If a rider has a course error within the obstacle, he/she can correct it if they begin the obstacle again and if they did not already enter the next obstacle.

5.3. Further grounds of Disqualification in Cow Test

- 5 cows – that are not the rider's nominated cow – crossing the line that defines the edge of the containment zone
- Mistreating the cow(s)
- **One of the helpers staying longer than 5 seconds in the containment zone**

6. GROUNDS FOR ELIMINATION IN ALL TESTS

The following are grounds for a competitor's elimination:

- If the rider mistreats the horse at any time during the competition
- Inappropriate behavior of the rider
- 2nd Disqualification for signs of lameness

VI- PADDOCK OFFICER

The nominated paddock judge will form a committee with a veterinary of the organizing country. Officials must use at least one disposable glove when checking boots or bandages, and horses' legs, flanks, mouth and nose for the presence of blood. The glove(s) must be changed for each horse. To be able to check the presence of ear plugs, the fly hat has to be removed after the test, when the bits and spurs are checked. The Paddock Officer has to witness this.

Their direct presence in the warm up area is mandatory. Their function consists of **reporting** the occurrence of any incidents during the warming-up period and organizing the competitors' entrance to the competition arena, based on their entry order. The Paddock officer and the warm up officer can be two different officials.
The Committee must inspect horse and rider combinations before and after the trials, informing the President of the Jury of any irregularity (e.g. traces of blood on the horses, irregularities in harness and costume, etc.)

The Paddock Committee reports directly to the President of the Jury before the next competitor **starts** their test.

At the end of the trial, the official veterinary surgeon and/or the paddock officer carry out their checks in a 4 x 4m zone directly at the entrance/exit of the competition arena. Only the Paddock Officer and his staff are allowed to be in this zone to check the horse. The rider shall remain in the area for examination and the President of the Jury must be informed before the following competitor begins his/her trial. The President of the Jury shall then, whether or not meeting with other judges, assess the situation and if considered justified, shall order the competitor's disqualification from the said trial. This is the only way that a competitor may be disqualified for blood on his/her horse.

VII - PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM

A public address system comprising an amplifier/speakers suitable for use in public enclosures, microphones, USB, CD player and mixing table should be installed in the Jury booth.
The sound should be audible in the **competition** arena, warm-up and stables.

VIII- ENTRY ORDER

The entry order will be decided by a draw to be made after the vet check and in the presence of the President of the Jury during the Heads of Delegation's meeting.

The entry order for the Ease of Handling and Speed trials will be in reverse order to the individual general classification.

1. General

The entry order will be put up on display at least 2 hours before the trials begin.
Competitors who fail to comply with the entry order will be disqualified.
If a competitor is affected by a serious, confirmed problem (horseshoes, wounds etc.), the President of the Jury may, exceptionally, at his discretion**,** change the entry order and will announce such change to the public.

Riders who fail to appear in the respective entry order will be given a period of 60 (sixty) seconds from the President of the Jury's call and will be disqualified from the trial if failing to make an entry within the said period.
All communications shall be done in English.

2. Dressage, Ease of Handling and Speed Trials

Although a general entry time may be defined, competitors are responsible for monitoring the trials with a view to making their entrance in the respective entry order

3. Cow Trial

The entry order for the Cow Trial will be decided as follows:

The teams' entry order will be decided by a draw and the trial will proceed with the entry of the first rider from each team, followed by the second, third and, lastly the fourth rider.

The entry order of competitors belonging to the same team is entirely at the discretion of the respective Team Leader who must notify the President of the Jury thereof, during the draw for the selection of the cows.
The cow selection process will be made in the presence of the duly identified animals at the trial location.

IX – CHAMPIONSHIP TRIALS

A – DRESSAGE TRIAL

1. Riding Arenas

a) Trial Arenas:

The surface of the rectangular trial arena should be smooth and free from stones or extraneous matter. The surface's consistency must conform to this type of trial. The dimensions of the rectangle will be 20 x 40 m. and it must be totally demarcated by a barrier of a height of no more than 0.50 m.

The entrance to the riding arena will be approximately 2 m. wide and will be located in the middle of one of the rectangle's shorter sides facing the position occupied by the President of the Jury.
The riding arena must be fitted with a public address system and the President of the Jury must have a bell which he will use to authorize the beginning of the trial. Spectators will never be located at a distance of less than 5 m. from the rectangle.

The test starts, as soon as the rider is entering the rectangle.

b) Warming-up Arena

There should be a warm-up arena which should be as similar as possible to the riding arena used for the trials (particularly in terms of surface), in which the public address system should be audible.

The official warm up sessions before each test, may only be performed in the official Warm-up Arena and under the supervision of the Paddock Officer. Warming up outside the official Warm-up Arena must lead to the competitor's disqualification.

During preparation periods and the competition itself, the Paddock Officer must be present in the warm-up arena. If the Paddock Officer is unable to be present it is their responsibility to ensure that a Steward with the required experience and knowledge is appointed to supervise the warming-up arena.

Only Team Leaders, Coaches and Grooms are allowed to enter the Warm-up Arena to help a rider, taking care to do not disturb other competitors.

2. Exercises

The Dressage Trial comprises 22 compulsory exercises, plus 5 collective marks. The sequence of the exercises can't be changed during the dressage performance (The sequence of the exercises is defined in the protocol, with no change in the order of the movements or exercises being permitted).

The maximum time for performing this trial will be 8 minutes with a chronometer in full view of the competitors. The trial time will begin from the salute of the rider to the President of the Jury and terminates with the salute of the rider. All exercise performed after 8 minutes will be scored with the mark zero.

The combination's harmony and fluency are elements to be considered by the Jury.

No coefficient is attributed to each of the exercises, clearly marked on the Trial's Score sheet.

Horses should always remain at a halt when riders salute the President of jury. Riders using a helmet will salute the jury with a slight nod and a sweep of the arm which does not hold the reins and male riders will doff their cap using the **right hand**

In the Young Riders Competitions, in Dressage and Ease of Handling riding the horse with one hand holding the reins, rather than two, should have a better score from the **Jury in the collective marks.**

3. Music

Each competitor will choose music to accompany the sequence of their performance, which will be scored in the artistic mark.

The music must be in harmony with the performance of the movements and the tempo. **The music should be sent to the show office before the competition in mp3 file, or audio file according to the program of the competition**. The music should be rewound to the point at which it starts and the competitor should indicate, by an arm movement, outside the rectangle **the** moment when the music should begin to play.

In the case of a Competitor's music failing during a Dressage Trial and in situations where there is no back- up system, the Competitor can, with the permission of the President of the Ground Jury at C, leave the arena. There should be minimum interference with the starting times of the other Competitors. The affected Competitor should return to complete or restart his test during a scheduled break in the Competition or at the end of the Competition. The Judge at C, after conferring with the Competitor, will determine when the Competitor should return to the arena.

It is up to the Athlete whether to restart the test from the beginning or to commence from the point where the music failed. In either case, the marks already given will not be changed. If there are foreign objects in the arena which could have an influence on performance, the test has to be stopped and the Athlete can continue once the object has been removed. It is the responsibility of each team to do the sound check (that should be announced in the competition program).

4. Classification

All exercises will be marked from 0 to 10, in accordance with the following scale,

The judge can give half points.

- Excellent 10
- Very good 09
- Good 08
- Reasonably good 07
- Satisfactory 06
- Reasonable 05
- Insufficient 04
- Poor to Middling 03
- Bad 02
- Very bad 01
- Failure to perform the exercise 00

The penalty points must only be recorded on the President of the Jury's Score Sheet, even if the notification of such acts is made by one of the Jury Officers. If the President of the Jury marks the error, it should be also marked by the other 4 judges.

Even in the event of a possible disqualification, the judges must mark the whole of a competitor's performance in a trial up to completion, after which they will meet to take a decision.

5. Points

The trial classification is obtained by adding up the total number of points scored by competitors.

6. Use of Riding Crop

Riders may enter the riding arena with a crop, which will remain in an upright position and secured by the free hand. Touching the horse with the crop is considered to be an outside assistance and will entail disqualification.

B) EASE OF HANDLING TRIAL (MANEABILITY)

The objective of this trial is to demonstrate both rider's and horse's capacity to calmly, precisely, stylishly and regularly perform any obstacles representing difficulties which could be found in the field, or which could show the harmony existing between the horse/rider combination.

In International Competitions, the Maneability and Speed courses must be sent to WAWE at least 3 weeks before the competition, for approval.

1. Riding Arena

The riding arena for the ease of handling trial comprises a rectangle with minimum dimensions of 70x30m. It should be flat and be free from any stones or objects which could endanger competitors, And consequently, affect their performance. It is strongly recommended that a sandy surface will be used. It may be grass or compacted provided that it is not too hard or slippery.

1.1 Warm up Arena

Three standard obstacles must be available for riders in the warm up arena to prepare the horses for the test. The same obstacles have to be available for all riders, changing the obstacles or building other obstacles during the warm up is not allowed. **Flags should show the direction on which the obstacle should be performed**

Only Team Leaders, Coaches and Grooms are allowed to enter the Warm-up Arena to help a rider, taking care to do not disturb other competitors.

If a jump is available for the riders, it must be marked with red and with flags indicating

the direction in which it should be used.

2. Maximum Length of Trial

If the organizing committee defines a maximum length of time allowed for the trial it will be calculated on the basis of the speed of the working canter for the distance to be covered plus the time required to perform the obstacles along the course, as set out in the appended table. The distance between each obstacle never should be less than 10 m., but it can be always adapted to the arena size.

3. Obstacles

The term obstacle signifies a difficulty to be surmounted by the rider. The course route should be set up in such a manner as to allow the exercises to be performed by riders using their left hand to hold the reins.
The description of the obstacles to be used in the Ease of Handling and Speed Trials as well as the manner of performing them shall be described in items 5 and 12 of this article.

Only obstacles set out on the referred 2 lists can be used in order to avoid surprises at international events with the appearance of difficulties of which only the hosts are aware of.

The rider is allowed to ask for another position of the “garrocha”. For this the competitor has to ask the President of jury. Either the President of jury or one of the crew members is allowed to change the “garrocha”, to the right position. If the rider will change the position of the “garrocha”, or any other obstacle, he will be disqualified.

Some obstacles are marked by red and white flags or cones (red on the right and white on the left).

In order for an obstacle to be successfully performed, a rider must:

- pass between the 2 entrance flags trial in the right direction,
- perform the technical maneuver required by the referred obstacle,
- exit the obstacle zone by the exit flags.

The obstacles are numbered by the respective order in which they have to be performed with the number on the right-hand side of the entrance flags. Each obstacle forms part of an approach which must be complied with.
Main obstacles (Gate, Bull, Bridge and Pen – animals included if used), have to be available at warm up arena on the day before Maneability test to avoid surprises and set fair conditions to every nation.

