

WAVE



**INTERNATIONAL WORKING EQUITATION**

**REGULATIONS**

**2024**

**APPROVED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of 7<sup>th</sup> MAY 2024**

**COME INTO FORCE ON THE 1<sup>ST</sup> JUNE 2024**

**additions in bold font**

**World Association for Working Equitation- WAVE**



## PREAMBLE

The Working Equitation discipline 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 on the basis of 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 should be performed with the reins being held by a single hand. Competitors are therefore free to use either hand to hold the reins but may not, under penalty of disqualification, use their other hand during the trial.

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

From 18<sup>TH</sup> March 2022 on, couples taking part in a World or Continental Championships, have to do before a qualification in their own countries or in an international WAVE approved qualifying competition judged for at least 1 international judge of the WAVE list, with different nationality from the rider to qualify.

**Exception: Riders from other continents 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 the international judge has to be more than 60 % in Dressage and in Ease of Handling, and Speed trial has to be finished without disqualification. **(From 1.1.2025 on, the result in Dressage and Ease of Handling has to be more than 62%)**

The qualification can be done in one or more competitions. **Riders have the chance to be qualified for the next championship, from the last championship on. Only official WAVE qualifier competitions (see WAVE calendar) will be accepted as qualification.**

Couples that have already competed in a World or Continental Championship in the past with a higher mark than 60% in Dressage and in Ease of Handling don't have to do a new qualification if nominated.

These regulations, approved by the World Association for Working Equitation's (WAVE) 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- WAVE**



## ORGANISATION

Working Equitation comprises 4 trials (Dressage, Ease of Handling, Speed and Cow Trial) and has three different classifications.

### Classification 1

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

The riders must have the passport of the country they represent.

WAVE in accordance with the National Federation or national organization recognized by WAVE cannot authorize a participation of a rider that competed in non-WAVE 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 WAVE competitions including the European or World Championships organized by WAVE too.**

**Also, if in the same year of the participation in those non WAVE competitions they took part in WAVE competitions, the result achieved in those events won't count as WAVE qualifier results.**

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 the responsibility of the WAVE board to allow a rider to change the nation, especially if the rider is involved with a new member nation.**

A rider that, has already competed in championships for **two different nations after**, is not allowed to participate later for another nation. **Riders need to have the nationality (passport) of the respective country for at least 6 months.**

The classification is based on the total number of points scored in accordance with a Score Chart (page 48) for the 3 best team performances in question in each of the 4 championship trials in case of a team competing only with 3 riders, all their results count for the team classification.

After all the Tests, and in case of equal number of points between Teams, the tiebreak will be decided by the best total of points of each Team, in:

1<sup>st</sup> – Dressage Test

2<sup>nd</sup> – Maneability Test

3<sup>rd</sup> – Speed Test

No country may submit more than one team.

Any substitutions will comprise both horse and rider and not either horse or rider.

## **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, and in case of equal number of points, the tiebreak for the higher places will be decided by the best result of each rider, in:

- 1<sup>st</sup> – Dressage Test
- 2<sup>nd</sup> – Maneability Test
- 3<sup>rd</sup> – Speed Test

Countries not having a minimum number of competitors sufficient to comprise a team (3) may compete in individual trials only.

## **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 organising 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 that may participate in the team championship. **If organizers of championships can provide enough boxes and space, replacement horses and riders will be accepted. Change can only be done before the first vet inspection starts. Organization of transport and all costs for box, hay etc. belongs to each nation.**

**WAVE** will also organize international Junior (under 16) and Young Riders (under 21) Championships.

## 3. Substitutions

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

The physical incapacity of any of the team elements (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 WAVE for the horse/rider combination to be substituted by a reserve horse/rider not later than 5 days prior to the beginning of the competition in question.

## 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 directly submitted 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 organisation.

## **5. Doping**

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

The riders and/or horses to be submitted to the doping test should be defined 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 WAVE.

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 has to be present, depending on the rules of the organizing nation. A Farrier has to be available during all the 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.

#### **1a. Ages**

**Riders taking part will be divided in categories:**

- **JUNIORS (under 16)**
- **YOUNG RIDERS (under 21)**
- **SENIORS**

**Juniors and Young Riders are allowed to participate with older riders, but they cannot step back to lower levels after.**

## 2. Harness

Horses participating in the championships must be harnessed in the National manner of the respective country.

Serretas are not allowed.

