

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WORKING EQUITATION LTD



RULE BOOK – 2017

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This Rule Book is an evolving document and will be updated and amended as required from time to time.

MISSION STATEMENT

The discipline of Working Equitation was created with the objective of promoting the different types of equitation techniques developed in countries that use the horse to work on the farm, with the aim to preserve and perpetuate not only this type of equitation but also the cultural traditions of each country and their horses. Australian National Working Equitation Ltd has adopted these principles from the World Association for Working Equitation and endeavours to uphold these objectives.

It is the mission of Australian National Working Equitation Ltd to promote and develop the discipline throughout Australia; upholding the ideals and the philosophies of classical working dressage and traditional horsemanship, offering a nurturing, caring environment for riders, regardless of choice of breed, tack or attire.

Australian National Working Equitation Ltd places an emphasis on harmony between horse and rider and the quality of training and riding. Australian National Working Equitation Ltd demands humane, correct and progressive training and conditioning of the horse resulting in physical and mental soundness.

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1 Introduction

The discipline of Working Equitation was created with the objective of promoting the different types of equitation techniques developed in countries that use the horse to work on the farm. The aim is to preserve and perpetuate not only this type of equitation but also the cultural traditions of each country and their horses.

The four founding countries of Working Equitation are Portugal, Spain, France and Italy. This discipline is now practised in many countries like Sweden, Germany, United Kingdom, Brazil, USA and Australia. Each country has its own rules but the rules for International competitions are the same for all countries.

This Rule Book has been created with our country's riders and working traditions in mind and is based on the rules of the World Association for Working Equitation providing a foundation for our riders to be competitive on the international stage.

2 General Information

Each competition may be comprised of four phases. The phases are: Working Dressage, Maneability (Ease of Handling - EOH), Speed and Cattle. Compulsory phases are Working Dressage, Maneability (EOH) and Speed. Lead line - Level 1, does not have a speed phase, nor does Introductory – Level 2.

The first phase will be the Working Dressage Phase, followed by Maneability (EOH). The Speed phase will be the third phase of the competition. The Cattle Phase (if included) will be held as the fourth phase. However due to time constraints, the Organising Committee may run Lead Line and Introductory levels out of sequence if necessary.

- 2.1 Stallions must wear nationally recognised green badges, as per Equestrian Australia Rules.
- 2.2 **OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE:** Lead Line or Introductory assisted competitors are the only ones permitted to have assistance from their handler. Otherwise no outside assistance is allowed in any phase of a Working Equitation Competition. Violation will mean elimination. Outside assistance is defined as, but not limited to; verbal or non-verbal signals from anyone that would unfairly help a competitor while the competitor is being judged. Callers are allowed for the Working Dressage and Maneability phases, but will incur a penalty. Tests must be read in English unless permission is granted by the Jury before the competition for another language to be used.
- 2.3 One horse, one rider with the following exceptions and only at the discretion of the Organising Committee.

- 2.3.1 A horse may be entered in Lead line (Level 1) with one rider and a different rider at another level.
- 2.3.2 A horse may only compete at one level with the above exception.
- 2.4 A rider may ride two horses at the same competition, at the discretion of the Organising Committee.

3 Organisers

The Organising Committee must have adequate facilities for competition for the safety of both horse and rider.

- 3.1 It is the responsibility of all officials, competitors, judges, stewards, event secretaries etc., involved in a competition to understand and abide by the rules. It is the responsibility of the Organising Committee and any officials, to enforce the rules before, during and after any competition.
- 3.2 The Organising Committee should designate a general warm up area. The warm up area must be restricted to a safe number of riders and only those who are in line to compete. The warm up arena should preferably contain some obstacles for practice. Please see the "Etiquette for the warm up arena" at the end of this document. **The lunging area must be separate from the riding warm-up area.**
- 3.3 A timer is required for the Speed and Cattle phases. The timer starts when the start line is crossed and ends when the finish line is crossed. The rider must leave the arena at a walk. Rider's individual times will be noted on that rider's score sheet. See also 16.1.3 and 17.2.5.
- 3.4 Working Dressage start times are set prior to the show. Maneability (EOH) starting order is determined by the working dressage scores. Competitors will ride in reverse order of their dressage scores from lowest to highest. The Speed phase is also ridden in reverse order determined by the lowest combined score from both Working Dressage and Maneability (EOH) scores. While this is ideal, the Organising Committee may, at its discretion, need to alter the start times.
- 3.5 Judges: There may be more than one judge per phase. Riders must salute the chief judge.
- 3.6 Any First Aid Officer must possess a current First Aid Certificate and must be easily identified (e.g. fluorescent vest).
- 3.7 It is the responsibility of the competitor to present in the correct attire and gear. The appropriateness (legality and safety) of both tack and attire will be

checked prior to the competitor's entry into the competition arena, by an official appointed by the Organising Committee. A rider competing in the incorrect tack will face elimination.

- 3.8 In the event that a situation arises that is not covered in this Rule Book, the Organising Committee plus the ground jury will make a ruling on the day, after referring to the WAVE rules and then the Equestrian Australia rules.

This ruling is final for the day, and will be made in the best interest of the sport. The Organising Committee must send a full written description (within 14 days) of the situation to the National Board, so that a rule may be considered for the next Rule Book change.

4 Judges

The spirit behind the discipline of Working Equitation is training for horses that work in the field. However that does not mean a lack of correctness. The judge is directly responsible for the development of the sport and the future of Working Equitation. Correct judging will improve the image and reputation of the sport, through technical knowledge of the discipline.

- 4.1 The task of judging involves:
- Communicating effectively
 - Managing time constraints
 - Resolving problems quickly
 - Maintaining an image of concentration, determination and respect.
- 4.2 To prevent any distraction or undue influence whilst judging is in progress, spectators and other competitors must refrain from interaction with the judges and must maintain a respectful distance at all times.
- 4.3 Every judge must have an assistant/penciller.
- 4.4 The Ground Jury is comprised of the Chief Judge, who is the President of the Ground Jury, together with the President of the Club organising the event and a Rider. The Ground Jury should be displayed in the draw.
- 4.5 During the obstacle phases the Judge must have a clear view of all obstacles, and may be on course.
- 4.6 All changes or amendments made to the scoring sheet by the Judge must be initialled by the Judge for verification purposes.
- 4.7 The judge has the right to ask the competitor to drop the bit out of the horse's mouth for a bit check at the conclusion of their test. The competitor

has the right to ask that a groom with a halter and lead be present for the bit check.

- 4.8 The Judge may eliminate a rider they feel is a danger to themselves or others
- 4.9 The judge should ring the bell/signal, immediately a horse/rider combination is eliminated. The rider must be notified before leaving the arena.
- 4.10 The judge may not refer to any video to make a decision on the day

5 Event Secretary

- 5.1 The Event Secretary is responsible for the entry order, the required releases, entries, and the information package for the Judge/s as well as the competitors.
- 5.2 The Event Secretary will process the Judge's marks, arrange and display the entry order for Maneability (EOH) & Speed phases of the competition and give competitors their final placings based on their scores and times.
- 5.3 It is the responsibility of the Event Secretary to post results and handle appeals. Score sheets will be made available to the competitors after all scoring and placings have been posted.
- 5.4 Entry order in all phases is the responsibility of the Event Secretary.
- 5.5 Working Equitation competitions can be held over one, two, three, or four days.
- 5.6 The Entry order should be posted as soon as possible prior to the start of Maneability (EOH), Speed, or the Cattle phases.
- 5.7 The entry order for the Working Dressage phase must (where practicable) be posted and available at least three days prior to the date of competition.
- 5.8 If the competition is held on a single day, the entry order may remain unchanged. However, in the interest of fairness, it is recommended that the same combination does not present first in all phases.
- 5.9 In the event of a tied score (in working dressage and Maneability (EOH)) it is the discretion of the Secretary to determine the Entry order for the riders.

6 Riders

- 6.1 All riders under the age of 18 must be accompanied by a responsible adult as indicated on their entry form.
- 6.2 All riders under 18 are required to wear an Australian certified helmet, which must be securely fastened when mounted.

Australian Certified Helmets as at 1.1.2017

- CURRENT AUSTRALIAN STANDARD AS/NZS 3838 (2006 ONWARDS) PROVIDED THEY ARE SAI GLOBAL MARKED.
- NEW AUSTRALIAN STANDARD ARB HS 2012 PROVIDED THEY ARE SAI GLOBAL MARKED
- CURRENT AMERICAN STANDARDS ASTM F1163 (2004A OR 04A ONWARDS) PROVIDED THEY ARE SEI marked, OR SNELL E2001.
- CURRENT BRITISH STANDARD PAS 015 (1998 OR 2011) PROVIDED THEY ARE BSI KITEMARKED.
- INTERIM EUROPEAN STANDARD VG1 (01.040: 2014-12) WITH OR WITHOUT BSI KITEMARK.

Wearing a non-certified helmet is cause for immediate disqualification.

- 6.3 All riders must complete the entry form in full as well as any releases, waivers, etc., and all monies paid to the Organising Committee prior to mounting their horse.
- 6.4 Riders are to declare on the entry form if they are riding right handed, that is with the reins in your right hand.
- 6.5 Riders with restricted movement, preventing correct execution of an obstacle must provide a medical certificate to the Organising Committee at the time of entry. It is the rider's responsibility to present their certificate to the relevant judge.
- 6.6 Riders must declare their intention to ride non-competitively (HC/NC) on the entry form. Riders cannot declare on the day of competition.
- 6.7 There is no age limit for riders at any level.
- 6.8 ANWE welcomes para equestrians.
- 6.9 A horse may only be ridden by its nominated rider on the competition grounds.

7 Tack and Attire

The differences in tack and attire for Working Equitation are to show and preserve the working tack and attire that is a part of the culture of each country. In Australia we ride and compete with horses from many different cultures from around the world. These differences in our horses and their cultures reflect the different types of equitation that have come together to make our own style.