Pictures of obstacles and decoration can be sent to WAWE at least 1 month before the

championship.
If animals will be used in the pen, the OC have to send an information to WAWE and all nations, which animals will be there at the same time, as they send the course maps.

Juniors knocking down an obstacle/part of an obstacle don´t need to replace them back. This error will be punished in the jury´s mark with the number 0.
Exception: if the pole is falling down, the staff is allowed to give the pole back to the junior rider.
A junior rider with more than two marks of 0, will be disqualified.

4. Course Error

A course error is a fault in approaching an obstacle or performing the obstacles out of sequence.

An error is assumed to have been made when a competitor endeavors to perform the following obstacle without:

- having corrected the manner of approach to the former obstacle,
- having performed the former obstacle.

5. List of Obstacles

All the obstacles **must** be safe for rider and horse. So sharp edges, slippery services, dangerous lines, etc. are not allowed. The decision belongs to the President of the Jury. If an obstacle is considered dangerous it has to be excluded from the competition.
Those obstacles should be chosen from the following list for the organizing committee:

1. Figure eight between drums
2. Wooden bridge
3. Slalom between parallel posts
4. Jumping over bales of straw
5. Pen
6. Slalom between posts in a straight line
7. Drums
8. Gate (Doorway)
9. Bell at end of corridor
10. Earthenware jug
11. Backing up in “L” or a figure eight between posts
12. Side-stepping (lateral work) over a log
13. Removing a pole (goad) from a drum
14. Placing a pole (goad) in a drum
15. Using a pole to skewering a ring
16. Riding through a water-filled ditch
17. Bank
18. Switching a glass from the tip of a pole (goad) to another.

6. Course Walk

Before the start of the trial, competitors may walk by foot inside the riding arena in competition outfit, with the aim of examining the difficulties involved. **Only judges, delegates, riders, chef d´equipes and coaches are allowed to take part in the course walk.**

The riding arena will be open to the riders for a minimum period of 15 minutes. The President of the Jury will signal the riding arena's opening and closing times with a bell.
Riders and officials that enter the arena out of the time scheduled for reconnaissance should be disqualified.

No competitor may remain in the riding arena after the closing signal has been given, no changes may be made to the course and the trial will begin no less than ten minutes later.

7. Start of Trial

The President of the Jury will ring a bell to signal the start of each competitor's trial. After the bell has been rung, competitors have 1 minute to start the trial. Competitors who fail to comply with the time limit will be disqualified.
The test starts, as soon as the rider **crosses** the starting line.

8. Start and Finish

The starting and finishing lines are demarcated by markers or red and white flags (red on the right hand side and white on the left). There will also be a letter "S" or "F" to indicate the starting and finishing lines.

The starting line should **not** be in combination with the first obstacle, a separate line is mandatory.

9. Course Map

An Ease of Handling course map must be put up for display at least 2 hours before the beginning of the trial at the same time as the entry order.

The course maps have to be sent by WAWE to the participant nations at least 1 week before the start of the competition. Course maps for Maneability and Speed test have to be approved by WAWE before. For this, the OC have to send the course maps 3 weeks before the competition to WAWE.

10. Assessment

The trial is assessed according to Appendix 3 which is similar to the Dressage Trial. As in the Dressage Trial, the protocol contains an overall element.
Reference should, however, be made to several general aspects:

10.1. Horse:

- Regularity of movements
- Quality of cantering starts
- Submission and response to the aids
- Collection
- Harmony of movements

10.2. Rider:

- Position in saddle
- Ease of movements; stability
- Use and effectiveness of aids
- Exclusive use of left hand (in seniors class) USA

The classification scale is the same as that used for the dressage trial **(using 1/2 points is allowed):**

- Excellent 10
- Very good 09
- Good 08
- Reasonably good 07
- Satisfactory 06
- Reasonable 05
- Insufficient 04
- Poor to Middling 03
- Bad 02
- Very bad 01
- Failure to perform the exercise 00

11. Description of Obstacles

All obstacles described in these rules should be evaluated considering rhythm, freedom and regularity of the gaits, impulsion and submission as well as the specific criteria established for each obstacle.

11.1– Figure (8) Eight between Drums

The obstacle consists of 2 drums placed at a distance of 3 m. away from each other (with the distance being measured from the center of the drums).

The horse will approach at a canter between the drums and perform a 3 m. diameter volte around the right-hand drum. Upon completing the volte and passing half way between the drums, a flying change (**X** = position of the flying change) must be performed on the imaginary line between the 2 drums and performed the volte to the left hand side around the left hand drum. Upon completing the circle on the left-hand side, it will pass halfway between the drums.

The obstacle starts before the horse crosses the imaginary line between the drums and finishes after the horse passes that line (third time) completely.

The obstacle may be performed in rein back, surrounding first the right drum.

Aspects to perform and judge: The obstacle may be performed in a backward direction and the circle must have, as for the front, a radius of 1.5 meters. The backward movement starts when the horse stopped with all four legs after the imaginary line that joins the drums. After performed the drums in reinback, the horse has to pass with all four legs the imaginary line that joins the drums. It is not mandatory to show another halt or go forward to pass between the drums again.

Evaluation

The jury should score the quality, precision and attitude of the flying changes, in between the drums, the shape, size and symmetry of the circle and the response and action of the horse.

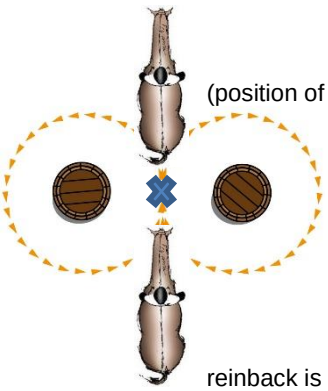
Severe mistakes: failure to perform the flying change

changes of rhythm

contact problems and/or severe resistances

knocking down the drum/element

lack of symmetry



(position of halt, if reinback is required)

(position to change the sense, if reinback is required)

11.2- Wooden Bridge

The obstacle consists of a bridge comprising planks over which the animal must walk through. The lateral part should not be hard.

The obstacle should measure at least 4 m x 1.5 m with its highest part being at least 20 cms above the ground. The trial may eventually comprise the performance of the obstacle in both directions.

The surface must not be slippery and should be made out of reasonably solid material and in such a manner as not to endanger either horse or rider.

The color of the wooden bridge has to be chosen in natural shades. Sponsor logos on the side are not allowed if they can cause difficulty for the judge to see correctly the performance of the rider.

Aspects to perform and judge: Quality of the transitions, elasticity of contact, and fluency and amplitude of the walk, with no variation in rhythm. It is valued when the horse extends the walk and uses the neck. The transition to the walk should be made before the horse enters the imaginary line of the entry flags, and the transition to the canter is only made when the horse has completely passed the imaginary line of the exit flags.

Evaluation

The jury should classify the quality and regularity of the walk, of the transitions and the confidence of both rider and horse in approaching and overcoming the obstacle.

Severe Mistakes: Difficulties in transitions

Do not perform the obstacle at walk

Destruction of the obstacle

Severe resistance or hesitation

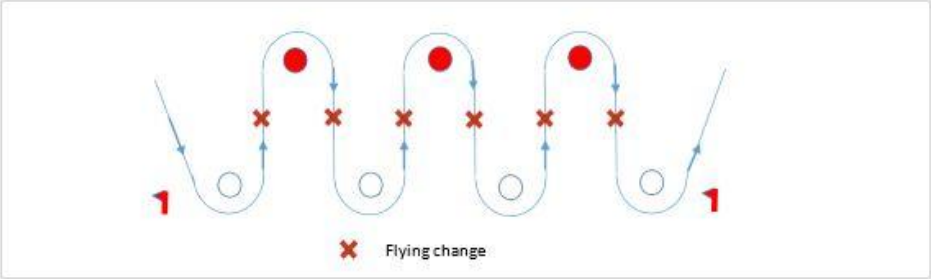
Changes of rhythm of the gaits

11.3- Slalom between Parallel Posts

The obstacle consists of a number of 7, 2 m. high posts fixed to an outside base which is not secured to the ground, laid out in 2 parallel lines with a distance of 6 m. between the rows. There will be a distance of 6 m. between the line of four posts (nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7). There will also be a distance of 6 m. between the line of 3 posts (nos. 2, 4, 6).

Post no. 2 will be positioned half-way between post no.1 and no.3. Post no. 4 will be positioned half- way between posts no.3 and 5. Post no.6 will be placed half-way between posts no.5 and 7. The obstacle should be performed as follows: the horse will perform half turns around the posts,

in the order indicated by the number of each post (nos.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and in the direction indicated by the course map, with flying changes being performed half-way between the posts. Exceptionally, in a non World or Intercontinental Championship if the arena and distances between obstacles are too short, the Course designer with the allowance of the President of the Ground Jury should be able to allow just 5 posts in Maneability and Speed test.



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Aspects to perform and judge: The horse must canter around the posts and follow a straight line (in the middle of which the flying change has to be performed) until the rider starts the half-turn, through which he goes around the next post.
The number of strides between flying changes must be constant throughout the obstacle. It is fundamental to verify the straightness of the figure and the correct and constant variation of the bends, always maintaining the quality of the canter.

Evaluation

The jury should evaluate the harmony and precision of the horse's performance, the rider´s aids, the quality and accuracy of the flying changes, the geometry and symmetry of the loops and the number of strides between them.

The possible fall of one or more posts should also be penalized. The way in which the couple fulfills the design of the exercise must also be judged. For a higher score the number of strides between the flying changes should always be the same.

Severe Mistakes:
Severe resistances
Mistakes (more than one) in the flying changes
Failure to maintain the rhythm
Failure to keep symmetrical bends
Knocking down the posts

11.4- Jumping over Bales of Straw

The obstacle consists of **3-4** bales of cut straw, between two uprights, with a pole on the top. The horse should approach and jump over this obstacle naturally and with confidence. The bales of straw may be replaced by a natural material provided that it does not exceed the bale's height and it is safe for the horses.

Aspects to perform and judge: The quality of the canter in the approach to the jump and in the exit, considering the hand in which the horse canters before and after the jump. The fluency of the jump and the technique presented.

Evaluation

The jury should evaluate the confidence and fluency of the approach, correctness of the jumping style, the rider's position and use of aids in performing the obstacle.