### 2.a. Nosebands and Curb Chains

At any level of Competition, a noseband or curb chain may never be so tightly fixed 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' nosebands and curb chains are checked at each test.

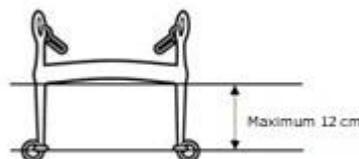
Therefore, the Paddock Officers will brief all their staff on the correct conduct of the noseband and curb chain check and will highlight the importance of horsemanship when performing the task.

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. One and 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's for the noseband check at different competitions, throughout the event shall be of similar size.

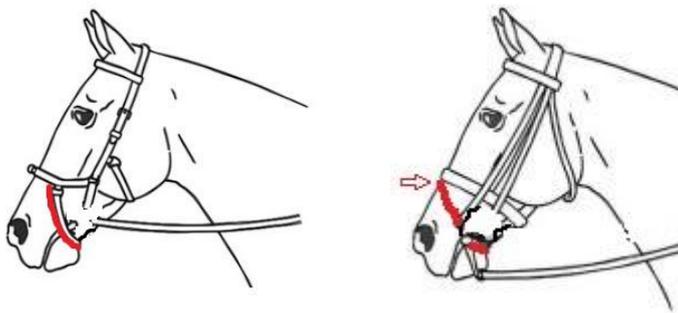
In case of an apparent overtightened noseband or curb chain during the horse's warm-up, the paddock officer is entitled to conduct the check also during the warm-up and, in case of the noseband or curb chain being overtightened, ask the athlete to loosen them. The noseband and curb chain of the horse 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.

### 2.b. BITS

The maximum size of the lever arm used with a curb/pelham/traditional bit of each nation is 12cm.



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.

## 2.c. HELMETS

Helmets for juniors and young riders are mandatory during all tests, in warm up and at safety inspection. Helmets for Seniors are recommended by WAVE in all tests.

## 2.d. EQUIPMENT

Shin guards, Boots or Bandages are allowed in Maneability, Speed and Cow trials.

Bell 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.

## 3. Requirement to Submit Information on Costume and Harness

The detail description of the working saddlery, bridles and costume. should be send to the OC at the same time of the inscriptions.

## IV – 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 needs 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).

In the international competitions should be judge exclusively by judges that are in WAVE judges list, **and the president of the jury has to be chosen between 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 WAVE. 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. **The president of the jury is allowed to eliminate a rider that is mistreating a horse during all the 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 in percent (%) 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 European championships with a higher number of participants.**

**In international competitions, the int. WAVE 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 know the national rules much better. A WAVE international judge can only be invited 2 times followed to the same competition, after a break of one season the same judge can be invited again.**

**From 2024 (included) on, the age of the judges on the list of WAVE 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 WAVE.**

### 2 - Technical Delegates

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



The WAVE Technical Delegate's mission is to enforce all administrative and technical provisions taken for the Competition, from its appointment to the end of the Competition.

The WAVE 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 Officers, Technicians, Athletes and Handlers, as well as stables, fields of events and warm up arenas and other infrastructure are in the regulatory conditions.

The day before the beginning of the Competition the Delegate must contact the President of the CO, the President of the Field Jury, and the Veterinary Delegate, in order to exchange with them the necessary information.

The WAVE Technical Delegate has the following obligations and responsibilities during the Competition:

- a) Inspect the courses and fields and ensure that technical requirements are in accordance with WAVE regulation
- b) Propose to the CO, Course Chief and the President of the Field Jury modifications to the field or on the courses or on any other technical aspect it deems relevant
- c) After checking the course invite the President of the Field Jury to recognize it
- d) Must participate in all technical meetings, as well as in the draw for the order of entry of athletes.
- e) Participate in veterinary inspections

The WAVE Technical delegate must submit a report to the WAVE Management throughout the week following the end of the Competition.

**An official person of the OC (competition manager) has to be available for the WAVE 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

A country should notify the WAVE/Organizing Committee of their wish not to have a judge, when registering.

All judges must be registered on the list of World Association for Working Equitation judges of the respective country. The **OC/WAVE** should choose the judges who are going to judge 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 of the sides of the shorter side of the rectangle, opposite the entrance



and the other two jury members will occupy a position in the middle of the larger side of the rectangle, 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 appraisal. 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 trial's 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 trial by ringing a bell. Competitors have 1 (one) minute to begin the trial after the bell has been rung. Competitors will be disqualified if failing to comply with the deadline or beginning 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 WAVE should choose the judges who are going to judge and the 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.