The appropriateness (legality and safety) of both tack and attire will be checked prior to the competitor's entry into the competition arena by an official appointed by the Organising Committee. No changes of tack or attire are allowed for the duration of the three compulsory phases.

Club Attire, dressage saddle - dressage bridle/stock saddle-stock bridle – double bridle may be used with either dressage or stock saddle. Do not mix and match gear or attire. Same gear/attire must be worn in all compulsory phases, except jackets, spurs, whips and horse boots.

An approved safety helmet may be used in any phase. Saddles and bridles/bits may be changed for the Cattle Phase (provided they are listed as approved gear). Team riders may also change attire to approved club uniform for the cattle phase.

7.1 Attire Options

Competitors may compete in any of the following:

- 7.1.1 Traditional English (Show, Dressage or Eventing)
- 7.1.2 Traditional Western (see bits allowed)
- 7.1.3 Breed attire
- 7.1.4 Working Equitation Club attire
- 7.1.5 Pony Club Attire
- 7.1.6 Adult Riding Club Attire

7.2 Tack Options

7.2.1 Spurs are to be blunt competition spurs, blunt rowels are acceptable

7.2.2 Whips - dressage as per Equestrian Australia. Whips may be used in the normal way for all levels with the exception of Consagrados 1 and Masters. Permissible maximum length for whips is 1.2 metres and 1 metre for ponies. The tassel is included when measuring the whip.

www.equestrian.org.au/dressage

7.2.3 Bits as per Equestrian Australia

www.equestrian.org.au/dressage

plus Bitless bridle, Bosal, Portuguese curb, Kimblewick and English Pelham. Rubber guards are allowed.

7.2.4 Horse leg protector boots are allowed at all levels except Working Dressage phase. No bandages are permitted.

7.2.5 Hoof boots are permitted.

7.2.6 Nosebands if used MUST be fitted to allow two fingers standing vertically on the bridge of the nose.



7.2.7 Nose nets are permitted to be used in competitions and warm-up on written approval by ANWE Ltd. Permission will be given on a case by case basis.

a) Applications with a supporting letter from a veterinarian, are to be sent to ANWE Ltd.

- b) If approved, the rider of the horse with the nose net must send a copy of the ANWE Ltd approval letter with entries.
- c) The nose net must be made of transparent material as per the example below.
- d) The nose net must not cover the mouth or bit.



- 7.2.8 Fly Hoods are permitted to be worn under the following conditions;
- a) the fly hood must not cover the horse's eyes
 - b) the fly hood must be clearly made from a material which does not provide any sound reduction.
 - c) no materials may be used to plug the horse's ears.
 - d) Failure to present to the gear steward for fly hood inspection at the completion of a phase will incur elimination (12.19). The Gear Steward will verify that no additional insulation from manufactured state has been inserted and that ear plugs have not been inserted.
- 7.2.9 The garrocha may only be carried in the cattle phase if it comprises part of their breed attire.
- 7.2.10 Tack not Permitted: Riding in any of the tack listed below on the competition grounds on the day of competition will result in immediate elimination.

Running/standing martingales, running reins, chambon, de Gogue, tongue ties, blinkers, ear plugs (may be used for presentations) or ANY equipment that the Ground Jury for the relevant competition determines is against the intent and general principles of Working Equitation.

8 Scoring

8.1 The Scoring for the Working Dressage and Maneability (EOH) phases will use the following numbered scoring system with the corresponding remarks:

10	Excellent
9	Very Good
8	Good
7	Fairly Good
6	Satisfactory
5	Marginal
4	Insufficient
3	Fairly Bad
2	Bad
1	Very Bad
0	Not Performed or Attempted

8.2 In addition to the whole score marks given above, the judge may also use half marks (e.g. 0.5, 1.5 etc.). All score marks must be two numbers e.g. 5.5 or 5.0.

8.3 The Working Dressage phase and Maneability (EOH) Phase will be scored as a percentage.

8.4 The Speed phase will be scored by the fastest time, keeping in mind that safety should always be the highest priority. The judge may stop any horse/rider they feel is unsafe or not under control. Faults incurred in this phase will be penalised in seconds (i.e. adding 5 second penalty for each fault). Bonus points are accrued by securing the ring or knocking the ball – 10 second deduction off the final time is made for each successful occurrence.

8.5 All changes or amendments made to the scoring sheet by the Judge must be initialled by the Judge for verification purposes.

8.6 To be considered for a WEQ Champion, competitors must compete in all three compulsory phases.

8.7 Competitors who have been eliminated in any of the phases are not awarded any points for that phase but may participate in the other phases and earn championship points. Scratched horses are not eligible for Individual Champion/Team Champion.

8.8 The final Championship result is determined by totalling points allocated for the three compulsory phases. If there is an equality of points for Champion, the combination with the highest Working Dressage score will be the winner (as per WAVE 2017).

8.9 Teams will consist of three or four riders. The points of each rider from the Cattle phase are added to the points that rider has obtained from the compulsory phases. The three best rider scores from each team will then be added to determine the winning team for the competition.

8.10 Score Chart

The underlying principle behind the award of points is as follows:

All competitors receive 1 point for participating, plus 1 point for every competitor placed below them. The winner receives 1 additional bonus point.

Accordingly, with 20 competitors, the points will be:

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

9 Protests

All riders, owners, (in the case of under 18's – guardians) or a Chef d'Equipe (who has been previously declared) have the right to protest to the Ground Jury. All protests must be presented in writing within 1 hour of the incident. A fee of \$50.00 must be paid at the time of the protest. It is permissible for protests to be supported by video if available. If the protest is upheld a full refund of the protest fee will be given. Spectators do NOT have the right to protest or lodge any complaint.

10 Levels

10.1 Lead Line - Level 1

Purpose in Working Dressage and Maneability (EOH) phases is to introduce beginner riders to Working Equitation in a safe environment with correct equitation and training. To be ridden on the lead line in a snaffle bridle using predominately two hands on the reins. Handler must be an adult with a lead attached to the cavesson, headstall or double clip lead on the horse at all times whilst the competitor is mounted. The competing rider may be assisted by their handler if needed. There is no speed phase for this level.

- 10.1.1 No whip is allowed. No spurs allowed.
- 10.1.2 The Lead Line rider completes only two phases, the Working Dressage Phase and the Maneability (EOH) phase.
- 10.1.3 The Working Dressage and Maneability (EOH) phases are to be ridden at a walk, trot or halt where appropriate.
- 10.1.4 Organising Committees may limit the age of Lead line riders.
- 10.1.5 Any rider competing in Lead Line may not compete in any other level.
- 10.1.6 All Lead Line riders are required to wear an approved helmet at all times when mounted. If a rider is mounted without a helmet it is cause for immediate disqualification.
- 10.1.7 Horses must be 4 years of age or over.

10.2 Introductory - Level 2

Purpose in all phases is to introduce new riders/combinations to Working Equitation competition in an inviting and educational atmosphere. To be ridden predominately using two hands on the reins, and in walk and sitting or rising trot (may be a combination of both). Progressive transitions are encouraged (transitions into and out of the halt may be made through the walk). While the horse does not have to be on the bit or round in the top line, the horse would show acceptance of the connection from the leg to the elastic hand without undue resistance. The walk and trot should be energetic and ground covering but without losing balance.

- 10.2.1 Any age rider may compete at this level.
- 10.2.2 Horse must be 3 years of age or over.

- 10.2.3 Working Dressage test is walk and trot.
- 10.2.4 Approved spurs and whip are allowed, in all phases (see gear allowances Tack and attire section 7 paragraph 3).
- 10.2.5 Assisted Riders – ANWE encourages the development of beginner riders by allowing (at the discretion of the Event Organiser, and by prior approval) a support person in the arena to assist them in their transition from Lead Line to Introductory level. **No assisted rider shall place above an unassisted rider.**
- 10.2.6 Maneability (EOH) is walk and trot. Any canter strides will be penalised, and more than 3 full canter strides will incur elimination.
- 10.2.7 There is no Speed phase for this level. Clubs may run a second Maneability (EOH) phase.
- 10.2.8 There is no Cattle phase for this level.

10.3 Preliminary - Level 3

Purpose in all phases is to test the correct training of the Preliminary Working Equitation Horse. To be predominately ridden with two hands on the reins and in sitting or rising trot. Transitions up and down MAY be progressive (may be through walk or trot). The horse should be in acceptance of the connection from the leg to an elastic hand showing a round outline. The walk, trot and canter should be energetic and ground covering but without losing balance. In the Speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

- 10.3.1 Horse must be 4 years of age or over.
- 10.3.2 All phases are walk, trot and canter.
- 10.3.3 Approved spurs and a whip are allowed in all phases (see gear allowances see Tack and attire section 7 paragraph 3).