Severe Mistakes: Refusal (s) to jump

Incorrect style (too tense, too flat, no bascule…)

Failure to maintain the rhythm

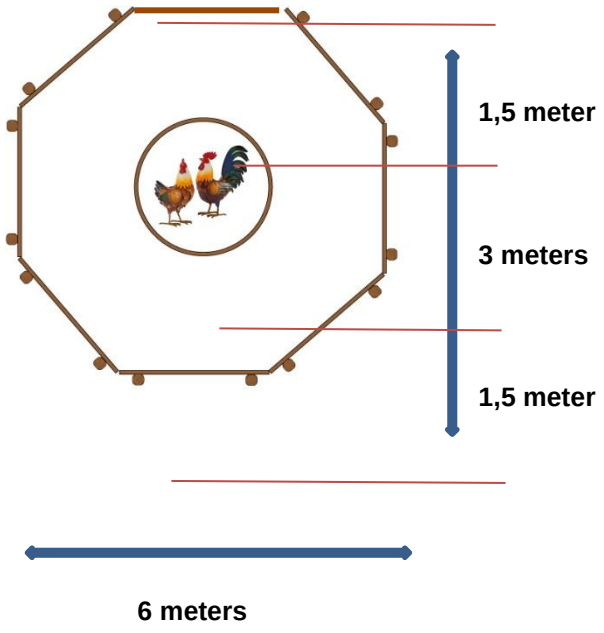
Lack of impulsion and willingness

Knocking over any part of the obstacle

Severe resistance

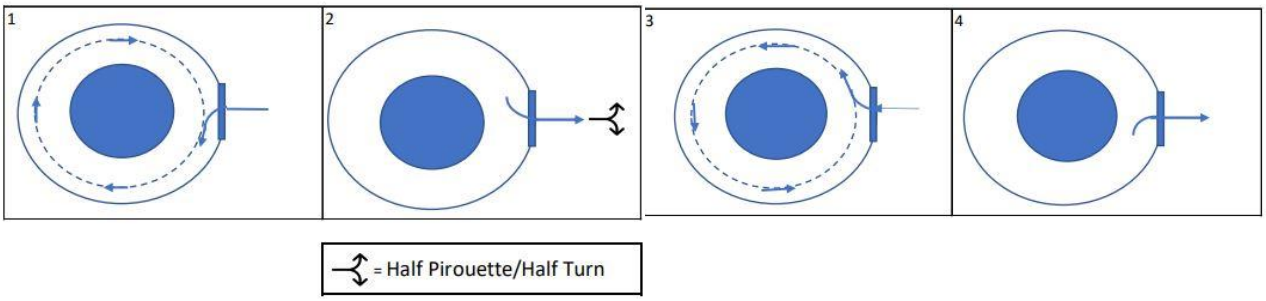
11.5- Pen

This consists of an enclosure, with an entrance, containing another enclosure which will house animals such as hens, geese, ducks, piglets, etc, The inside part of the obstacle should not be very hard and can fall down easily to not harm the horses.



The obstacle should be performed by entering i the pen and doing a full turn in one direction, come out **perform** a half pirouette/half turn, **then a** flying change, **before** entering **perpendicular to the entrance and** doing another full **turn (in the other direction of the first turn)** , and leaving the pen. The obstacle **can** be performed at walk or canter. **If the obstacle will be performed at walk, the outside part of the pen must be performed at canter**

Aspects to perform and judge: The obstacle must be performed starting perpendicularly to the line of entry into the pen and re-enter perpendicularly to the line defining the entrance. A higher mark will be given, if the rider shows first the pirouette/half turn and AFTER the flying change on the way back to the pen.



Evaluation

The jury should classify the horse's calmness and confidence, the quality of the gait as well as the rider's use of aids to perform the obstacle. Also, the quality of the flying change after/before the half-turn or pirouette must be analyzed as well as the half turn or pirouette. If the obstacle is performed at walk, it will have a lower score than performed at canter.

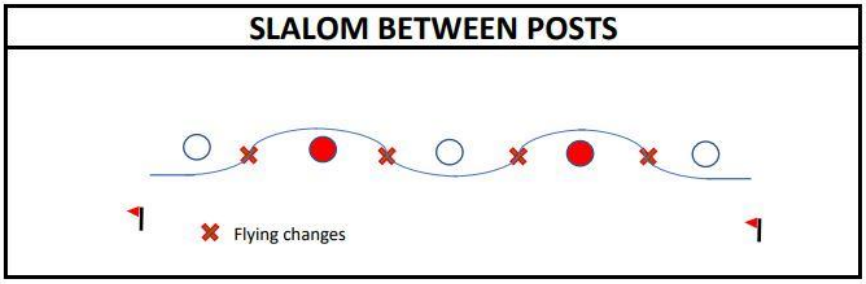
Severe Mistakes:

Trotting inside the pen
Severe resistance(s)
Rhythm faults
Not entering perpendicularly in the pen
Mistake in the flying change
Show walk in the outside part of the pen between the two circles

11.6- Slalom between Posts

The obstacle comprises a minimum number of five two m. wooden or metal posts, supported by an exterior base which is not secured to the ground, laid out in a straight line and at a distance of 6 m. from each other. The direction of the course obstacle is set out by the course markings. The obstacle should be performed by entering at a canter and each change of direction should correspond to a flying change. The canter should always be in conformity with adequate **to** the turn being performed by the rider.

Flying Changes should always be performed in the center of the middle line between the posts.



Aspects to perform and judge: the judge should take into account the quality of the canter, the fluency, the maintenance of the number of strides between the flying change and the geometry of the exercise. If the rider uses the same number of strides between the flying changes, a higher mark will be given.

Evaluation

The jury should classify the ordered precision of the rider's action, his/her movement, which should be fluid and continuous and the manner of performance of the obstacle. The quality of the canter, the correctness and quality of the flying changes and the bounding, the straightness, the geometry and accuracy in the execution of the exercise.

Severe Mistakes:
- Failure to perform flying changes
- Severe resistance(s)
- Lack of maintenance of rhythm
- Lack of symmetry in bending
- Knocking down post(s)

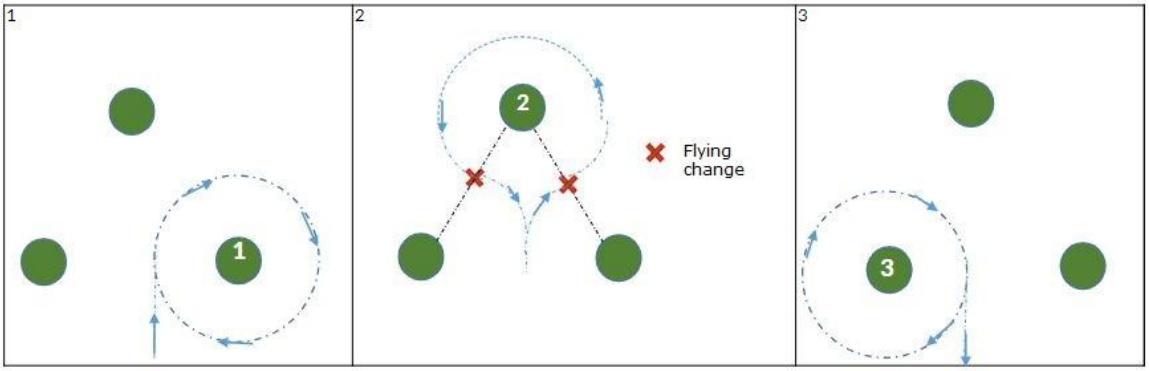
11.7- 3 Drums

The obstacle consists of 3 drums positioned at the 3 angles of an equilateral triangle with 3 m. long sides (the length of the side of the triangle is measured from the center of the drums).

The obstacle should be performed as follows: the horse enters at a canter between the drums on the side indicated on the course map. The rider performs a complete circle around the drum placed to the right and will then proceed to the next drum, performing a flying change (**X**) over the imaginary line between both drums and will then round the second drum**.**
Finally, the rider approaches the last drum and performs a flying change of hand along the imaginary line between the 2nd and 3rd drums and then perform a full circle around the last drum**,** exiting at from the same point in which the exercise began.

All turns should be completed to the right in accordance with the course instructions on the map

and the explanation given during walking of the course of the reconnaissance.



Aspects to perform and judge: The goal of this obstacle is to evidence ease of handling and the capacity to perform in tight turns while also maintaining the impulsion and cadence of the canter. The flying changes must always be performed in the center of the imaginary line connecting the drums.

Evaluation

The jury should base its score on the horse's attitude, the rider's use of aids (description and effect), cadence, continuity of action, fluidity of performance, precision, geometry and quality of flying changes.

The Jury must also value better riders that perform symmetrical circles of 1.5m radius, than those performing larger circles.

Severe Mistakes:
- Knocking down the drum/element
- Severe resistances
- Too large circles
- Error in the execution and/or location of the flying changes
- Lack of symmetry
- Mistakes in bending and/or rhythm
- Lack of symmetry in bending

11.8- Gate (Door)

The gate should be constructed from wood and wire mesh and be closed with an iron hoop. A latch easily operated from horseback should be used. Two uprights made from natural material with a width of at least two m. and a height of **at least** 1,50 meters should be placed at the sides of the gate.
A rope between two posts can be used instead of a solid gate, preferably in speed phase.

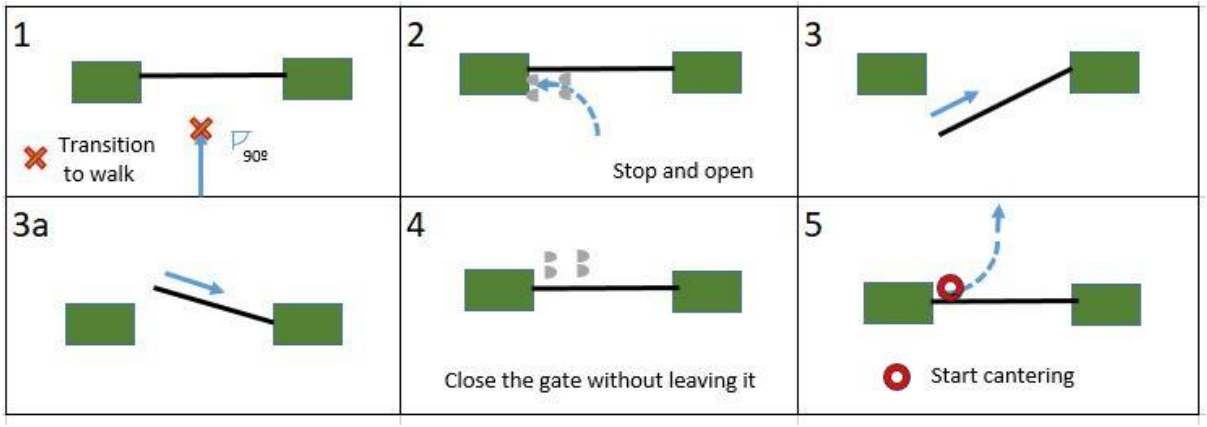
The gate should open to the right or left in conformity with the course.

The obstacle should be performed as follows: The horse, cantering up close perpendicular to the obstacle, makes its transition and final approach at a walk, step by step and in which the horse's approach shall evidence a high level of confidence and relaxation. The horse positions itself stopped at the side of the gate (to the left or right depending on the direction in which it opens).

Using his/her right hand, the rider will lift up the latch and open the gate. He/she will walk through the gate preferably without losing the hold on the gate/latch.