## **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 latter display.

The respective result will be announced to the public after each competitor has completed the trial.

## **4. COW TRIAL**

The same Procedures for selecting the Jury position used before 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 cows – that are not the selected one – will 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 rectangle delimitation/ **is leaving the arena**
- If more than 10 s. are taken to perform a forwards movement **in dressage**
- Use of 2 hands to guide the horse, except Juniors
- 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. (Since one of them touches the floor with a different part of 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 because of safety reasons.**
- **Overtighten nose band or curb chain**
- **Incorrect Bits/Harness/Equipment**

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

### 5.2. Further grounds of Disqualification in Maneability and Speed Test

- Failure to correct a course fault
- 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 (p.e. if the rider is doing the gate with the right hand, he cannot ring the bell with left hand).
- Course error - 5 penalty points for each fault in the final average up to a maximum of 2. Riders committing 3 faults will be disqualified

## 5.3. Further grounds of Disqualification in Cow Test

- **5 cows – that are not the selected one – crossing the line that defines the limit of the containment zone**
- **Mistreating the cow(s)**

## 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 of the competition**
- **Bad Behavior of the rider**
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Disqualification for signs of lameness**

## V - PADDOCK OFFICER

The nominated judge for the paddock 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 warming-up paddock area is mandatory. Their function consists of noting the occurrence of any incidents during the warming-up period and organizing the competitors' entrance to the riding arena, based on their entry order. The Paddock officer and the warming 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 mounts, irregularities in harness and costume, etc.)

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

At the end of the trial, the official veterinary surgeon and/or the paddock officer detect any signs of blood on the animal **in a 4 x 4m zone directly at the entrance. Only the Paddock Officer and his staff is 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 informed of the occurrence before the following competitor begins his/her trial. The President of the Jury shall then, whether or not meeting with other judges, analyze 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 mount.

## VI - 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, warming-up and boxes zone.

## VII - 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 inverse 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) s. after 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 using English language.

### 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, however, 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.

## **VIII – 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 warming-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 warming-up arena will be coordinated by the Paddock Officer.

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

**During preparation periods and the competition itself, the Paddock Officer must be present in The Warming-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 Warming-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 Card.

Horses will always remain at a halt when riders salute the President of jury. Women riders or man using 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 hand which is not guiding the mount.

In the Junior/Young Riders Competitions, in Dressage and Ease of Handling conducting the horse with one hand, should have a better score from the Jury.

## **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 stick (pen drive) or CD must be delivered by the competitor in the show office as soon as he arrives in the showground. The music should be rewound to the point at which it starts and the competitor should indicate, by an arm movement, outside the Carriere, the moment when the music should begin to play.

In the case of an Athlete's music failing during a Dressage Trial and in cases where there is no back-up system, the Athlete 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 Athletes. The affected Athlete 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 Athlete, will determine when the Athlete 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 classified 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 classify 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 evidence 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 evidence the harmony existing between the horse/rider combination.

**In International Competitions, the Maneability and Speed courses must be sent to WAVE. 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, prejudice their evaluation by the Jury. 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**

There has to be available for all riders at least 3 standard obstacles 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.

**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. 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 or right 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 WAVE at least 1 month before the championship.**

**If animals will be used in the pen, the OC have to send an information to WAVE 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 endeavours 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 should be safe for rider and horse. So sharp edges, slippery surfaces, 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.

The riding arena will therefore 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 is crossing 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 **WAVE** and 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 WAVE before. For this, the OC have to send the course maps 3 weeks before the competition to WAVE.**

## 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 one hand (left or right) (in seniors class)

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 this regulation 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.

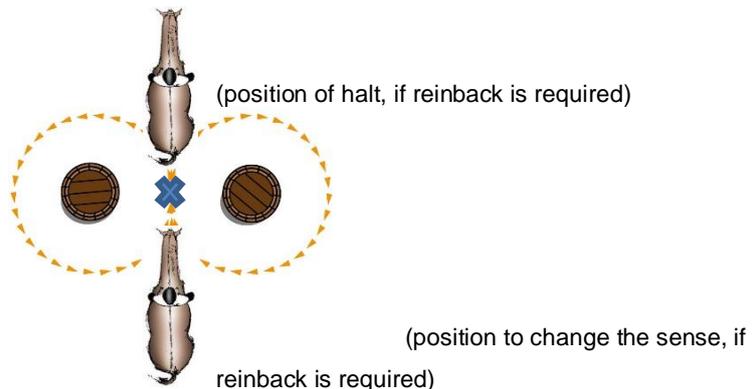
**Aspects to perform and judge:** The obstacle may be performed in a backward direction and the circle must have, as for the front, a radius of 1.5 meters. The backward movement starts when the horse stopped with all four legs after the imaginary line that joins the drums. After performed the drums in 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**