10.4 Debutante W - Level 4

Purpose in all phases is to test the correct progression of the horse's training at Debutant W Level and to introduce lateral work, walk through changes and counter canter. To be ridden predominately using two hands on the reins and in sitting or rising trot. The horse should now be reliably in

acceptance of the aids, with more engagement and with a rounded and more uphill balance in the working gaits than at Preliminary level. In the Speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

10.4.1 Horses must be 4 years of age or older.

10.4.2 Working Dressage is walk, trot and canter. Maneability (EOH) phase is walk and canter.

10.4.3 Approved spurs and a whip are allowed in all phases (see gear allowances Tack and attire section 7 paragraph 3).

10.5 Debutante F – Level 5

Purpose in all phases is to test the correct progression of the training at Debutant F and to introduce flying changes. To be ridden in sitting trot predominately using two hands. The horse now accepts and responds readily to the aids of the rider. This level has greater levels of engagement and collection than at Debutant W Level. In the speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

10.5.1 Horses must be 5 years of age or older.

10.5.2 Working Dressage is walk, trot and canter. Maneability (EOH) phase is walk and canter.

10.5.3 Approved whips and spurs are allowed in all phases (see gear allowances Tack and attire section 7 paragraph 3)

10.6 Consagrados 2 – Level 6

Purpose in all phases is to test the correct progression of training at Consagrados 2. The horse now accepts and responds readily to the aids of the rider. To be ridden predominately using two hands in sitting trot. This level has greater degree of engagement and collection than at Debutant F. In the Speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

10.6.1 Horses must be 6 years of age and older.

10.6.2 Working Dressage phase is walk, trot and canter. Maneability (EOH) is walk and canter.

10.6.3 Approved whips and spurs are allowed in all phases (see gear allowances Tack and attire section 7 paragraph 3).

10.7 Consagrados 1 – Level 7

Purpose in all phases is to test the correct progression of training at Consagrados 1 level and to test the consistency and balance of the Consagrados 1 level horse. The horse now accepts and responds readily to the aids of the rider, is in a consistent balance and is ridden with one hand. To be ridden in sitting trot. In the speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

- 10.7.1 Horses must be 6 years of age and older.
- 10.7.2 Working Dressage phase is walk, trot and canter. Maneability (EOH) phases is walk and canter.
- 10.7.3 The reins will be held in **one** hand for the duration of the test, however momentary adjustment of the reins is permitted.
- 10.7.4 Using two hands on the reins (apart from a momentary adjustment) will incur elimination.
- 10.7.5 Approved whips and spurs are allowed in all phases (see gear allowances). The whip, if carried is NOT allowed to be used, and MUST be carried in an upright position.

10.8 Masters – Level 8

Purpose in all phases is to test the correct training of the Masters level horse, resulting in physical and mental soundness. The horse is now at the highest level and is showing the result of correct and progressive training and quality riding. The horse is on the aids and is in a consistent balance, showing softness and roundness. To be ridden in sitting trot and with one hand. In the speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

- 10.8.1 Horses must be 6 years of age or older.
- 10.8.2 Working Dressage phase is walk, trot and canter. Maneability (EOH) phase is walk and canter.
- 10.8.3 The reins will be held in one hand for the duration of the test, however momentary adjustment of the reins is permitted.
- 10.8.4 Using two hands on the reins (apart from a momentary adjustment) will incur elimination.
- 10.8.5 Approved whips and spurs are allowed in all phases (see gear allowances). The whip, if carried is NOT allowed to be used, and MUST be carried in an upright position.

11 Divisions

- 11.1 **Child** under 12 on the first day of competition (proof will be required).
- 11.2 **Junior** – 12 and under 16 on the first day of competition (proof will be required).
- 11.3 **Youth** –16 years to under 21 years on the first day of competition (proof will be required).
- 11.4 **Open.**

12 General Eliminations

- 12.1 Failure to report for gear check.
- 12.2 Taking more than 1 minute to begin the phase after being signalled by the Chief Judge.
- 12.3 Failure to salute the Chief Judge at the beginning and completion of each phase.
- 12.4 The horse leaving the arena with all four feet.
- 12.5 Entering the arena or passing through the start pegs before being signalled.
- 12.6 Fall of horse or rider.
- 12.7 Evidence of lameness or traces of blood anywhere.
- 12.8 Excessive use of force or inhumane treatment of the horse.
- 12.9 More than three complete strides of canter in Introductory Level.
- 12.10 Any rider under the age of 18, without an approved helmet, securely fastened whilst mounted.
- 12.11 If the Judge or Ground Jury has a reason to feel that a horse/rider combination may be a danger to themselves or others.
- 12.12 Falsification or misrepresentation of entry.
- 12.13 A rider receiving any outside assistance during any phase of the competition (with the exception of Lead Line rider progressing into Introductory – see 2.2).

- 12.14 A rider competing in illegal tack (7.2).
- 12.15 Using two hands on the reins at Consagrados 1/Masters (apart from a momentary adjustment of the reins).
- 12.16 Consagrados 1/Masters level riders must not touch the horse with the whip or use the whip to provide any form of assistance. However the whip, if carried must be held in an upright position. Use or incorrect carriage of the whip will incur elimination.
- 12.17 Stroking or touching the horse on the neck **in front** of the reins, three or more times in total.
- 12.18 Use of voice, three or more times in total.
- 12.19 Failure to report to the gear steward for fly hood inspection.
- 12.20 A horse may only be ridden by its nominated rider on the competition grounds.

13 The Working Dressage Phase

Working Dressage is the first phase of the competition.

Working Dressage encourages harmony between horse and rider through their understanding of the language of the aids. Humane and correct training of the horse is encouraged and promoted.

Working Dressage promotes physical soundness and mental well-being through relaxation, lateral suppleness (bending), longitudinal suppleness (roundness) and progressive conditioning.

13.1 Guidelines

- 13.1.1 The Working Dressage arena must be a 20 x 40 metre area clearly marked as the competition arena. Consagrados 2 and Consagrados 1 do NOT have letters.
- 13.1.2 It is not required to close the entrance to the arena.
- 13.1.3 Spectators must be at least 5 metres from the competition arena.
- 13.1.4 The rider will enter the arena when signalled by either a bell, car horn or whistle.
- 13.1.5 Riders are not required to start their Working Dressage test before their scheduled time.
- 13.1.6 A caller is allowed with a five point penalty.

13.2 Eliminations for Working Dressage (See also General Eliminations)

- 13.2.1 Resistance of more than 10 seconds
- 13.2.2 More than two errors of course (EOC).

13.3 Errors of Course for Working Dressage (See also General Errors)

An error or failure to perform an element of the Working Dressage test does not immediately eliminate the competitor. It is not always necessary to ring the bell for an EOC. The Chief Judge will decide to ring the bell. In deciding not to ring the bell the Chief Judge must be aware of the effect of one movement on the next and where mirror images occur and should be prompt in notifying the competitor.

All judges must have the same number of course errors recorded on their test sheets. If there is a discrepancy, the Chief Judge makes the final decision on how many errors occurred. If the Judges have not noted an error, the competitor has the benefit of the doubt.

First error of course	=	5 point deduction.
Second error of course	=	5 point deduction
Total	=	10 points.
Third error of course	=	elimination.

Third error elimination.

The Chief Judge **may** invite the rider to continue the test and the judge may comment in the normal way. It is not necessary for marks to be recorded after the point of elimination.

14 Maneability (Ease of Handling - EOH) Phase

The objective of this phase is to demonstrate a rider's and horse's capacity to calmly, precisely, stylishly and regularly deal with any obstacles designed to simulate difficulties which could be encountered by a working horse.

The attributes of the correct working horse include:

- Rhythm, relaxation, regularity
- Obedience and confidence
- Acceptance of and response to the aids
- Suppleness of the bend and roundness
- Impulsion
- Straightness
- Collection and Balance

This phase also tests the attributes of a correct working rider. These attributes include:

- Balance and Relaxation
- Flexibility
- Core Strength
- Coordination
- Feel

There are no minimum dimensions for the arena in this phase although the ideal, recommended dimensions are 70m x 30m. It is strongly recommended that a sandy surface be used. Grass may be suitable provided it is not too hard or slippery.

All obstacles are numbered in order of completion. Markers may also indicate the start and finish of the obstacle zone as well as the direction with the red marker being on the rider's right, and white on the left. Some obstacles may have exit flags as well. The number is placed on the right hand side of the entrance to the obstacle. The course may require a horse and rider to perform an obstacle more than once, in the opposite direction. If any part of the obstacle is knocked down during the execution of that obstacle which needs to be executed again later in the course, then the combination will incur elimination.

If one pair of start/finish markers is used then the finish should be executed in the opposite direction to the start. This information must be clearly indicated on the course map.

Any obstacle already ridden is considered “dead” (unless it needs to be executed again later in the course) and may be ridden through in any direction without penalty, although, be aware that knocking an obstacle (even a dead one) will incur a penalty.

There should be at least 10 metres between obstacles.

An obstacle is defined as all components, including entrance flags and number.

Callers are allowed in the Maneability phase with a 5 point deduction.

Walking the course. Competitors at all levels may walk the course. Competitors are only permitted to walk the course unmounted and in full competition attire, unless otherwise directed by the Organising Committee on the day, with consideration to weather conditions. Judges/Course Builders will walk the course with the competitors to answer any questions. Trainers/Chef d’equipe may accompany riders on the walk through.

14.1 Eliminations for Maneability (Ease of Handling - EOH) Phase (See also General Eliminations)

- 14.1.1 Not completing an obstacle.
- 14.1.2 Failure to start and finish at the designated start and finish lines. If the start/finish line is through one set of markers, competitors **MUST** only cross the line once to start and once to finish. If the start and finish lines are separate, then you must only cross each line once.
- 14.1.3 Failure to complete the obstacles in the assigned order.
- 14.1.4 Failure to move forward for a period of 15 seconds.
- 14.1.5 Showing or facing up to a live obstacle, prior or during the test.
- 14.1.6 More than three complete strides of canter in the Lead Line or Introductory levels.
- 14.1.7 Crossing an obstacle that has not yet been performed (live obstacle).
- 14.1.8 Three refusals on **any** one obstacle (a horse may have **two** refusals on all obstacles on course).
- 14.1.9 Starting an obstacle out of order.
- 14.1.10 Knocking down a live obstacle.

- 14.1.11 Uncorrected obstacle pattern.
- 14.1.12 When riding the course the rider **MUST** use the same hand to perform all obstacles. Changing hands is not permitted.
- 14.1.13 Passing through the start pegs before being signalled.
- 14.1.14 Not replacing the garrocha and ring in the drum if it bounces out. The rider must dismount and correct. (see 15.7).
- 14.1.15 Not replacing the cup on the post if the post is knocked over. The rider must dismount and stand the post up to complete the obstacle. If any other post is knocked over the rider must dismount and stand the post/s up to complete the obstacle.
- 14.1.16 Not clearly attempting the ring or ball.