When the horse has fully passed the other side of the gate, the rider may back up one or two steps to close the gate. With the horse squarely halted, the rider will then close the latch to complete the obstacle and **depart immediately in canter again, perpendicular to the obstacle.**
Junior riders, that are not able to close the gate in maneability, will get the mark of 0.

Example gate forward, (3 or 3a):



Aspects to perform and judge: The transition in approaching the gate, should be done 3-5 meters before the obstacle, taking a few steps of walk to the gate. After walking through the gate, the horse should show the transition from stopped to canter. **If the gate is asked to be performed twice in the same course, one time should be forward and the other time backwards (or vice-versa)**

Evaluation:

The jury shall score the transitions and the horse's action which should be fluid and without any hesitation or tension. Also, the way and where the transition to the walk is made (at 90° to the gate) should be classified. The horse should be aware of and participate in the opening and closing movements without evidencing any signs of insecurity or disobedience.

The rider's action should be easy, precise, and free from hesitation. The rider should make good use of his/her aids/legs to urge the horse forward whenever necessary.
The rider should never let go of the gate/latch when the opening and closing the obstacle.

Severe Mistakes: Hesitation, tension or rein-back approaching the gate
Resistance in transitions and passing the gate
Breaking the rhythm
Knocking down any part of the obstacle
Letting go the gate/latch
Transition without being perpendicular to the gate

b) Rope

This exercise is more commonly found in the Speed rather than Ease of Handling Trials.
The manner of performance is identical to that of sub-paragraph a) of this item, but passing the rope over the head of the rider is never allowed.

11.9- Bell at End of Corridor

The obstacle consists of:

- 2 crossbars with a length of around 4 m., placed on 2 supports with a height of around 0.60 m. and secured to the ground, at a distance of 1.50 m. from each other forming a corridor.
- a bell located at the end of the corridor at a height of around 2.00 m.

The obstacle should be performed as follows: the horse will approach the corridor at a walk or canter (better mark) and will enter and move forwards towards the end of the corridor, come to halt near the bell.. The rider will then ring the bell by hand then rein back the horse down the corridor until its forelimbs have exited the corridor completely.

Aspect to perform and judge: Quality of gait at walk or canter and symmetry and fluidity when entering and leaving the obstacle.

The obstacle only is completed when the horse has left with all four members the corridor in the correct direction.

Evaluation:

The jury should classify the horse's attitude and collection, transitions, the rider's use of aids and speed, the fluidity, continuity, straightness and perfection of the performance. A higher score will be awarded for performing the obstacle at a canter rather than at walk. The quality of the halt and of the rein back should also influence the score.

The definition of immobility is equally important for the ringing of the bell. The continuous form of the rein back, without hesitation or resistance, is very important too.

If the horse knocks down any part of the obstacle, the Jury must give a negative mark.

Severe Mistakes: Breaking down the crossbars

Body of the horse exiting through the bell side of corridor or jumping the crossbars
Breaking the rhythm
Lack of immobility at the halt
Resistance to show rein back (loss of diagonals)

The corridor may, alternatively, be "L" shaped and formed by two 4 m. corridors. The crossbars and respective supports may be substituted by dressage uprights.

11.10- Earthenware Jug

This obstacle consists of a table with an approximate height of 1 m., with a square**/circular** table top having a side measurement of around 1.25 m. upon which a jug filled with liquid (water) should be placed.
The obstacle is performed as follows: the rider should approach the table, at canter (preferred) or walk, take hold and raise it above his/her head and then put it back on the table, with the horse parallel to the table without moving. A bottle (full of liquid or sand) may be used instead of the jug.

Junior riders, that are not able to leave the jug on the table in maneability, will get the mark of 0.

Aspects to perform and judge: The horse should approach the table, leaving it to his right preferably at a canter and remain fully immobilized. After, the rider raises the jug to a level above his head and place it back on the table, the horse should remaining fully immobilized. For the obstacle to be considered finished the table has to stand upright with the jug properly placed on it.

In this obstacle (as in the side stepping over the log) the entry and finishing flags just mark the start and end of the obstacle (not the transition).

Evaluation:

The jury should classify the manner in which the horse approaches and remains at a halt next to the table, without evidencing any signs of fear and trusting the rider's use of aids. The jug, when

placed on the table, must remain upright. The rider will be penalized if the horse crashes into the table. A higher score will be awarded for approaching the table at canter rather than at walk.

Severe Mistakes: Lack of immobility at the halt
Dropping the table
Trajectory and transitions not well-defined
Severe resistance

11.11- Backing up in "L" or Rounding Several Posts or Obstacles

This obstacle may be twofold:

This obstacle has 2 variants,

11.11.1.

1) An "L" shaped corridor, comprising two four m. sections each with a width of.1,5 and identical to the definition provided in item 12.9. The horse will walk or canter into the corridor and will ring the bell at the other end. It will then back down the "L" along the same path used to enter.

Evaluation:

The jury shall score the quality of the transitions and halt and the way in which the horse enters and reins backs, the corridor, straightness, its fluency of movements and response to the use of aids.

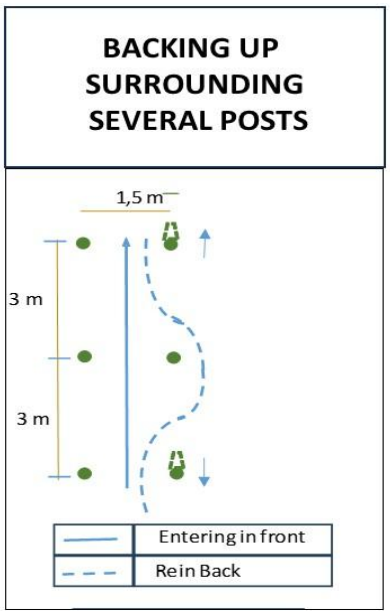
Severe mistakes: Touching or knocking down the uprights demarcating the obstacle;
Resistance in the transitions,
Breaking the rhythm,
Lack of immobility at the halt.

11.11.2.

2) The competitor enters the corridor, at the end of which, there is a post with a height of around 1.60 m. on his right-hand side upon which a glass will be placed. The rider will remove the glass and **rein** back down corridor, as described below. Upon exiting there will be another post on the right-hand side upon which the glass should be placed.

2 lines of 3 posts 1,5 m apart comprising a minimum of 3 posts each line forming a corridor where the posts are separated by 3 meters from each other, and each line are separated by 1,5 m.
The horse/rider combination enters the corridor in walk or canter (preferred), up to the last post

perform a halt and show immobility. After, the rider removes the glass and performs a rein back slalom, between the posts.
To complete this exercise the horse must fully exit (i.e. with its four legs) in rein back passing the last pair of posts.



The rider should remove the glass placed on a left side post and replace it on the last left side post.

In case the rider knocks down one of the 2 first or of the 2 last posts he must dismount and put it back in place. The glass must be placed back in the post on horseback.

Junior riders, that are not able to leave the first or last two poles upright with the glass in the correct position in maneability, will get the mark of 0.

Aspects to perform and judge: Entering in a straight line between the posts until the last one, preferably at canter. At the end the horse has to leave, completely (i.e. with all four members), the imaginary line that joins the last pair of posts, after the cup has been placed on the right-hand post. For the obstacle to be considered completed, the first two and the last two posts must stand up and the cup must be placed on the last post always with the rider mounted.

Evaluation:

The jury shall score the fluidity of the horse's movements, entering the corridor and in rein back, the transitions, straightness, its response to the use of aids, enabling the obstacle to be performed as perfectly as possible. The correctness of the halt is also evaluated.
Also, the Jury must classify the quality of the gait (walk or canter) and the immobility at the stop.

Severe mistakes:
- Touching or knocking down the posts
- Resistance in the transitions
- Breaking the rhythm
- Lack of immobility at the halt
- Bad quality of the reinback (loss of diagonals)

11.12 Side-stepping (lateral work) over a Log(s)

This obstacle consists of **1, 2 or 3 logs with a diameter of not more than 10 cms. a length of approx. 4 meters each** and positioned between 5 and 10 cms above ground level.

In the case of using two or three logs, they can have either an angle of 90º or are placed in a

straight line, with a minimum size of 6 meters between them.
If 2 logs are placed parallel, a minimum size of 4 meters must be in between.

The horse should approach the obstacle (to the right or left, as indicated on the course map) to the log. The horse must perform the obstacle either at walk or canter, which should always remain positioned between its hind and front feet but never touched.
If the horse is leaving the log, the exercise has to be continued **at least** at the same point as the mistake happened.

Aspects to perform and judge: The obstacle must be crossed in travers being always between the back and front legs of the horse, but should never be touched. In walk, the horses must cross their legs.
In this obstacle (as in the earthenware jug) the entry and finishing flags just mark the start and end of the obstacle (not the transition). **If the obstacle will be performed at walk, the transitions have to be shown at the entry and exit flags.**

Evaluation:

The jury must classify the horse's capacity to perform the obstacle, the fluidity and continuity of the action and its serenity. A higher score will be awarded for performing the obstacle at canter rather than at walk.
The horse will be severely penalized if it touches or knocks down the log.

Severe Mistakes: Not performing the obstacle in travers

Dropping the log from its supports

Breaking rhythm

Severe resistance

11.13 Removal of a Pole (Goad) from a Drum

The rider must approach the drum (or receptacle containing the pole), at right canter and remove it without the horse's reacting in any way.
JUNIOR RIDERS:
If the pole is falling down, the staff is allowed to give the pole back to the rider. The rider will get a mark of 0.

Aspects to perform and judge: The horse must always follow at a steady and cadenced canter and must not show any change of rhythm or hesitation at the appearance of the drum and the withdrawal of the pole by the rider.

A straight line to remove the pole will be awarded higher than turn around the drum.

Evaluation:

The jury should classify the way in which the horse approaches the obstacle (should be parallel), it´s reaction to the movement of the pole and the relaxed manner in which the rider uses the pole. The horse should always advance at a steady, cadenced canter and should not react to or notice the appearance of the drum or the rider's removal of the pole.

Any alteration of the cadence or change of movement will be penalized. Knocking down the drum or receptacle will also be heavily penalized.

Severe Mistakes: Severe hesitation/lack of confidence
Dropping the drum
Change in canter cadence or breaking the rhythm
Severe resistance
Canter on the left hand
Change the lead of the canter

11.14 Placing a Pole (Garrocha) in a Drum

This obstacle should be classified as in no. 13, with the only difference being that the pole should be placed in the receptacle.

JUNIOR RIDERS:
If the pole is falling down, the staff is allowed to give the pole back to the rider. The rider will get a mark of 0.

Aspects to perform and judge: The rider must approach the drum (or receptacle containing the pole) at right canter and replace it. The horse must not have any hesitation.

The horse must always follow at a steady and cadenced canter and must not show any change of rhythm or hesitation at the appearance of the drum and the withdrawal of the pole by the rider. A straight line to replace the garocha will be awarded higher than turn around the drum.