## **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.

The obstacle 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**

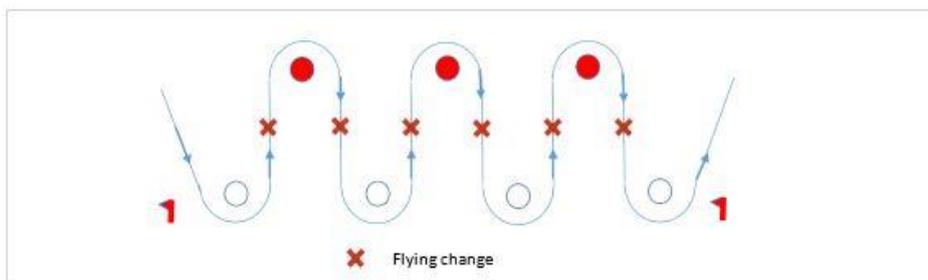
### **11.3- Slalom between Parallel Posts**

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 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**

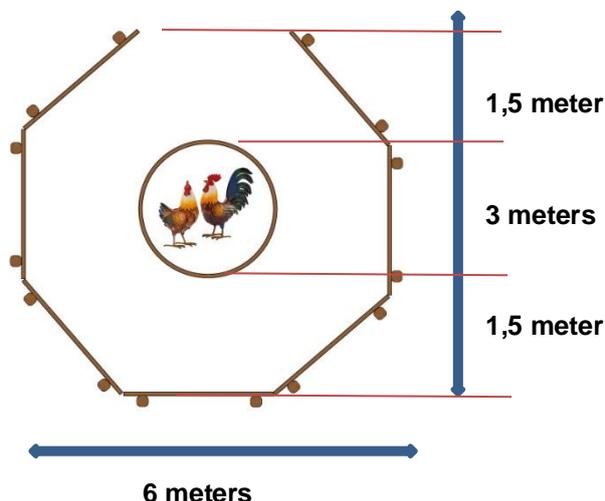
The jury should evaluate the confidence **and fluency** of the approach, correctness of the jumping style, the rider's position and use of aids in performing the obstacle.

**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**

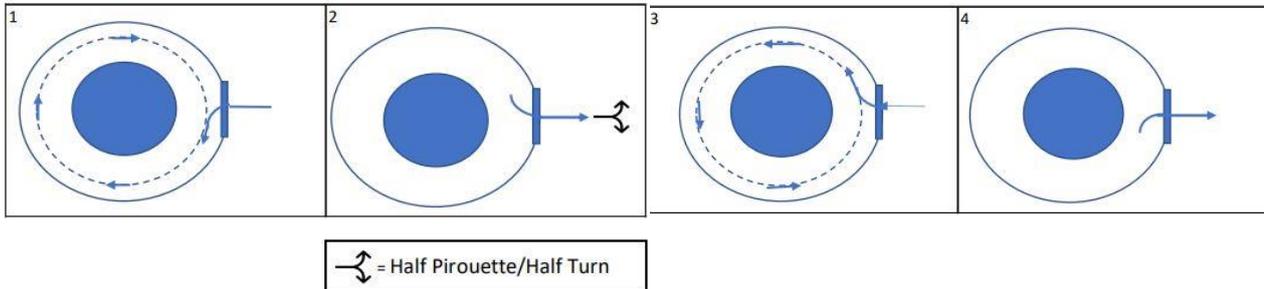
## **11.5- Pen**

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 in one direction and doing a full turn **in one direction**, come out performing a half pirouette/half turn **and flying change**, entering again (in the other direction of the first turn) doing another full turn, and leaving the pen. The obstacle should be performed at walk or 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.**