14.2. Refusing an obstacle

(e.g. the horse stops and takes a backwards step, or circles before entering the obstacle).

The rider may have a second attempt. The third refusal on that obstacle will result in elimination.

Although a horse **may**, theoretically, refuse every obstacle on the course twice – the obstacle **MUST** be completed, that is, a competitor **CANNOT** refuse twice and go on to the next obstacle. This will incur elimination (see 14.1.1).

Please be aware that 15 second resistance will incur elimination.

14.3 Errors

Errors in the pattern or order of movements can be corrected. For instance if an incorrect pattern is performed on the 3 barrels, the rider may go back and correct the pattern (and will incur a lower score), however if they commence the next obstacle before this correction they will be eliminated.

15 Obstacles

Obstacles are encountered in the Maneability & Speed phase. The following are descriptions of each obstacle, its dimensions and the rules governing its use in order to establish an even playing field and a safe environment for all competitors at all levels.

Where transition markers are used on an obstacle to indicate a change of gait, they should be placed approximately 1 metre out from the first point of the obstacle.

Transition markers on the bridge should be placed 1 metre out from the entry and 2 metres from the departure.

Transition markers may be used on the following obstacles for the Maneability phase and must be removed for the Speed phase.

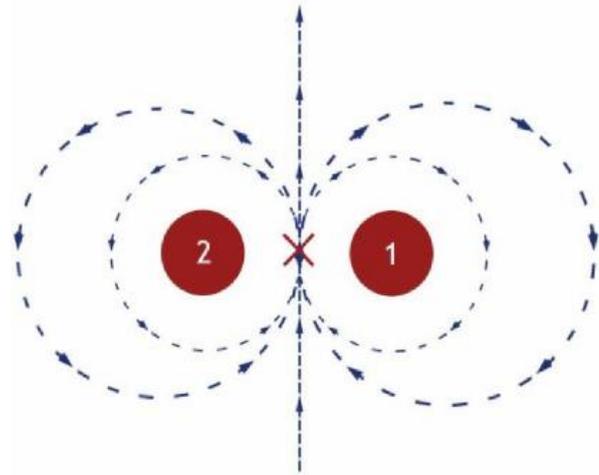
Bridge Switch cup Bell corridor Rein back obstacles

Transition markers **MUST** be coloured **YELLOW**.

15.1 Barrels – Two Barrels

Two barrels are placed approximately 4m apart measured from the centre of one barrel to the centre of the other barrel. The horse is ridden mid-way between the barrels and performs a circle around the right hand barrel.

Upon completing the circle and passing half way between the barrels, the rider will change direction and begin the circle on the left hand side around the left hand barrel.



Upon completing the circle on the left hand side, the competitor will pass half way between the barrels to exit the obstacle. At Consagrados and above, Levels 6, 7 and 8, this obstacle may be performed in rein back if the obstacle is used a second time.

The obstacle is judged on the balance, regularity, change of bend, quality and placement of changes of lead and the shape and symmetry of the circles and horses reaction to the aids.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot
Introductory – Level 2	Trot
Preliminary - Level 3	Canter
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter
Debutante F - Level 5	Canter
Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7	Canter or Rein Back
Masters – Level 8	Canter or Rein back

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

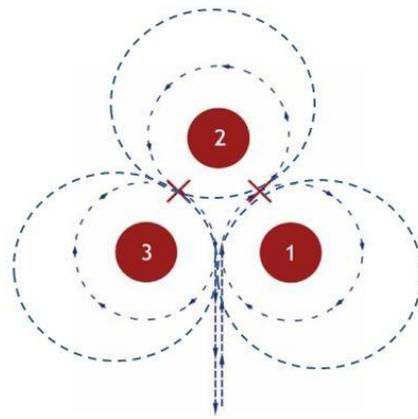
Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.2 Barrels - Three Barrels

This obstacle consists of three barrels positioned in an equilateral triangle with the distance between the barrels approximately 3-6m. The distance from barrel to barrel is measured from the centre of one barrel to the centre of the next barrel, and all barrels to be the same distance from one another.

The horse walks, trots or canters a route through the barrels. The rider circles around the first barrel on the right or left as indicated by course directions. Then proceeds to the next barrel, performing a change of lead over a line midway between the 1st and 2nd barrels. The rider then half circles around the 2nd barrel, performs another change of lead over a line midway between the 2nd and 3rd barrels, and makes a full circle around the 3rd barrel before exiting from the same point as the point of entry.



The obstacle should be judged on the horse's attitude, the rider's use of aids, changes of bend, balance, rhythm, fluidity of performance, correctness and placement of changes of lead and the shape and symmetry of the circles.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot
Introductory – Level 2	Trot
Preliminary - Level 3	Canter
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter
Debutante F - Level 5	Canter
Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7	Canter
Masters – Level 8	Canter

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

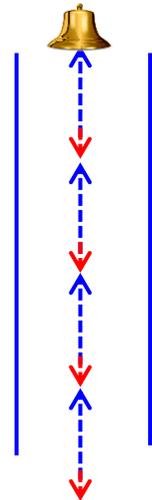
15.3 Bell Corridor

The obstacle consists of 2 small fences (at least 50cm high) or hay bales, placed parallel to each other forming a corridor 1.5m wide. At higher levels (Debutante and above) the corridor may be 'L' shaped and all components must be joined.

A bell is located in the centre at the end of the corridor at a height of approximately 2m. The bell may be placed to the side for lower levels.

The horse approaches the corridor at the required gait, enters and moves forwards towards the end. The rider then halts, rings the bell, reins back and proceeds to next obstacle.

This obstacle is judged on the horse's attitude and straightness, the rider's use of aids, regularity, balance, continuity and quality of the performance. An insufficient score should be given if the horse displaces either of the sides of the corridor.



Transition markers to walk must be used for levels Preliminary and below.

Transition markers to walk may be used for levels Debutante W and above and must be used for Debutante level if an L shape is used..

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot, walk at transition marker, with no rein back.
Introductory – Level 2	Trot, walk at transition marker, with no rein back.
Preliminary – Level 3	Canter, walk at transition marker (may be progressive) rein back optional as per course directive.
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter into the corridor, rein back
Debutante F – Level 5	Canter into the corridor, rein back.
Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7	Canter into the corridor, rein back
Masters – Level 8	Canter into the corridor, rein back

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.4 The Bridge

The obstacle consists of a wooden bridge measuring at least 4m long x 1.5m wide and at least 20cm (8 inches) above the ground at its centre. Within these dimensions is a sloping 1m ramp at both ends.

The bridge may or may not have side rails, if side rails are used they should be removable. The surface of the Bridge must provide traction and not be slick. The Bridge should be made out of solid material and should not endanger either horse or rider. Transition markers must be used in the Maneability phase. Please see speed section 16.1.6.

The judge will evaluate the transition to walk at the marker, quality, regularity, straightness and the transition at the marker upon leaving the bridge. Marks will be deducted if a horse shows any awkwardness, hesitation or irregularity. Maneability (EOH) phase – all levels the horse **MUST** walk the bridge. **An insufficient mark or lower will be given for any trot or canter steps on the bridge.**

If a horse steps off the side of the bridge with any foot, the competitor must leave the bridge in a safe manner and re-present through the bridge entry markers. This will be classed as a refusal and judged accordingly.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot, walk at transition marker
Introductory – Level 2	Trot, walk at transition marker
Preliminary – Level 3	Canter, walk at transition marker (may be progressive)
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter, walk at transition marker
Debutante F – Level 5	Canter, walk at transition marker (may canter in speed phase)
Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7	Canter, walk at transition marker (may canter in speed phase)
Masters – Level 8	Canter, walk at transition marker (may canter in speed phase)

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.5 Garrocha – pick up

This obstacle consists of a barrel and a Garrocha 3-4 m in length. Lead line (Level 1) (maximum 1m garrocha), Introductory (Level 2) and Juniors (maximum 1.8 m). The Garrocha should be bamboo, aluminium, poly, timber or cardboard. Timber garrochas must measure a minimum of 28mm (1 1/8”) in diameter at the thickest end.

The Organising Committee should allow riders (via the Obstacle Steward) to place the garrocha where required prior to presenting to judge.

The rider approaches the barrel and removes the garrocha without the horse reacting in any way. The rider must collect the garrocha with their thumb facing up.

Obstacle is judged on the manner in which the horse approaches the obstacle, its reaction to the movement of the garrocha and the relaxed manner in which the rider collects the garrocha. The horse should always move forward at a steady gait, and should not react to, or unduly notice, the appearance of the barrel or the removal of the garrocha. Any slowing down or change of gait by the horse will be penalised.

If the rider drops the garrocha in Maneability (EOH) they must dismount, pick up the garrocha, deposit the garrocha back in the Pick-up Barrel, remount and continue (judging will re - commence where the rider dropped the garrocha). **Failure to replace the garrocha will incur elimination.** Knocking over the barrel in Maneability will result in an insufficient or lower mark, in Speed it will incur a 5 second penalty.

Gaits Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Halt
Introductory – Level 2	Trot
Preliminary – Level 3	Canter
Debutant W – Level 4	Canter
Debutant F – Level 5	Canter
Consagrados 2 & 1 - Level 6 &	Canter
Masters – Level 8	Canter

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.6 Garrocha – collect bull ring/s and or knock ball/s

Knock Down a ball: The competitor, at the required gait, knocks down a ball with the tip of the garrocha. The ball is located on the top of a base approximately 1.6m in height. Balls of a larger size should be used for Lead Line (Level 1), Introductory (Level 2) and Preliminary (Level 3) while balls of a smaller size (no smaller than 15cm (6inches -a tennis ball) are appropriate for Debutante (Level 4/5) to Masters (Level 8). Balls should be constructed or filled in a way that prohibits the ball from rolling.