Evaluation:

The jury should classify the way in which the horse approaches the obstacle, its reaction to the movement of the pole and the relaxed manner in which the rider places the pole.
The exercise only will be considered successfully completed if the pole stays in the drum with it in upright position **until the rider enters the next obstacle.**

Knocking over the drum receptacle will be penalized.
A competitor who drops the pole prior to being placed, may not continue the trial under penalty of disqualification. To obviate this situation the competitor must dismount, retrieve the pole, ride again and place it in the drum on horseback and after continue with the trial, regardless of whether it has hit the bottom of the drum and bounced out.

Severe Mistakes: Severe hesitation/lack of confidence
Dropping the drum
Change in canter cadence or breaking the rhythm
Severe resistance
Canter on the left hand
Place the pole upside down
Change the lead of the canter

11.15 Skewering a Ring with a Pole

The competitor, at a right canter, will skewer the 15 cms. diameter ring located on bases at various heights with the tip of the pole (goad).

Aspects to perform and judge: The horse should canter to the right hand keeping the rhythm, collected and cadenced. Attention should be paid to changes in canter, deviation in trajectory and the way the rider carries the pole (only during performing obstacle Skewering a ring).
A straight line to skew the ring will be awarded higher.

During performing skewering a ring, the pole should be as close as possible between the body of the rider and the arm.

JUNIOR RIDERS:
If the pole is falling down, the staff is allowed to give the pole back to the rider. The rider will get a mark of 0.

Evaluation:

The jury should classify the fact of whether the rider slows down and always maintains a natural attitude and and his/her relaxed attitude in skewering the ring with the tip of the pole.
Mistakes in the cadence of the movement with loss of tempo by the horse will be penalized.

A rider who strikes the support with the pole or any other part of the obstacle, even if knocking over (or skewering the ring) should be given a lower classification than that scored by merely (or skewering the ring).
There may be up to three bases of various shapes.
NB: Exercises 13, 14 and 15 may be classified as a single exercise.

Severe Mistakes: Lack of straightness

Bad carrying position of the pole (away from the body)

Change in canter cadence or breaking the rhythm

Change of trajectory

Canter on the left hand

11.16 Riding through a Water-filled Ditch

The water in the ditch should not have more than 20cm height. In Ease of Handling, the obstacle should be performed at walk.
The good performance of this exercise is also fundamental for any horse working in the field.
The horse should ride through the ditch naturally without appearing to notice it and demonstrate its familiarity with moving through.

Evaluation:

The jury should classify the horse's natural confidence in approaching objects without the need for the major use of aids and exertion by its rider.

11.17 Bank

This is the same obstacle as used in the in eventing and consists of an embankment of natural substance positioned not more than 60 cm above ground level and finishes in a sheer drop.
The objective is to observe how the animal approaches the obstacle (whose initial part is identical to the bridge) and the manner in which it jumps directly down to the ground from a height of around 60 cms., evidencing confidence in the riders in its rider's instructions.
The horse should approach and maintain the gait through the obstacle naturally and without any hesitation. The obstacle can be executed as either an up-bank or a down-bank.

Evaluation:

The Jury shall evaluate the manner in which the horse approaches the bank, the smoothness of the execution, the consistency and quality of gait throughout the exercise, and confidence in the rider's instructions.

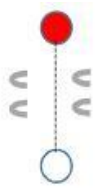
Severe mistakes: Hesitation and refusal to jump the bank

Severe resistance to rider´s aids

11.18 - Switching a Glass from one Tip of a Post (Goad) to Another

This obstacle should preferably be performed at speed.

The obstacle comprises two 2 m. upright posts (goads), 1.2 m. apart, with one of the posts (goads) having an upturned glass. Riders approach, at walk or canter (preferred), along an imaginary line uniting the two posts (forelegs after the line, hind legs before the line), showing immobility and switch the glass from one post to another and then exit at a canter.



The post carrying the glass should be indicated on the course map.
There will be no penalization for the rider, if the glass is not on the correct pole, due to a Staff
error. In this case the competitor has to perform the obstacle form the other side.
This obstacle should preferably be performed at speed.

Junior riders, that are not able to leave the two poles upright with the glass in the correct position in maneability, will get the mark of 0.

Aspects to perform and judge: After the rider switched the glass from one post to another, the horse **must** proceed to canter out of immobility to the front.

Evaluation:

The jury shall score the horse's quality of the halt, immobility, unhesitating, confidence in approaching the obstacle without the need for any major use of aids and other endeavors by the rider. Points should also be awarded for the horse's immobility when switching the glass from one pole to another and its immediate depart in canter. Also will be scored the transitions from canter to halt and from halt to canter.

Severe mistakes: Lack of definition in the transitions
Lack of immobility
Stopping out of the correct place

Note: The obstacles 11.2, 11.3, 11,6, 11.10, 11.12, 11.16 and 11.17 should have flags (red and white) to indicate the start/finish and directions of the obstacles and where the transitions should be performed.

C) SPEED TRIAL

The speed trial has been designed to evidence field work over several obstacles, underlining the availability of the horse to perform against the clock, as demanded by the rider, the rider's capacities of co-ordination and anticipation and the horse's qualities of submission, speed, and attention. The obstacles should be performed as quickly as possible plus any adjustments for bonuses and penalties, without any evaluation for style or movement.

The trial involves some or all of the obstacles used in the ease of handling trial.

In all competitions it is necessary to record the time with timers with electronic cells, including a display screen which can be seen by the President of the Jury, public and riders.
The test starts, as soon as the rider is crossing the starting line.

Starting line should not be in combination with the first obstacle, a separate line is mandatory.

In International Competitions, the Maneability and Speed courses must be sent to WAWE at least 3 weeks before the competition, for approval.

The course maps have to be sent to the participant nations at least 1 week before the start of the competition. Course maps for Maneability and Speed test have to be approved by WAWE before. For this, the OC have to send the course maps 3 weeks before the competition to WAWE.

Juniors knocking down an obstacle/part of an obstacle don´t need to replace back the obstacle/part of an obstacle. This error will be punished in the time penalty.
Juniors that cannot finish correctly more than two obstacles will be disqualified.

1. Riding Arena

The trial's riding arena should contain the same obstacles as those described in the Ease of Handling trial, although the same sequence is not obligatory.

The use of a chronometer fitted with photo-electric cells and respective public display panel is obligatory for this trial. The timers should be kept by the show office of the championship and annexed to the score sheets of the trial.

Warm up Arena

There should be placed at least 3 standard obstacles in the warm up arena to prepare the horses for the test. (For example jump, side pass and 3 barrels).
The same obstacles should be available for all riders, changing the obstacles or building other obstacles during the warm up is not allowed.

Only Team Leaders, Coaches and Grooms are allowed to enter the Warming-up Arena to help a rider, taking care to do not disturb other competitors.

2. Grounds for Disqualification

The faults referred to in the ease of handling trial as grounds for disqualification are exactly the same as for this trial.

3. Reconnaissance// Walking the course

As in Ease of Handling Trial.
Each trial shall comprise a minimum no. of 15 obstacles. Although the same obstacle may be performed twice, any repetition should be performed in opposite directions

4. Time Penalties for Obstacles

Obstacle faults committed in this trial are penalized in seconds (s.).

The following list sets out, for each of the obstacles, the time penalty to be added to the trial time. Each OC should provide all the Jury members with a form for taking note of the time and penalties. Annex 7
Numbers and flags are not considered part of the obstacle.

4.1. Figure Eight between Drums

- Knocking over a drum + 05 s.
- Uncorrected obstacle execution - disqualification

4.2. Wooden Bridge

The objective is to cross the bridge as quickly as possible (any movement).

- Failure to cross bridge between the entrance and exit flags and uprights - disqualification
- Knocking over uprights + 05 s. each
- **Horse jumps over the bridge, without touching at least with 1 leg/hoof - disqualification**

4.3. Slalom between Parallel Posts

- Knocking over a post + 03 s.

- Uncorrected **obstacle execution** - disqualification

4.4. Jumping over Bales of Straw

- Knocking down pole and/or bale + 05 s.
- Failure to jump the obstacle - disqualification
- Third refusal – disqualification

4.5. Pen

- Knocking down a part of the obstacle + 05 s.
- Exiting from any of the sides of the obstacle - disqualification
- Failure to perform the obstacle – disqualification

In the speed trial, the rider does only one turn, in the direction freely chosen by himself, unless otherwise indicated in the course plan.

4.6. Slalom between Posts

- Knocking over a post + 03 s.
- Uncorrected exercise execution - disqualification

4.7. Drums

- Knocking over a drum + 05 s.
- Uncorrected exercise execution - disqualification

4.8. a) Gate (Door)

- Dropping and failing to replace the gate + 30 s (rider may dismount to pick up the gate, except juniors)
- Knocking over the uprights + 10 s.
- Failure to perform the obstacle (not even attempting to and/or close the gate) – disqualification
- Juniors that are not able to close the gate + 15 s

b) Door with a rope

This obstacle should preferably be performed at speed.

- Knocking over each upright +10 s.

- Failure to perform the obstacle (not even attempting to close the gate) - disqualification
- Juniors that are not able to close the rope + 15 s

Is not allowed to pass the rope over the rider's head. This procedure causes disqualification.

4.9. Bell at End of Corridor

- Knocking over each crossbar in the corridor + 05. s
- Failure to ring the bell - disqualification
- Failure to perform the obstacle - disqualification
- Horse jump's over corridor – disqualification

4.10. Earthenware Jug

Cannot be performed at speed.

4.11. Backing up in "L" or a Figure Eight between Posts.

In this trial, the "L" may be performed forwards at any speed. The competitor must ring the bell when exiting.

4.11.1 "L"

- Knocking over uprights + 05 s. each
- Horse jumps over corridor - disqualified
- Failure to place glass on exit post - disqualification
- Failure to perform the exercise – disqualification
- Juniors that are not able to finish correctly + 15 s

4.11.2 Posts

- Knocking over uprights + 05 s. each
- Failure to place glass on exit post - disqualification
- Failure to perform the exercise – disqualification
- Horse turn before the last two posts – disqualification
- Juniors that are not able to finish correctly + 15 s

To finish correctly the obstacle the two first and the two last poles should stay upright, except Junior riders.

4.11.3 "8"

The second part of this obstacle ("8" in reinback)is not allowed at speed test.

4.12. Side-stepping (lateral work) over a Log

The log should be positioned between 5 and 10 cms above the ground level.

- One of members side-steps to other side of the log**/**pole + 05.s
- Course mistake – disqualification
- Fall of the log + 7 s

4.13. Removal of a Pole (Garrocha) **from a Drum**

- Failure to **remove** the pole - disqualification
- Pole removed but dropped and not picked up - disqualification
- Knocking down the drum (or receptacle) + 05 s.
- Juniors: if the pole is falling down + 15 s, the staff have to give the pole back to the rider as soon as possible.