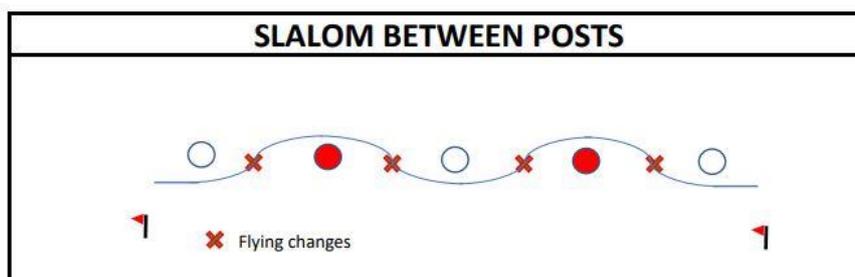
**Severe Mistakes:**

- Trotting inside the pen
- Severe resistance(s)
- Rhythm faults
- Not entering perpendicularly in the pen
- Mistake in the flying change

## 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 **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)**

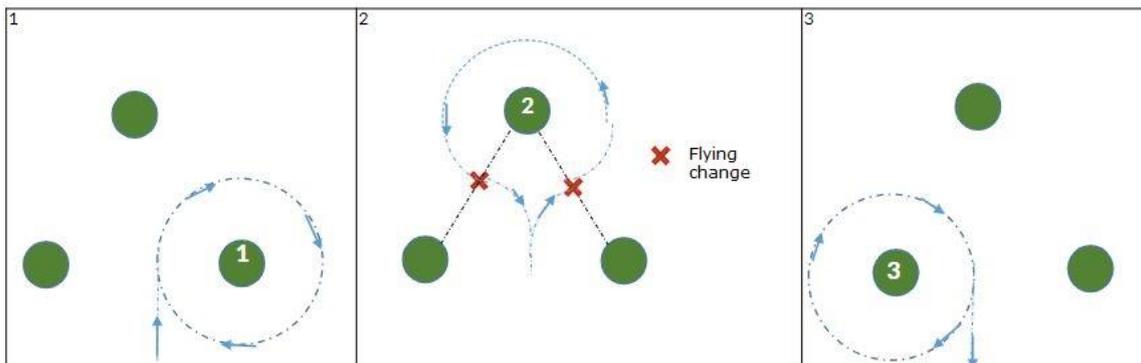
## **11.7- Drums**

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 centre 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 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 **1,50 meter** 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

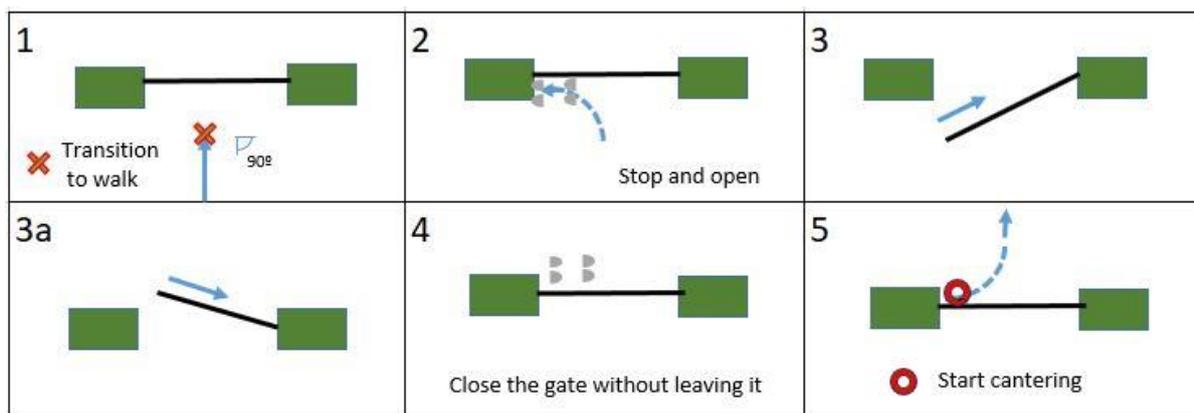
obstacle, makes its transition and final approach at a walk, step by step and in which the horse's approach shall evidence a high level of confidence and relaxation. The horse positions itself stopped at the side of the gate (to the left or right depending on the direction in which it opens).

Using his/her right (or left - for riders using the left hand through all the test) 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 in canter again.