Spearing a Ring: The competitor, at the required gait, collects a ring from any location. The ring should be 15cm - outside diameter. Rings may be located on a bull or a number of bases at various heights being approximately 1.6m as indicated on the course map.

The ring or ball **MUST** be clearly **attempted**.

This obstacle is judged on the horse maintaining regularity, straightness, balance and the fluency with which the rider skewers the ring with the garrocha or knocks down of the ball. Striking the base holding the ring or the ball will incur a lower mark.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Halt
Introductory– Level 2	Trot
Preliminary - Level 3	Canter
Debutant W– Level 4	Canter
Debutant F– Level 5	Canter
Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7	Canter
Masters – Level 8	Canter

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.7 Garrocha – deposit

The rider approaches the barrel and replaces the garrocha in the barrel with their thumb facing up.

This obstacle is judged on the way in which the horse approaches, its reaction to the movement of the garrocha and the calm manner in which the rider replaces the garrocha.

There should be no reaction to the movement of the garrocha. The horse should always move forward at a steady gait and should not react to, or unduly notice, the appearance of the barrel or the replacement of the garrocha. Any slowing down or change of pace by the horse will incur a lower mark.

- If the rider drops the garrocha they must dismount, pick up the garrocha, deposit the garrocha back in the Pick-up Barrel and then remount. After remounting, the rider then picks the garrocha back up and judging continues from where the garrocha drop occurred. Knocking over the barrel will incur a lower mark.
- If the garrocha bounces out of the barrel, the rider is to dismount and replace the garrocha back into the replacement barrel. **Failure to do so will incur ELIMINATION.**
- If the barrel is knocked over when replacing the garrocha, the rider must dismount and return it to an upright position.

The obstacle is only considered successfully completed if the garrocha and ring (if collected) stays in the drum which is in an upright position.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Halt
Introductory– Level 2	Trot
Preliminary - Level 3	Canter
Debutante W– Level 4	Canter
Debutante F– Level 5	Canter
Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7	Canter
Masters – Level 8	Canter

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.8 The Gate

The gate should be constructed from a wooden or metal frame and have no sharp edges. It should be opened and closed with a metal hoop or a rope loop and may be opened forwards or backwards. The gate opening should be at least 2m wide with the top set at a height of at least 1.3m, and be supported by two uprights made from a natural material.

The rider should approach the gate head on, **final pace must be in walk**. The rider should then move the quarters parallel and then open the gate. The horse should then walk through the entrance. When the horse has fully exited the other side of the gate, the rider may back up one or two steps to close the latch. The rider should aim to keep hold of the gate/latch during the course of performing this obstacle. At Debutante W and above not keeping hold of the gate is an insufficient mark.

This obstacle is judged on the horse's action which should be fluid and without any hesitation. The horse should pay attention to and participate in the opening and closing movements without showing any signs of insecurity or disobedience. The rider's action should be easy, precise and free from hesitation.

Lead Line (Level 1) and Introductory (Level 2), riders **MUST** push the gate open and stand between the uprights for 5 seconds, then proceed to the next obstacle without closing the gate.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot
Introductory – Level 2	Trot
Preliminary – Level 3	Canter
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter
Debutante F – Level 5	Canter
Consagrados 2 & 1 – Levels 6 & 7	Canter
Masters – Level 8	Canter

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.9 The Jug

This obstacle consists of a table at **least** 1.2 metres (4 feet) high, on which a jug is placed. A bottle of fluid or sand may be used instead of the jug.

The competitor approaches the table and halts. The horse should stand immobile while the rider lifts the jug above their head and replaces the jug on the table before moving off at the appropriate gait.

This obstacle is not used in the speed phase.

The obstacle is judged by the manner in which the horse approaches and remains at a halt next to the table, without showing any signs of fear and trusting the riders use of the aids. The rider will be penalised if the horse touches the table. The judge will also take into consideration the severity or mildness of each disobedience. The jug, when replaced on the table, shall remain upright.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot to Walk to Halt
Introductory – Level 2	Trot to Walk to Halt
Preliminary - Level 3	Canter to Halt (transition may be progressive)
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter to Halt (transition may be through the walk)
Debutante F – Level 5	Canter to Halt
Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7	Canter to Halt
Masters – Level 8	Canter to Halt

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.10 The Jump

The obstacle consists of a jump of various heights, depending on the level, from a 3 - 4m long pole on the ground to a jump of 3 to 4 bales of straw lying end to end. The bales of straw may be replaced by a natural substance provided that it does not exceed the bale's height. The jump cannot exceed the height of a straw bale (approximately 50cm). The horse should approach and jump naturally and with assurance.

The obstacle is judged on the bascule of the horse and the horse and rider's confidence and the correct use of aids to perform the obstacle. Touching any part of the obstacle will result in a lower score for Maneability however will not incur a penalty in the Speed phase. Displacing the rails or hay bales will result in an insufficient or lower score for Maneability and will incur a 5 second penalty in the Speed phase..

There is no penalty for a few strides of a relaxed canter after the jump, at Introductory level. Refusing or running out will be severely penalised.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot a pole on the ground
Introductory – Level 2	Trot a pole on the ground
Preliminary – Level 3	Canter a raised pole or cross rail of no more than 25cm. (preferably off a hay bale on either side).
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter a raised pole or cross rail of no more than 30cm
Debutante F – Level 5	Canter a raised pole or cross rail of no more than 30cm
Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7	Canter hay bales with a rail on top.
Masters - Level 8	Canter two bale high with a rail on top

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

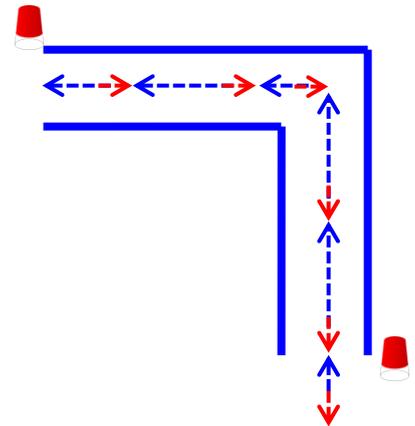
Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.11 The Rein Back Obstacle

Rein back corridors should comprise 2 small fences at least 50cm high, made in such a way that it is safe for the horse if the corridor is stepped on or over. This obstacle has the following variations:

15.11.1 **Straight Rein Back** - The horse and rider backs through a straight corridor. The corridor should measure 4m with a width of 1.5m.

15.11.2 **Rein back in "L"** - comprised of a corridor shaped like an "L". Competitor enters the corridor, rides to the end, halts, and then a rein back is executed back through the "L" shaped corridor. Each side of the L shaped should measure 4m with a width of 1.5m.



15.11.3 **Rein Back with a Cup** - the competitor enters the corridor. At the end there is a post with a height of between 1.6m & 2m on the right hand side upon which a cup is placed. The rider halts, removes the cup and reins back either in a straight line or an "L". At the exit there will be another post on the right hand side - the rider will halt and place the cup on this post.

The obstacle is judged on the horse's attitude, straightness, fluidity, balance, the correctness of the halts, the fluency and balance of the rein back, the rider's use of aids, continuity and quality of the performance. An insufficient score should be given if the horse displaces either of the sides of the corridor. The horse should remain immobile while collecting and depositing the cup.

Transition markers to walk must be used for levels Preliminary and below.

Transition markers to walk may be used for levels Debutante W and above and must be used for Debutante level if an L shape is used.

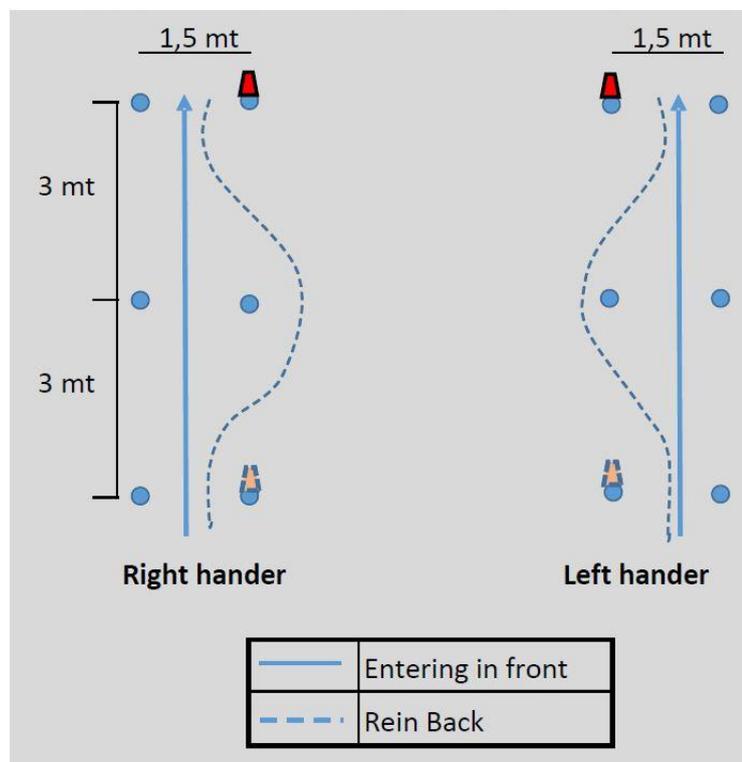
15.11.4 **Parallel post rein back.** Two parallel lines of 3 posts, with a height of between 1.6m & 2m, comprising a minimum of 3 posts in each line forming a corridor where the posts are separated by a minimum of 2.5 metres and a maximum of 3 metres from each other, and each line is separated by 1.5 m. The competitor

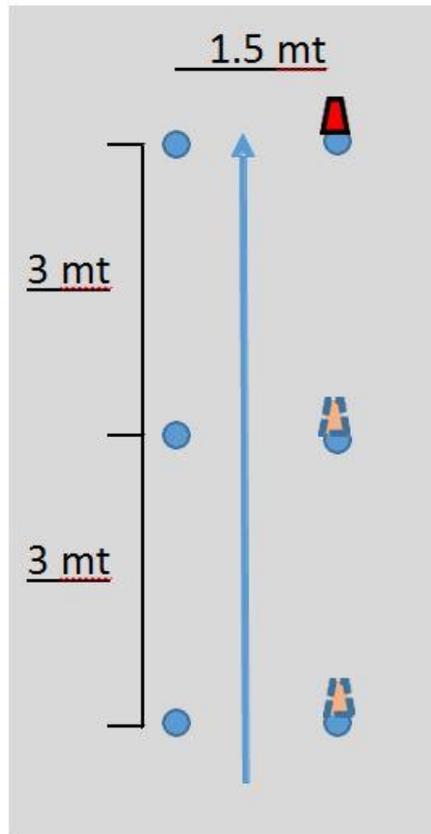
moves between the lines of posts up to the last post where the rider removes the cup and performs a rein back.