4.14. Placing the Pole (Goad) in a Drum

- Failure to place the pole - disqualification
- Pole is dropped but then picked up and placed in the receptacle **with the correct working hand,** after the rider mounts no penalty. (Exception Juniors)
- **Drum is not standing upright - with Garocha inside - until the rider is entering the next obstacle – disqualification.**
- Knocking down the receptacle before the pole is placed – disqualification
- Juniors: if the pole is falling down + 15 s, the staff have to give the pole back to the rider as soon as possible.

4.15. Using the Pole/Garrocha to Skewering a Ring

- Skewering a ring – Bonus of 5 s. (provided that it is placed inside the drum together with the pole)

- Knocking over the obstacle + 10 s. penalty
- Juniors: if the pole is falling down + 15 s, the staff have to give the pole back to the rider as soon as possible, if the ring falls with the pole there will be no bonus.

4.16. Riding through a Water-filled Ditch

Failure to ride through the ditch - disqualification

4.17. Bank

The objective is to cross over the bank as quickly as possible (any movement)

- Failure to perform bank - disqualification
- Taking more than 20 s. to jump down/**up the** bank - disqualification

4.18 Switching a Glass from one Tip of a Pole to Another

In this trial the obstacle is performed as quickly as possible without any need to halt.

- Failure to remove glass - disqualification
- Removal of glass but failure to skewer it on other pole – disqualification
- The glass placed in the wrong post – disqualification
- Juniors: if the obstacle is not finished correctly + 30 s

To finish the obstacle the two poles **must** stay upright, except for junior riders, and the glass needs to be placed in the correct pole **until the rider enters the next obstacle.**

If the glass falls before the end of the obstacle, it should be place in the pole, with the rider on horseback.

5. General Penalties

In addition to the penalties referred to in the preceding point 4, stroking the horse or touching it on the neck in front of the reins will entail a 5 s. penalty on the final time up to a maximum of two penalties. Riders will be disqualified if stroking or touching the horse three times.

Exception: Junior riders touching the neck in front of the reins because of safety reasons.

D) COW TRIAL

The trial consists of a task, comprising a maximum of 4 and a minimum of 3 riders from the same team who work together to cut four pre-selected cows from a herd located in a special containment zone, one at a time in accordance with the re-established order defined by the jury (one per rider) and herding them into a demarcated zone which is separate from the rest of the herd.

Welfare of the cows is a very important thing, any kind of mistreatment of the cows will be penalized by the president of the jury immediately.

The 4 (or 3) team members will perform their tasks individually with each rider cutting 1 cow. The other 3 (or 2) members of the team will help to maintain the herd in the containment zone in each attempt but may not overstep the line of the zone demarcating the action of fellow team members. The test starts, as soon as the rider is crossing the line that defines the containment zone limit.

If 5 cows – that are not the selected one – will cross the line that defines the limit of the containment zone, the rider will be disqualified.

Before the competition starts the Chef d'Equipes should confirm that the cows are duly and correctly identified. Also, water buckets and a rest area with shadow have to be provided for the breaks. The vet has to be present during arrival of the cows, cow test and until all cows are loaded up again. As soon as the animal has been cut and herded outside the containment line, one or more riders may help the rider to accompany the animal to a specially defined location.

Each team's cows will be duly identified with a view to avoiding any doubts. <u>The trial will only be completed when the cut cow is in the demarcated area (with the four legs) and the rest are in the containment zone</u>.

The draw in respect of the neck ring color (or number) of the animals to be cut will be realized after all of the animals have been herded inside the containment zone in the presence of the team leaders of the various delegations. A teams' entry order draw will also be held at the same time. If there is any problem with a cow the President of the Jury can do a special draw and indicate a new cow to be cut.

If one or more cows have to be taken out because of health problems, there should be cows in replacement. The number of cows should be the same for all riders unless it is completely

impossible.
The time limit for cutting a cow will be 3 minutes. After this period has elapsed, competitors will be disqualified and no points awarded.
The chronometer will be activated when the rider who should undertake the cutting exercise enters the herd containment zone. It ends as soon as the cow is herded into the established location and all the other cows are in the containment zone**.**

1. Riding Arena

The cow trial riding arena will comprise a rectangle with a minimum size of 60m x20m and maximum of 80 m. x 30 m. It should be flat and free of stones or objects which could endanger the competitors and consequently prejudice the jury's assessment of them. It is strongly recommended that a sandy surface be used.
The surface may also be grass or compacted if not too hard or slippery.

Appendix 4 contains a map (as an example) of the riding arena. The pen can be located inside or outside the cutting zone.

2. Classification

Riders are classified on the basis of the time taken to complete the trial plus any penalties for committing faults.
A steward check before and after the trials should be performed to check for blood and problems in the mounts of the 4/3 riders of each team.
The points assigned in the cow trial, will be: n+1 for the first n~1 for the second n~2 for the third and so on, being the n=number of competitors that integrate the team race (without the individual).
The Cow Trial classification will be based on the points total awarded to the team riders.

Only the 3 best results achieved by team riders will count for the Team
Classification. Points will be awarded in conformity with the Points Table.
The winning team will be the team with the highest number of points.

3. Penalties for Faults Committed in Cow Cutting

A 10 s. penalty will be given whenever a cow (other than the one being cut) oversteps the containment zone line and a 10 s. penalty will also be given whenever one of the riders different

from the one who's doing the test (helper) oversteps the demarcation line of the respective intervention. If the helper stays inside the containing zone for more than 5s the team will be disqualified from that attempt.
If 5 cows – that are not the selected one – will cross the line that defines the limit of the containment zone, the rider will be disqualified.

Any cow abandoning the herd, ahead of time, must be led back to the containment zone.

If rider touches the reins or the neck of the horse he will be disqualified as well as this attempt of the team, won't be considered.

4. Safety of Horses and Cattle

A rider who behaves in such a manner as to endanger the safety of his/her mount or the cattle will be disqualified for mishandling.
Cattle prods may only be used if they do not injure the animals. Any signs of injury or traces of blood caused by the rider will entail the competitor's disqualification.

SCORE CHART

The underlying principle behind the award of points is as follows: each competitor receives 1 point for his/her participation plus another point for each rider preceding them in the classification.

Accordingly, in 20 competitors, the points will be:

1st	21 points
2nd	19 points
3rd	18 points
4th	17 points
5th	16 points
6th	15 points
7th	14 points
8th	13 points
9th	12 points
10th	11 points
11th	10 points
12th	9 points
13th	8 points
14th	7 points
15th	6 points
16th	5 points
17th	4 points
18th	3 points
19th	2 points
20th	1 point

Eliminated riders will be ranked always at the end of all competitors, marked with the word "eliminated". If a rider is eliminated in one test, he will count also in all further tests as 1 point for the overall classification.

The following coefficients are applied to each European Championship Trial

DRESSAGE TRIAL	EASE OF HANDLING TRIAL	SPEED TRIAL	COW TRIAL
1	1	1	1

WORLD OR INTERCONTINENTAL WORKING EQUITATION CLASSIFICATION

The classification of countries participating in the championship is obtained by totalling up the number of individual points awarded to the three best riders in each country's team, in each of the four championship trials. The team of the country totalling the highest number of points will

be declared the winner.

INTERNATIONAL WORKING EQUITATION DRESSAGE TEST

DATE_____**JUDGE**_____**POSITION** ____**SIGNATURE**_____

COMPETITOR Nº_____ **NAME**_____ **HORSE**_____

Nº	TEST	GUIDELINES	Mark	C.	Remarks
1	Enter at canter. Halt. Immobility. Salute facing the President of Jury	Collection on entry. Halt on hind quarters and weight balanced on extremities. Immobility.		1	
		Movements at Walk			
2	Walk in a straight line (minimum 10m)	Activity, regularity of movements and collection.		1	
3	Full pirouette on right rein.	Regularity without rein back or failing to mark rear hooves along shortest circle. Bend facing inwards.		1	
4	Full pirouette on left rein.	Regularity without rein back or failing to mark rear hooves along shortest circle. Bend facing inwards.		1	
5	Halt. Rein back (minimum 6 steps and maximum 10 steps) and exit at walk.	Halt, regularity, balance, transition and exit at walk without any loss of activity.		1	
6	Half pass to the right (minimum 10m).	Bend in the direction of the movement.		1	
7	Half pass to the left (minimum 10m).	Bend in the direction of the movement.		1	
		Movements at Trot			
8	Perform a 3 loop serpentine.	Geometry . The bends. Regularity. Fluency.		1	
9	Two leg yields, one each side (min 10m each).	Geometry of figure. Fluency. Eveness of bends. Rhythm. Regularity.		1	
10	Medium trot (min 15m).	Transitions. Definit ion of medium trot, with lengthening of silhouette. Straightnes.		1	
11	Halt, rein back 6 steps, immediately canter to the right lead.	Acceptance of halt. Regularity of rein back. Transition to collected canter from rein back. Straightness.		1	
		Movements at Canter			
12	Describe 3 circles to the right: the first circle (20m) must be performed at extended canter; second (15m) medium canter; third (10m) collected canter. All the circles must begin and finish at the same point.	Collection, balance, regularity, transitions have to be clear, fluid and immediat e, and should be performed all at same point. Bend.		1	
13	Flying change	Quality of the flying change (straigthness, maintenance of rhythim and tempos of canter)		1	
14	Describe 3 circles to the left: the first circle (20m) must be performed at extended canter; second (15m) medium canter; third (10m) collected canter. All the circles must begin and finish at the same point.	Collection, balance, regularity, transitions have to be clear, fluid and immediat e, and should be performed all at same point. Bend.		1	

15	Describe 2 circles with the same diameter (max 10m) to describe a figure of "8" with flying change.	Collection, balance, regularity, bending and engagement of the hind quarters. Quality of flying change at the end of the first circle. Straightness.		1	

INTERNATIONAL WORKING EQUITATION DRESSAGE TEST

16	Half turn to one of the hands	Balance, bend. Start and finish with the horse on the same rein as the half turn.		1	
17	Flying change	Quality of the flying change (straigthness, maintenance of rhythim and tempos of canter)		1	
18	Half turn to the other hand	Balance, bend. Start and finish with the horse on the same rein as the half turn.		1	
19	Change of canter on three sides of arena. The canter must be extended on the longest side of the arena, collected on the short side, and extended again on the next long side.	Balanced transitions, amplitude of movement and balance on the collection.		1	
20	Increase speed and stop. Proceed in canter.	Submission and straightness of the movement.		1	
21	Describe a serpentine with 4 loops, with flying changes at every crossing of the center line.	Impulsion, regularity of movements, precision and quality of flying changes.		1	
22	Center line. Halt, immobility. Salute.	Collection, immobility and position of the four legs.		1	
		Collective Marks			
23	Paces.	Freedom and regularity.		1	
24	Impulsion.	Desire to move forward, elasticity of the steps, suppleness of the back and engagement of the hind quarters.		1	
25	Submission.	Attention and obedience, lightness and ease of the movements, acceptance of contact.		1	
26	Rider.	Position and seat of the rider. Correct use and effectiveness of the aids.		1	
27	Artistic mark.	**Music and sequence.**		1	
	TOTAL (max 270 points)				
	Time Limit - 8' 00"	**Arena 40 x20 m**			
		Penalty Points			
	1st error (5 pts.)_____	**2nd error (5 pts.)_____**	**3rd error ELIMINATION _____**		