**Junior riders, that are not able to close the gate in maneability, will get the mark of 0.**

**Example gate forward, right-handed (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.

**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 penalised 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.**

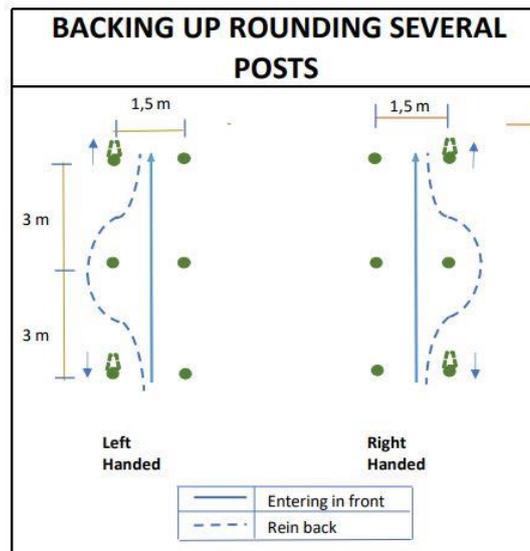
### **11.11.2.**

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.



If the rider uses the right hand to ride the horse, he should remove the glass placed on a left side post and replace it on the last left side post. If the rider uses the left hand to ride the horse, he should remove the glass placed on a right side post and replaced it on the last right 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 between 3 and 6 m. long log (pole) with a diameter of not more than 10 cms. and a length of four m. positioned between 5 and 10 cms. above ground level.

The obstacle can be done over 1 or 2 logs. If two logs are used, they can have an angle up to a minimum of 90° between them.

The horse should approach the obstacle (to the right or left, as indicated on the course map) perpendicularly 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 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).**

### **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 penalised 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 garrocha 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.

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 the ball (or skewering the ring) should be given a lower classification than that scored by merely striking the ball (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: 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.



If the rider uses the right hand to ride the horse, he should remove the glass placed on a left side post and replace it on the right-side post. If the rider uses the left hand **ride** the horse, he should remove the glass placed on a right-side post and replace it on left side post.

The responsibility of ensuring the glass is on the correct post remains exclusively the responsibility of the rider, who should ask for it to the organizers before he starts his test.

This obstacle should preferably be performed at speed.

**Juniors 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 should 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 endeavours 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**

## 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 WAVE. At least 3 weeks before the competition, for approval**

The course maps **have also 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 WAVE before. For this, the OC have to send the course maps 2 weeks before the competition to WAVE.**

**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. The course route should be set up in such a manner as to allow the exercises to be performed by riders using their left or right hand to hold the reins.

## **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

### **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”

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

#### 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 place the pole - disqualification
- Pole removed but dropped and not picked up - disqualification
- Knocking **down** over 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 after the rider mounts (**except juniors**), no penalty
- Knocking down the drum (or receptacle) after placing the pole + 05 s.
- 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.**

The exercise will only be considered successfully completed if the pole stays in the receptacle in which it is to be placed. If the pole is not properly inserted and is dropped, the competitor must dismount, pick it up, remount and continue the course (placing it inside the receptacle on horseback). The same procedure will apply if the pole is dropped at any point between exercise 13 and this exercise.

#### 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 should stay upright, **except for junior riders**, and the glass needs to be placed in the correct pole.

If the glass falls before the end of the obstacle, it should be placed 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. 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.

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 of 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:

1 <sup>st</sup>	21 points
2 <sup>nd</sup>	19 points
3 <sup>rd</sup>	18 points
4 <sup>th</sup>	17 points
5 <sup>th</sup>	16 points
6 <sup>th</sup>	15 points
7 <sup>th</sup>	14 points
8 <sup>th</sup>	13 points
9 <sup>th</sup>	12 points
10 <sup>th</sup>	11 points
11 <sup>th</sup>	10 points
12 <sup>th</sup>	9 points
13 <sup>th</sup>	8 points
14 <sup>th</sup>	7 points
15 <sup>th</sup>	6 points
16 <sup>th</sup>	5 points
17 <sup>th</sup>	4 points
18 <sup>th</sup>	3 points
19 <sup>th</sup>	2 points
20 <sup>th</sup>	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					
WAME					
DATE _____		JUDGE _____		POSITION _____ SIGNATURE _____	
COMPETITOR N° _____		NAME _____		HORSE _____	
N°	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	
<b>Movements at Walk</b>					
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	
<b>Movements at Trot</b>					
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. Definition of medium trot, with lengthening of silhouette. Straightness.		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	
<b>Movements at Canter</b>					
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 immediate, and should be performed all at same point. Bend.		1	
13	Flying change	Quality of the flying change (straightness, maintenance of rhythm 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 immediate, 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				
WAME				
16	<b>Half turn to one of the hands</b>	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 (straightness, maintenance of rhythm and tempos of canter)		1
18	<b>Half turn to the other hand</b>	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.	<b>Music and sequence.</b>		1
<b>TOTAL (max 270 points)</b>				
<b>Time Limit - 8' 00"</b>		<b>Arena 40 x20 m</b>		
Penalty Points				
<b>1st error (5 pts.) _____      2nd error (5 pts.) _____      3rd error ELIMINATION _____</b>				