To complete this obstacle the horse must fully exit (i.e. with its four legs) in rein back from the last pair of posts. The horse should remain immobile while collecting and depositing the cup.

- 15.11.5 **Slalom rein back.** Two parallel lines of 3 posts comprising a minimum of 3 posts in each line forming a corridor where the posts are separated by a minimum of 2.5 metres and a maximum of 3 metres from each other and each line is separated by 1.5 m. The horse/rider moves between the lines of posts up to the last post where the rider removes the cup and performs a rein back slalom between the posts. The horse should remain immobile while collecting and depositing the cup.

To complete this exercise the horse must fully exit (i.e. with its four legs) in rein back from the last pair of posts.





If the rider uses the left hand to ride the horse and the right hand to **manipulate** the obstacles, they should remove the cup placed on the post to the **right** and replace it on the middle or last **post to their right, according to the course directives**. When executing the slalom in this obstacle, the rider will slalom back through the posts on their right.

The obstacle is executed on the opposite side for riders who use the right hand to ride the horse.

If the rider knocks down a post, they must dismount and put it back in place. The cup has to be placed back whilst mounted.

This obstacle is judged on the horse's attitude, straightness, fluidity, balance, correctness of the halts, the fluidity and balance of the rein back and the rider's use of the aids. If the horse knocks down any posts the score must be insufficient or below. Failure to re-erect a knocked down post will incur elimination (incomplete obstacle 14.1.1).

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot, walk at transition marker, with no rein back
Introductory – Level 2	Trot, walk at transition marker, with no rein back
Preliminary – Level 3	Canter, walk at transition marker (progressive) and may rein back as per course directive
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter into the corridor, rein back
Debutante F – Level 5	Canter into the corridor, rein back
Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7	Canter into the corridor, rein back
Masters – Level 8	Canter into the corridor, rein back

Transition markers to walk must be used for levels Preliminary and below.

Transition markers to walk may be used for levels Debutante W and above and must be used for Debutante level if an L shape is used.

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.12 Side Pass Pole

This obstacle consists of a pole at least 2.4 m long and a maximum of 4 m. and should be raised 5-10cm above the ground. Leadline, Introductory and Preliminary should use half round poles on the ground (not to be raised). The horse moves sideways, with the pole always positioned under the barrel of the horse with the forelegs in front of the pole and the hind legs behind the pole.

The following variations may be used:

- Straight line
- "L" shaped

The obstacle is judged on the horse's capacity to move laterally and straight without touching the pole. Also the horse's calmness, continuity of action and crossing of the legs with rhythm are judged.

A bend in the direction of movement, shoulder slightly ahead, will gain a higher score than if the horse is bent away from the movement. The horse will be severely penalised if it touches or knocks the pole.

All levels are done in the walk, with the option of cantering at the Debutante F and above.

Gait Required:

Leadline – Level 1	Trot, stand over middle of pole for 5 secs.
Introductory – Level 2	Trot, stand over middle of pole for 5 secs.
Preliminary – Level 3	Canter, walk and side pass the whole pole. Transition may be progressive
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter, walk and side pass the whole pole.
Debutante F - Level 5	Canter, optional walk or canter side pass
Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7	Canter, optional walk or canter side pass
Masters – Level 8	Canter, optional walk or canter side pass

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.13 The Single Slalom

The obstacle comprises at least 5 Posts (approximately 2 metres high) set out in a straight line approximately (6 – 10 metres apart). The horse is ridden around the slalom posts performing a clear change of bend with each change of direction. When required the change of lead or flying changes should always be performed at the halfway point between the posts.

The obstacle is judged on the harmony, precision, regularity and balance of the horse's movements and the rider's use of aids, showing clear changes of bend and the quality and placement of changes.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Walk
Introductory– Level 2	Walk or trot
Preliminary - Level 3	Walk, trot or canter
Debutante W– Level 4	Canter with walk changes
Debutante F – Level 5	Canter with flying changes
Consagrados 2 & 1, Levels 6 & 7	Canter with flying changes
Masters – Level 8	Canter with flying changes

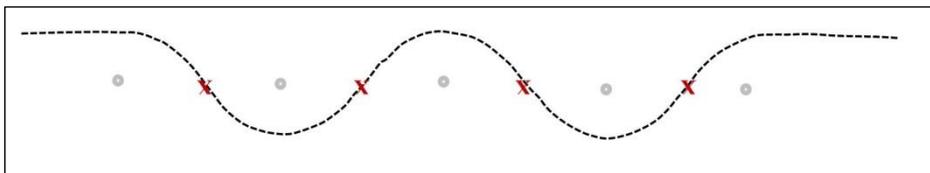
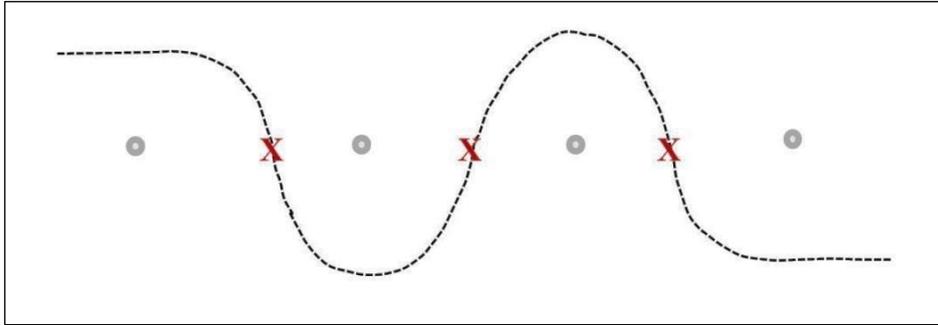
If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

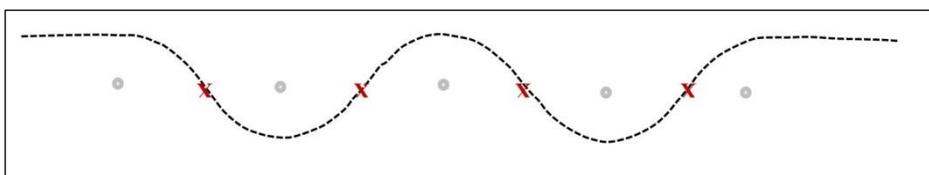
Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

SINGLE SLALOM

Acceptable lines for Debutante F and below



Compulsory lines for Consagrados 2 and above



15.14 The Double Slalom

The obstacle consists of at least 7 posts a minimum of 2m high. The posts should be fixed to a base which is preferably not secured to the ground. The posts are laid out in 2 parallel lines 6-10 m apart. The horse takes a slalom course around the posts with changes of lead and bend performed on the half-way line between the posts.

The obstacle is judged on the harmony, precision, regularity and balance of the horse's movements and the rider's use of aids, showing clear changes of bend and the quality and placement of the changes.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot
Introductory – Level 2	Trot
Preliminary - Level 3	Canter (transitions may be progressive)
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter with walk changes
Debutante F – Level 5	Canter with flying changes
Consagrados 2 & 1, Levels 6 & 7	Canter with flying changes
Masters – Level 8	Canter with flying changes

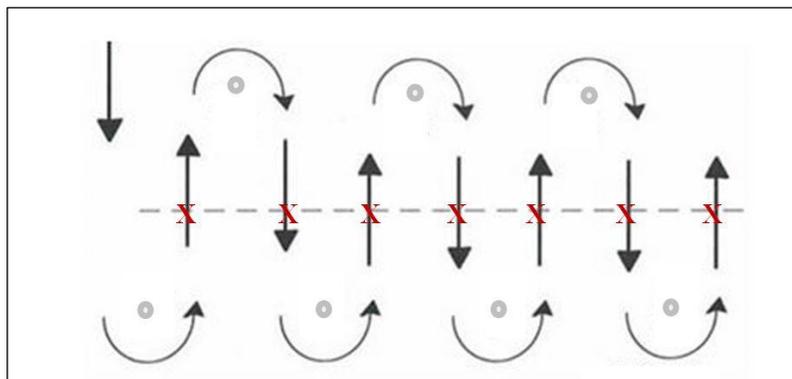
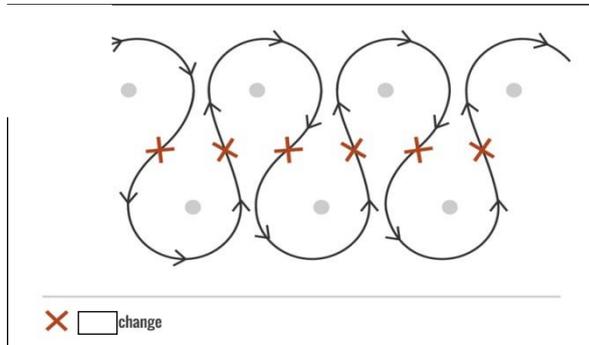
If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