WAME

EASE OF HANDLING TRIAL SENIORS

WAME

RIDER _____	**Nº**_____	**HORSE**_____
NAME OF JUDGE_____		**INITIALS**_____

EXERCISE SHEET

Nº	Name of Exercise	SCORE	Notes
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

NOTES FOR THE COURSE

Nº	Directive		SCORE	Notes
A	Canter and walk. Transitions canter/walk			

OVERALL IMPRESSION

Nº	Directive		SCORE	Notes
B	Paces	Freedom and regularity		
C	Impulsion	Desire to move forward,elasticity on the steps. Engagement of the hind quarters		
D	Submission	Attention and obedience.		
E	Rider	Position and seat of the rider, correct use of the aids, and effectineness of the aids		
	TOTAL			

WAME

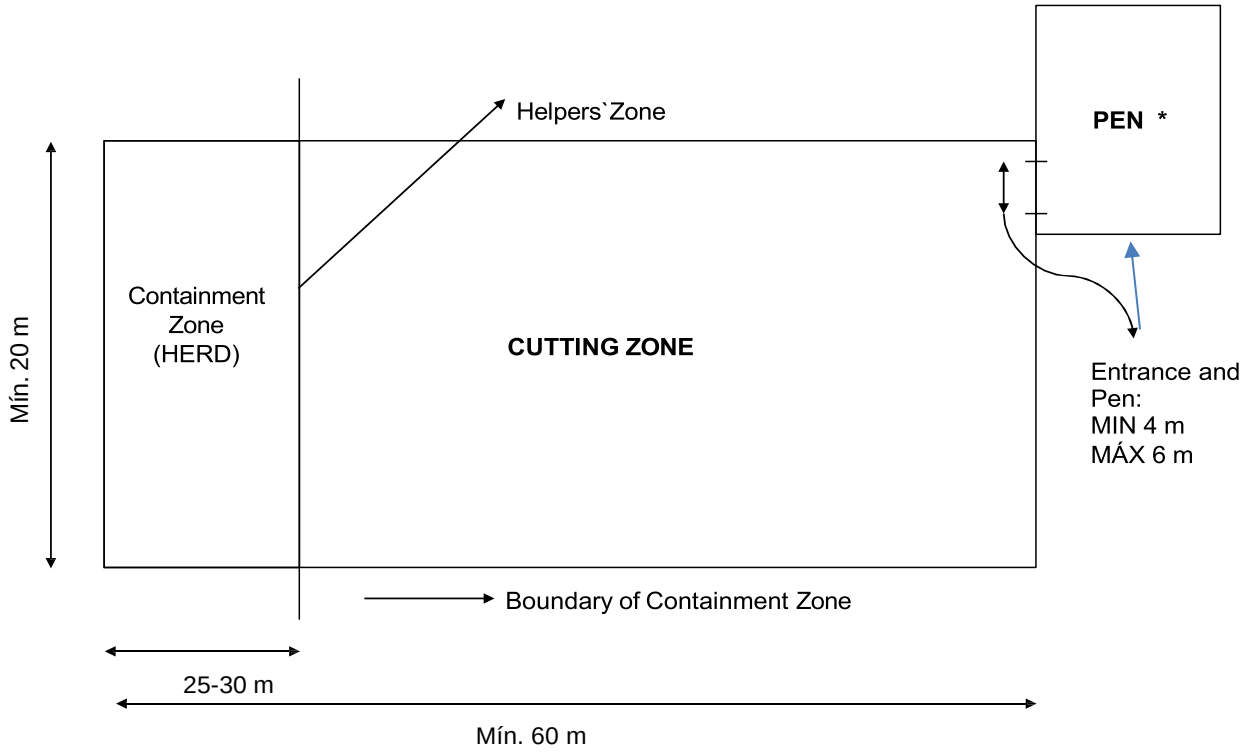
SPEED TRIAL - GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

NAME OF THE COMPETITION

TIME AND PENALTIES FOR OBSTACLES

Class.	Nº	Rider	Horse	Country	Time		Penalties and bonus															Final Time		Points
					Sec	Cent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Sec	Cent	

COW TRIAL DIAGRAMME



*) Variable Position of Pen over Base Line

Average time to execute each obstacle (Maneability)
After measuring the course and obstacles

1. Figure eight (8) between drums	**- Canter time plus course**
2. Wooden bridge	**- (+ 7s)**
3. Slalom between parallel posts	**- Canter time plus course**
4. Jumping over bales of straw	**- Canter time with jump**
5. Pen	**- Walk time plus 15 s**
6. Slalom between posts in a straight line	**- Canter time plus course**
7. Drums	**- Canter time plus course**
8. Gate (Doorway)	**- (+10 s)**
9. Bell at end of corridor	**- Walk time plus 10 s**
10. Earthenware jug	**- Walk time plus 3 s**
11. Backing up in "L" or a figure eight between posts	**- Walk time plus 10 s**
12. Side-stepping (lateral work) over a log	**- Walk time plus 7 s**
13. Removing a pole (goad) from a drum	**- No added time**
14. Placing a pole (goad) in a drum	**- No added time**
15. Using a pole to skewering a ring	**- No added time**
16. Riding through a water-filled ditch	**- Walk time plus 7 s**
17. Bank	**- (+ 3 s)**
18. Switching a glass from the tip of a pole (goad) to another	**- Walk time plus 15 s**

The time to complete the Maneability Trial should be less than the sum of the distance of the course, foreseen on a working canter speed (250m/min) added to the time given to the obstacles, according to the list described above.

WAME

DRESSAGE TEST JUNIORS

WAME

DATE_____ **JUDGE**_____**POSITION** _____ **SIGNATURE**_____

COMPETITOR Nº_____ **NAME**_____ **HORSE**_____

Nº	Letter	DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISE	DIRECTIVES	SCORE	C.	TOTAL	REMARKS
1	**A**	Enter at working canter at the center line, Halt inmobility, salute. Start at working trot.	Straightness. Transitions. Halt on hind quarters and immobility.		1		
	X						
2	**G**	10 m. circle on the left.	Geometry of the circles.		1		
	G	10 m. circle on the right.	Trot regularity.				
	C	Turn on the left.	Bending.				
3	**HXF**	Medium trot	Transitions. Definition of medium trot, and straightness.		1		
4	**A**	Enter at center line.	Geometry. Horse reaction to the aids.Acceptance of aids		1		
	DB	Leg yield on the left leg.					
	BG	Leg yield on the right leg.					
	C	Turn on the right.					
5	**C-M**	Transit to walk	Fluidity. Transition and definition of extended walk. Regularity.		1		
	ME	Extended walk.					
	EKD	Collected walk.					
6	**D**	Halt, Inmobility, 4 step reinback, exit at walk	Halt. Regularity, balance, transition and exit to walk without any lost of activity.		1		
	F	Track to the right					
7	**A**	Transition in to working canter.	Transition.		1		
8	**KH**	Medium canter	Transition, definition of medium canter. Straightness.		1		
	H	Working canter					
9	**C**	Describe three circles to the right, starting and finishing at C, first 20m. at extended canter, second 15m. At medium canter and third at collected canter.10m	Collection, balance, regularity. Clear transitions, fluidity and inmediate, perdormed performed at the same point. Bending.		1		
10	**MK**	Flying change to the left.	Quality of the flying change. Straigtness.		1		
11	**A**	Describe 3 circles to the left, starting and finishing at C, first 20m at extended canter, second 15m at medium canter and third at collected canter. .10m	Collection, balance, regularity. Clear transitions, fluidity and inmediate, performed at the same point. Bending.		1		
12	**B**	Flying change to the right.	Quality of the flying change.Straigtness.		1		
13	**BMCH**	Counter Canter	Regularity, straightness, balance.		1		
14	**E-K**	Separate progressively to the quarter line, perform a 5 meters half circle in travers, finished at K	Regularity, geometry, bending and quality of travers.		1		
15	**B**	Flying change to the left	Quality of the flying change. Straigtness.		1		
16	**BFAK**	Counter Canter	Regularity, straightness, balance.		1		
17	**E-H**	Separate progressively to the quarter line, perform a 5 meters half circle in travers, finished at H	Regularity, geometry, bending and quality of travers.		1		
18	**K**	Working trot.	Transition, definition of working trot.		1		
19	**A**	Enter center line.	Straightness		1		
	X	Halt, immobility, salute.	Quality of halt, immobility.				

WAME

COLLECTIVE MARKS						
A		**Paces**, freedom and regularity.		1		
B		**Impulsion,** desire to move forward, elasticity of steps suppleness of back and engagement of the hind quarters.		1		
C		**Submission.** Attention and obedience. Lightness and ease of the movements, acceptance of contact.		1		
D		**Rider.** Position and seat of the rider. Correct use and effectiveness of the aids.		1		
E		**Music and presentation.**		1		

PENALTIES COURSE ERRORS AND STROKE THE HORSE IN FRONT OF THE REINS				
	1st Error (-5 points)	**2nd Error (-5 points)**	**3rd Error ELIMINATIÓN**	

	FINAL SOCORE	_____	

Maximun 240 Points		**Time limit - 7'30"**

JUNIOR RIDERS MUST USE BOTH HANDS (TWO REINS) TO ENSURE THE REINS.