<b>EASE OF HANDLING TRIAL SENIORS</b>			
<b>WAME</b>			

RIDER _____	N° _____	HORSE _____
NAME OF JUDGE _____		INITIALS _____

EXERCISE SHEET			
N°	Name of Exercise	SCORE	Notes
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

NOTES FOR THE COURSE			
N°	Directive	SCORE	Notes
A	Canter and walk.		
	Transitions canter/walk		

OVERALL IMPRESSION			
N°	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 effectiveness of the aids	
<b>TOTAL</b>			



## 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.

DRESSAGE TEST JUNIORS							
		WAME					
DATE _____		JUDGE _____		POSITION _____		SIGNATURE _____	
COMPETITOR N° _____		NAME _____			HORSE _____		
N°	Letter	DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISE	DIRECTIVES	SCORE	C.	TOTAL	REMARKS
1	A	Enter at working canter at the center line, Halt immobility, 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.		1		
	ME	Extended walk.	Regularity.				
	EKD	Collected walk.					
6	D	Halt, Immobility, 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 immediate, performed performed at the same point. Bending.		1		
10	MK	Flying change to the left.	Quality of the flying change. Straightness.		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 immediate, performed at the same point. Bending.		1		
12	B	Flying change to the right.	Quality of the flying change. Straightness.		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. Straightness.		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.				

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 ELIMINACIÓN		
	FINAL SCORE	_____			
Maximun 240 Points			Time limit - 7'30"		
JUNIOR RIDERS MUST USE BOTH HANDS (FOUR REINS) TO ENSURE THE REINS.					

EASE OF HANDLING TRIAL JUNIORS					
RIDER		N°		HORSE	
NAME OF JUDGE		INITIALS			
EXERCICE SHEET					
N°	Name of Exercice		SCORE	Notes	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
NOTES FOR THE COURSE					
N°	Directive		SCORE	Notes	
A	Canter and walk. Transitions canter/walk				
OVERALL IMPRESSION					
N°	Directive	Freedom and regularity	COEFF.	SCORE	Notes
B	Paces	Freedom and regularity	1		
C	Impulsion	Desire to move forward, 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 effectiveness of the aids	1		
<b>TOTAL</b>					

DRESSAGE TEST FOR YOUNG RIDERS RIDERS					
LOCATION		DATE		TEST	
SADDLE no		RIDER		HORSE	
JUDGE		LETTER		COUNTRY	
N o	DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISE	GUIDELINES	SCORE	C.	COMMENTS
<b>Movements in Walk</b>					
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 rhythm 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	
<b>Movements in Trot</b>					
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	
<b>Movements in Canter</b>					
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, 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	
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	
<b>TOTAL SCORE FOR EXERCISES.</b>		TOTAL: 210 points			
<b>Collective Marks</b>					
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	
<b>TOTAL COLLECTIVE MARKS</b>		Total: 90 points			
<b>Penalties</b>					
1st error (5 pts.) _____ 2nd error (5 pts.) _____ 3rd error ELIMINATION _____					
<b>FINAL SCORE</b>					
Maximum 300 points		Time limit - 7' 30 "			
YR may use both hands to hold the reins.					

<h2 style="margin: 0;">WAME</h2>			
<h3 style="margin: 0;">EASE OF HANDLING TRIAL YOUNG RIDERS</h3>			

RIDER _____	N° _____	HORSE _____
NAME OF JUDGE _____	INITIALS _____	

EXERCISE SHEET				
N°	Name of Exercise	SCORE	Notes	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

NOTES FOR THE COURSE				
N°	Directive	SCORE	Notes	
A	Canter and walk. Transitions canter/walk			

OVERALL IMPRESSION				
N°	Directive	COEFF.	SCORE	Notes
B	Paces	Freedom and regularity	2	
C	Impulsion	Desire to move forward, 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 effectiveness of the aids	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>				



## **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 WAVE advises all those involved in the sport to acquire the highest level of training within their area of expertise.



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