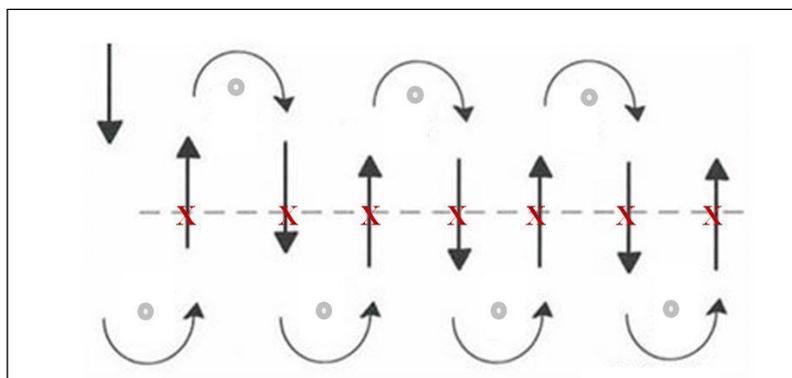
Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

DOUBLE SLALOM

Acceptable lines for Debutante F and below



Compulsory lines for Consagrados 2 and above



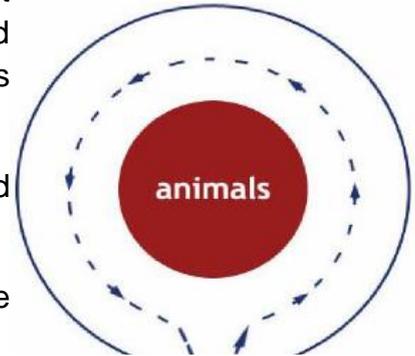
15.15 Stock Pen

The obstacle consists of a 3m diameter internal pen. The outside diameter should be approximately 8m diameter (6m for Masters, Level 8).

The horse enters from the direction given on the course map (if no directions are given the rider may enter from either direction) in the gait required for the level. The horse performs a full circle around the inner enclosure, comes out and half circles/pirouettes and re-enters. Stock Pen may be done in either direction.

This obstacle is judged on the horse's balance, bend and confidence and the harmony between horse and rider.

At speed this obstacle **MUST** only be performed in one direction.



Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1
 Introductory – Level 2
 Preliminary – Level 3

Trot and Walk the half circle
 Trot and Walk half circle/pirouette
 Canter (transitions may be progressive) and
 Walk half circle/pirouette

Debutante W – Level 4
 Debutante F – Level 5
 Consagrados 2 & 1, Levels 6 & 7
 Masters – Level 8

Canter and Walk half circle/pirouette
 Canter and half circle/pirouette
 Canter and half circle/pirouette
 Canter and half circle/pirouette

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.16 Switch Cup

This obstacle consists of a down-turned drinking cup on a post with a height of between 1.6m & 2m. The rider halts by the post and picks up the cup from the top of one post and places it on the top of another post according to course directives. The horse should be immobile whilst picking up or replacing the cup and then proceed immediately in the correct gait after replacing the cup. This obstacle can have the following variations:

- **Standing Cup Post** - The rider halts between two posts (approximately 1.2M apart, less for juniors), picks up the cup from one post and places it on top of the adjacent post.
- **Moving Cup Post** - The rider picks up the cup and replaces it on another post according to the course directives.

This obstacle is judged on the manner in which the horse approaches and remains immobile, without showing any fear and trusting the rider's use of aids.

If the post on which the cup is to be placed is knocked over deposited, the rider is to dismount, erect the post, remount, place the cup on the post and continue. In speed leave the clock running.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot (transition progressive)
Introductory – Level 2	Trot (transition progressive)
Preliminary - Level 3	Canter (transition may be progressive)
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter (transition may be through the walk)
Debutante F - Level	Canter
Consagrados 2 & 1, Levels 6 & 7	Canter
Masters – Level 8	Canter

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.17 The Water Filled Ditch

The Water Filled Ditch should be no more than 20cm deep and should have a gradual grade into and out of the water. It must have safe footing.

The horse should move through the ditch naturally without appearing to notice it, showing that it is familiar with moving through water.

The obstacle is judged on the horse's natural confidence in approaching the obstacle showing trust in the rider.

Gait Required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot
Introductory – Level 2	Trot
Preliminary - Level 3	Canter
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter
Debutante F - Level	Canter
Consagrados 2 & 1, Levels 6 & 7	Canter
Masters – Level 8	Canter

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

AUSTRALIAN OBSTACLES

15.18 Varied Footing

This obstacle will test the horse's confidence over different types of footing. The horse should maintain balance, regularity and straightness (central). The obstacle should be 2.5 x 3 m minimum, with entrance flags (3m) and exit flags (3m)

Allowable types of footing may include shavings, sands of different colours, mulch, wet sand and grass. Footings not permitted include tarps, stones or tyres.

Gait required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot - two types of footing
Introductory – Level 2	Trot – two types of footing
Preliminary – Level 3	Canter – two types of footing
Debutant W – Level 4	Canter – two types of footing
Debutant F – Level 5	Canter – three types of footing
Consagrados 2 & 1 – Level 6 & 7	Canter – three types of footing
Masters – Level 8	Canter – three types of footing

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.9 OILSKIN

The obstacle consists of an oilskin or long type of similar style coat placed on a drum or table at least 1.6 metres high. The competitor rides up to the obstacle, halts, collects the coat and carries it to the deposit point, located elsewhere on the course.

The coat **MUST** be rolled up and tied securely, for Preliminary and below. For levels Debutante W and above, the coat **MUST** be open.

If the coat is dropped before the deposit point, the competitor must dismount and recover the coat and continue.

Variations could include;

15.9.1 **Pick up from halt.** Entering through transition markers, the competitor will halt beside the pick up point, then proceed to the deposit point at the required gait. The competitor halts, deposits the Drizabone. Transition markers may be used for Preliminary and below.

15.9.2 **Pick up in motion.** The competitor rides up to the pick up point in the required gait, picks up the coat, carries it to the deposit point, showing no change in pace or gait. The task is to be completed in a continuous motion, without hesitation or deviation.

The obstacle will be judged on the confidence displayed by the horse in its rider throughout the task, the continuity of the gait (if pick up is in motion), transitions, immobility and quality of halt (if executed in halt). Harmony, balance, submission and obedience shown are also considered.

Gait required:

Lead Line – Level 1	Trot
Introductory – Level 2	Trot
Preliminary – Level 3	Canter (transitions may be progressive)
Debutante W – Level 4	Canter (transition may be through walk)
Debutante F – Level 5	Canter
Consagrados 2 & 1 – Level 6 & 7	Canter

Masters – Level 8

Canter

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W & above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

16 Speed Phase

The Speed phase of Working Equitation is to test the speed, agility, athleticism, and submission of the horse and the balance, aids and seat of the rider. Lead Line – Level 1 and Introductory – Level 2 will not compete in this phase, however Introductory may ride a second Maneability phase at the discretion of the Organising Committee.

16.1 Guidelines

- 16.1.1 The obstacles used in the speed phase are the same obstacles that are allowed at each level of the Maneability (EOH), with the exception of the jug. A rope gate may be used in lieu of a solid gate.
- 16.1.2 The judge will signal the rider to begin by the ringing of a bell or blowing a whistle.
- 16.1.3 The timer for the speed phase starts running as soon as the horse's nose crosses the starting line and the timer is stopped as soon as the horse's nose crosses the finish line. When manually timed (and where practicable), two timers must be used. The same two timing devices and people must be used for each competitor in a class. Timing devices and people can only be changed between classes. When timed with an electronic timer, a manual backup timer must be used.
- 16.1.4 Obstacles may have tennis balls on any part of the obstacles that when dislodged by the horse or rider hitting the obstacle will incur 5 seconds added on to their time for each occurrence.
- 16.1.5 Any obstacle already ridden is considered “dead” and may be ridden through in any direction without penalty, although be aware that knocking down an obstacle (even a dead one) will incur a 5 second penalty.
- 16.1.6 **The Bridge:** Transition markers must be removed. Debutant W (level 4) and below, any trot or canter steps will be eliminated. Debutante F (level 5) and above may walk, trot or canter over the bridge.
- 16.1.7 There must be entrance and exit markers within the boundary of the arena. Time keepers (including automatic timers) are

located at the entrance and exit markers

- 16.1.8 All levels should be allowed to walk the course, if appreciably different to the Maneability (EOH) course. The same rules apply for walking the course as in the Maneability (EOH) phase (refer to section 14)

16.2 Elimination (See General and Maneability (EOH))

- 16.2.1 Not securing the gate
- 16.2.2 Trotting or cantering on bridge (at Debutante W and below)
- 16.2.3 Not attempting the ball or ring (14.1.16)

16.3 Penalties: 5 seconds per fault

- 16.3.1 Knocking down any part of an obstacle (dead or alive) at any time.
- 16.3.2 Touching the horse in front of the reins – penalty each time seen by the judge (three times incurs elimination) however this is not cumulative with 16.3.3.
- 16.3.3 Use of voice – penalty each time seen/heard by the Judge (three times elimination) however this is not cumulative with 16.3.2.

16.4 Bonus points are accrued by:

Securing the ring or knocking the ball (with the tip of garrocha only), - 10 sec deduction per obstacle off final time.

17 Cattle Phase

Objective: The Cattle Phase tests the ability of the horse and rider to work cattle individually and with teammates.