59

WAME

EASE OF HANDLING TRIAL JUNIORS

RIDER _____	Nº_____	HORSE_____
NAME OF JUDGE_____		INITIALS_____

EXERCICE SHEET

Nº	Name of Exercice	SCORE	Notes
1			
2			
3			
4			
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10			
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12			
13			
14			
15			

NOTES FOR THE COURSE

Nº	Directive			SCORE	Notes
A	Canter and walk. Transitions canter/walk				

OVERALL IMPRESSION

Nº	Directive		COEFF.	SCORE	Notes
B	Paces	Freedom and regularity	1		
C	Impulsion	Desire to move forw ard,elasticity on the steps. Engagement of the hind quarters	1		
D	Submission	Attention and obedience.	1		
E	Rider	Position and seat of the rider, correct use of the aids, and effectineness of the aids	1		
	TOTAL				

WAME

DRESSAGE TEST FOR YOUNG RIDERS RIDERS

LOCATION _____ **DATE**_____ **TEST**_____

SADDLE no_____ **RIDER**_____ **HORSE** _____

JUDGE_____ **LETTER**_____ **COUNTRY**_____

No	DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISE	GUIDELINES	SCORE	C.	COMMENTS
		Movements in Walk			
1	Entry at a collected canter.	Straightness. Regularity.		1	
2	Halt on hindquarters. Immobility. Exit at medium walk.	Straightness. Acceptance of halt on hindquarters. Immobility. Transition to medium walk.		1	
3	Perform a figure 8 formed by two Voltes with the same diameter of 8 metres in medium walk	Geometry of figure. Regularity and definition of medium walk. Bending of horse in each circle and change of bending.		1	
4	Pirouette in a walk to one of the hands.	Maintenance of walk (rhythm; regularities; 4 tempo pirouette).		1	
5	Pirouette in a walk on other hand (in respect to exercise "4").	Maintenance of walk (rhythm; regularities; 4 tempo pirouette)		1	
6	Extended walk in straight line (minimum 20 m).	Transition from medium to extended walk with lengthening of silhouette, without affecting the rythmn of walk. Definition of the extended walk Regularity.).		1	
7	Halt. Immobility. Rein back 6 to 10 steps. Exit in medium walk	Acceptance of halt. Immobility. Transition to medium walk. Straightness.		1	
8	Half-pass to one side up to quarter line. Counter change of hand at half-pass. Half-pass to the other side from quarter line to three quarter line. Counter change of hand at half-pass. Half-pass to the centre line.	Regularity. Geometry. Symmetry. Bending. Fluency.		1	
		Movements in Trot			
9	Transition to collected trot.	Transition.		1	
10	Two leg yields, one each side (min 10m each).	Geometry of figure. Fluency. Rhythm. Regularity.		1	
11	One diagonal at medium trot.	Transitions to medium trot and then to collected trot. Definition of medium trot with lengthening of silhouette. Straightness.		1	
12	Collected trot, Halt. Immobility. Rein back between 6 and 10 steps and immediate exit at collected canter.	Acceptance of halt. Immobility. Regularity of rein back. Transition to collected canter from rein- back. Straightness.		1	
		Movements in Canter			
13	Describe three circles to one of the hands, always beginning and ending at the same point, first (with 20m diameter). at extended canter, second (with 15m diameter), at medium canter and third (with 10m diameter) at collected canter	Geometry of figure. Bending with horse moulded to the figure being performed. Regularity. Fluency. Definitions of various canters.Transitions		1	
14	Flying change	Quality of flying change (straightness, maintenance of rhythm and tempos of canter).		1	
15	Describe three circles to one of the hands, (and to opposite hand to that of exercise 13) always beginning and ending at the same point, irst (with 20m diameter). at extended canter, second (with 15m diameter), at medium canter and third (with 10m diameter) at collected canter	Geometry of figure. Bending with horse moulded to the figure being performed. Regularity. Fluency. Definitions of various canters. Transitions		1	
16	Half turn to one of the hands in the shortest possible number of steps and without affecting mobility of canter.	Agility of movement without stopping of hind quarters. Bending. Concentration. Some change of rhythm is acceptable.		1	
17	Flying Change.	Quality of flying change (straightness, maintenance of rhythm and tempos of canter).		1	
18	Half turn to the other hand (in respect of exercise "15") in the shortest possible number of steps and without affecting the mobility of the canter.	Agility of movement without stopping hind quarters. Bending. Concentration. Some change of rhythm is acceptable.		1	

DRESSAGE TEST FOR YOUNG RIDERS (continued ...)					
19	Extended canter on long side, collected canter on short side and extended canter once again on long side.	Agility. A certain change of rhythm to favour agility is acceptable. Straightness. Ease of transitions.		**1**	
20	Perform a 4 arched serpentine in a canter with flying changes on centre line at each change of direction.	Impulsion, regularity of movements, precision and quality of flying changes.		**1**	
21	Down the centre line and immediately start extended canter. Halt sliding on hindquarters. Immobility. Salute.	Straightness. Transition. Acceptance and correctness of halt. Agility. A certain change of rhythm to favour agility is acceptable.		**1**	
	TOTAL SCORE FOR EXERCISES.	TOTAL: 210 points			
Collective Marks					
A	Paces, freedom and regularity.			**2**	
B	Impulsion, desire to move forward, elasticity of steps and suppleness of back.			**2**	
C	Submission and acceptance of bridle, attention and confidence.			**2**	
D	Position and seat of rider and correct use of aids.			**2**	
E	Presentation.			**1**	
	TOTAL COLLECTIVE MARKS	Total: 90 points			
Penalties					
	1st error (5 pts.)_____	**2nd error (5 pts.)_____**	**3rd error ELIMINATION_____**		
	FINAL SCORE				
	Maximum 300 points	**Time limit - 7' 30 ''**			

WAME

WAME

EASE OF HANDLING TRIAL YOUNG RIDERS

RIDER _____ **Nº**_____ **HORSE**_____

NAME OF JUDGE_____ **INITIALS**_____

EXERCICE SHEET

Nº	Name of Exercice	SCORE	Notes
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

NOTES FOR THE COURSE

Nº	Directive			SCORE	Notes
A	Canter and walk. Transitions canter/walk				

OVERALL IMPRESSION

Nº	Directive		COEFF.	SCORE	Notes
B	Paces	Freedom and regularity	2		
C	Impulsion	Desire to move forw ard,elasticity on the steps. Engagement of the hind quarters	2		
D	Submission	Attention and obedience.	2		
E	Rider	Position and seat of the rider, correct use of the aids, and effectineness of the aids	2		
	TOTAL				

WAWE

CODE OF CONDUCT

FOR THE WELFARE OF THE HORSE

All those involved in international equestrian sport to follow this Code of Conduct and to consider that the welfare of the horse must be prioritised in all situations and be above any competitive or commercial influence.

1. At all stages of the preparation and presentation of competition horses, the welfare of the horse must be prioritised above all other requirements. This includes good horse management, training methods, shoeing and harnessing, and transport.

2. Horses and Athletes must be fit and healthy to be authorised to compete. Factors such as: use of medication, surgical interventions that could threaten welfare or safety, pregnancy of mares and misuse of aids must be taken into account.

3. Competitions must not jeopardise the horse's welfare. This implies special attention to the competition tracks, floors, weather conditions, stables, the safety of the facilities and the health of the horse for travelling after the Competition.

4. Every effort must be made to ensure that horses are properly cared for after each competition and that they are well looked after when their sporting careers are over. This includes proper veterinary treatment, treatment of competition injuries, retirement and euthanasia.

5. The WAWE advises all those involved in the sport to acquire the highest level of training within their area of expertise.

WAME

INDEX

Preamble 2

I – Organization 3
Classification 1
Team Championship 3

Classification 2
Individual Championship 4

Classification 3
Cow Trial Classification 4

II – Participation of Riders and Horses 5
1. Horses 5
2. Registrations 5
3. Substitutions 6
4. Complains 6
5. Doping 6
6. Ambulance and Farrier 6

III – Dress and Harness 7
1. Riding Costume 7
1.a Ages and Categories 8
2. Harness 9
2.a. Nosebands and Club Chains 9
2.b. Bits 9
2.c. Helmets 10
2.d. Equipment 10

IV – Jury 11
1. Judges 11
2. Technical Delegates 11

Tests 12
1. Dressage Trial 12
2. Ease of Handling (Maneability) 13
3. Speed Trial 13
4. Cow Trial 14
5. Grounds Of Disqualification 14
5.1. Grounds of Disqualification in all tests 14
5.2. Further Grounds of disqualification in Maneability and Speed 14
5.3. Further Grounds of Disqualification in Cow Trial 15
6. Grounds for elimination in all tests 15

V – Paddock Officer 15

VI – Public Address System 16

VII – Entry Order 16
1. General 16
2. Dressage, Easy of Handling and Speed Trials 17
3. Cow Trial 17

VIII – Championship Trial's 17
A – Dressage Trial 17
1. Riding Arena 17
a. Trial Arenas 17
b. Warming up Arena 17
2. Exercises 18
3. Music 18
4. Classification 19
5. Points 20
6. Use of Riding Cup 20

B – Ease of Handling (Maneability) 20
1. Riding Arena 20
1.1. Warm up arena 20
2. Maximum Length of Trial 21
3. Obstacles 21
4. Course Error 22
5. List of Obstacles 22
6. Course Walk 23
7. Start of Trial 23
8. Start and Finish 23
9. Course Map 23
10. Assessment 23
10.1. Horse 24
10.2. Rider 24
11. Description of Obstacles 25
11.1 Figure (8) Eight between Drums 25
11.2. Wooden Bridge 26
11.3. Slalom Between Parallel Posts 26
11.4. Jumping over Bales of Straw 27
11.5. Pen 28
11.6. Slalom Between Posts 29
11.7. 3 Drums 30
11.8. a) Gate (Door) 31
b) Gate (Rope) 33
11.9. Bell at End of Corridor 33
11.10. Earthenware Jug 34
11.11. Backing up in "L" 35
11.12 Side-stepping (lateral work) over a Log (s) 36
11.13. Removal of a Pole (Goad) from a Drum 37
11.14. Placing a Pole (Garrocha) in a Drum 38
11.15. Skewering a Ring with a Pole 39
11.16. Riding through a water-filled Ditch 40
11.17. Bank 40
11.18. Switching a Glass from one Tip of a Post to another 41

C – Speed Trial 42
1. Riding arena 42
2. Grounds for Disqualification 43
3. Reconnaissance / Walking the Course 43
4. Time Penalties for Obstacles 43
4.1. Figure Eight between Drums 43

4.2. Wooden Bridge 43
4.3. Slalom between Parallel Posts 43
4.4. Jumping over Bales of Straw 44
4.5. Pen 44
4.6. Slalom between Posts 44
4.7. Drums 44
4.8. Gate
a) Gate (Door) 44
b) Door with a rope 44
4.9. Bell at End of Corridor 45
4.10. Earthenware Jug 45
4.11. Backing up in “L” or a Figure Eight between posts 45
4.11.1. “L” 45
4.11.2. Posts 45
4.11.3. “8” 46
4.12. Side-steping (lateral work) over a log 46
4.13. Removal of a pole (garrocha) from a Drum 46
4.14. Placing the Pole (Goad) in a Drum 46
4.15. Using the Pole / Garrocha to Skewering a Ring 46
4.16. Riding through a Water filled ditch 47
4.17. Bank 47
4.18. Switching a glass from one tip of a pole to another 47

5. General Penalties 47

D – Cow Trial 48
1. Riding arena 49
2. Classification 49
3. Penalties for faults Committed in Cow Cutting 49
4. Safety of horses and Cattle 50

Score Chart 51

World or Intercontinental WE Classification 51

Protocols

International WE Dressage Test – Seniors 52

Ease of Handling Seniors 54

Speed Trial – General Classification 55

Cow Trial Diagramme 55

Average Time to execute each Obstacle – Maneability 56

Working Equitation Dressage Test – Juniors 57

Ease of Handling Juniors 59

Working Equitation Dressage Test – Young Riders 60

Ease of Handling young Riders 62

Code of Conduct 63

INDEX 64