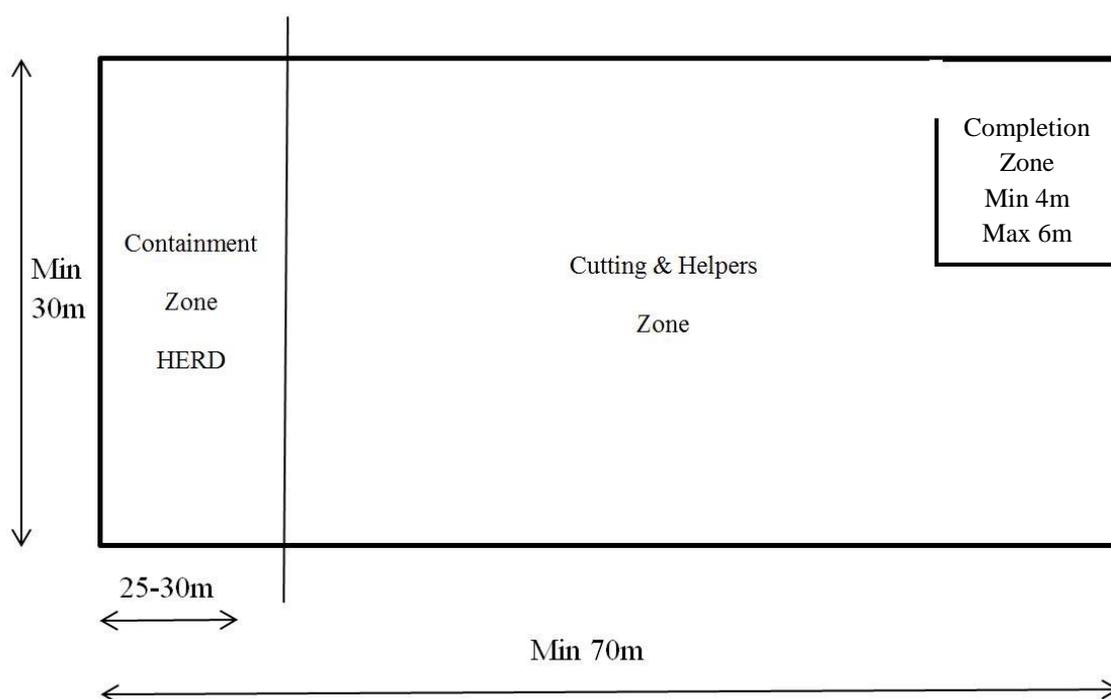
The test is performed with a team of four riders. The objective is for each rider to move an assigned beast from the herd and put it in a designated completion zone and for the team to demonstrate teamwork by herding/containing cattle efficiently and accurately. A major part of a single rider's test is to cut out his or her designated beast from the herd, with team members assisting once the designated beast or any of the rest of the herd is in the general cutting zone.

This is a timed event. The recommended minimum size is 70m x 30m (230 ft. x 100 ft.). It must have adequate safe fencing to contain cattle. A containment zone is set up at one end of the arena where the herd is kept and a completion zone is set up at the other end of the arena as shown in the Diagram below. The exact size and position of the completion zone can vary; it can either be within the perimeter of the arena or set up as a separate pen.

The arena surface must be flat and free of stones. A sandy surface is recommended, but any natural surface will suffice as long as it is not slippery or too hard.

The Cattle Phase is open to all levels (except Introductory and Leadline). Placings and points are awarded as per Score chart (see 8.10)

The containment zone will contain between 6 and 10 head of cattle (as determined by the Organising Committee) and each beast will be numbered and marked in a suitable manner (tagged, paint or collars) to be easily identified.



17.1 DRAW

- 17.1.1 The draw in respect of the numbers on cattle to be separated from the herd shall only take place after all of the cattle have been placed inside the containment zone.
- 17.1.2 A draw for each team's entry order in the competition may be done prior to the first day of the competition.
- 17.1.3 The first team on the draw enters the arena together and presents to the judge. Each team rider, will be asked to draw a number representing their beast. Team riders cannot draw the same beast number. The rider will show this number to the judge and this number must be immediately returned to the steward. Each team rider will then complete the cattle phase after the Judge gives the starting signal. Team members will leave the arena together.
- 17.1.4 This process will be repeated until each team member has completed their cattle phase. The next team must be ready to enter the arena immediately the previous team leaves the arena.

17.2 EXECUTION

- 17.2.1 In this phase, four riders from the same team should work together to separate their selected beast from a herd in the containment zone, one at a time and herd them into the completion zone which is separate from the rest of the herd.
- 17.2.2 Each rider being responsible for separating one beast. The other three members of the team shall assist in maintaining the herd in the containment zone.
- 17.2.3 As soon as the designated rider has separated his or her selected beast and herded it outside the containment zone, one or more team riders may assist the designated rider to herd the selected beast to the completion zone and the remaining team riders must NOT move into the containment zone to keep the remaining cattle in the containment zone. Any team rider, other than the designated rider, who enters the containment zone, must leave the containment zone immediately or the team will be disqualified.

- 17.2.4 The trial is only completed when the separated beast is in the completion zone and the rest of the cattle are in the containment zone.
- 17.2.5 The time clock is activated when the rider performing the cut out enters the containment zone and ends as soon as the hindquarters of the selected beast enters the completion zone, as in team penning, it is not necessary for a competitor to raise their hand to indicate completion. The time limit for a rider to complete this task is 3 minutes. After this period has elapsed the rider is eliminated and no points are awarded to that rider.
- 17.2.6 A competitor has 30 seconds after the bell is rung to enter the containment zone. The 3 minute time allowed, starts when the assigned rider enters the containment zone. Another bell will be rung to indicate 30 seconds remaining.

17.3 JUDGING

- 17.3.1 Riders are judged on the basis of the time taken to perform the trial plus any time penalties for committing faults.

17.4 PENALTIES

- 17.4.1 A penalty of 10 seconds is added whenever a beast, other than the one being separated, leaves the containment zone.
- 17.4.2 A penalty of 10 seconds is added each time one of the other team riders goes into the containment zone. The rider must leave the containment zone immediately or the team will be disqualified.

17.5 ELIMINATIONS

- 17.5.1 Exceeding the three minute time allowed.
- 17.5.2 A team rider intentionally entering the containment zone before the designated rider has his or her beast out of the containment zone.
- 17.5.3 Any signs of injury or traces of blood on horse or cattle.
- 17.5.4 A judge has reason to feel that a horse/rider combination may be a danger to themselves or others or has used excessive force or inhumane treatment to the horse or cattle.
- 17.5.5 Any team rider entering the pen once the beast has been penned.

18 CODE OF CONDUCT

All Member are required to comply with the Australian National Working Equitation Ltd (ANWEL) Code of Conduct in regard to their conduct and behaviour during any and all sanctioned events of ANWEL and any of its affiliates.

Respect the rights, dignity and worth of others.

Be fair, considerate and honest in all dealing with others.

Be professional in, and accept responsibility for, your actions. Make a commitment to providing quality service.

Be aware of, and maintain an uncompromising adherence to ANWEL standards, rules, regulations and policies.

Scrupulously avoid any conduct using privileged information to gain a personal or commercial advantage.

Operate within the rules of the sport including national and international guidelines of the World Association of Working Equitation, the member associations and the affiliated clubs.

Do not use your involvement with ANWEL, its member associations or affiliated clubs to promote your own beliefs, behaviours or practices where these are inconsistent with those of ANWEL.

Demonstrate a high degree of individual responsibility especially when dealing with persons under the age of 18 years, as your words and actions are an example.

Avoid unaccompanied and unobserved activities with persons under the age of 18 years, wherever possible.

Refrain from any form of harassment of others.

Refrain from any behaviour that may bring ANWEL, its members or affiliated clubs into disrepute.

Provide a safe environment for the conduct of the activity.

Show concern and caution towards others who may be sick or injured. Be a positive role model.

18.1 GENERAL CODE OF CONDUCT

Spectators at any ANWEL event must meet the following requirements in regard to conduct during any such activity or event:

Respect the decisions of officials and teach young people to do the same.

Never ridicule or scold a young participant for making a mistake. Positive comments are motivational.

Condemn the use of violence in any form, whether it is by other spectators, coaches, officials, volunteers or riders.

Show respect for fellow participants and competitors.

Do not use violence, harassment or abuse in any form (that is, do not use foul language, sledge or harass riders, coaches, officials or other spectators).

Respect the rights, dignity and worth of every person regardless of their gender, ability, cultural background or religion.

18.2 OFFICIALS

Resolve conflicts fairly and promptly through established procedures. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of others

Maintain strict impartiality.

Be fair, equitable, considerate and uncompromising in all dealings with others

Be aware of and maintain an uncompromising adherence to ANWEL standards and rules and regulations.

Scrupulously avoid any conduct using privileged information to gain a personal or commercial advantage.

Make a commitment to quality service.

Be a positive role model

Be professional in all actions. Language, presentation, manner and punctuality should reflect high standards.

Operate within the rules of ANWEL.

Refrain from anything that may abuse, intimidate or harass others.

Be aware of your legal responsibilities and the legal rights of others.

If you are unsure of the applicable rules or procedures that should be followed seek further advice prior to proceeding.

Document complaints and the manner in which they were handled.

Never use your position or role to avoid your responsibility or to unjustly prevent an individual from exercising their rights.

Preserve and protect the standing and reputation of ANWEL.

Use facilities and equipment for their proper purposes and care for and maintain such facilities and equipment correctly.

Refrain from anything which may abuse, intimidate or harass others.

Provide a safe environment for training and competition.

Place the safety and welfare of the riders/participants above all else.

Abide by the principles of the FEI Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse.

Accept responsibility for all actions taken.

Avoid any situation which may lead to a conflict of interest.

Be courteous, respectful and open to discussion and interaction.

Value the individual in sport.

Preserve and protect the standing and reputation of ANWEL.

18.3 TRAINERS AND COACHES

Promote the welfare of the horse as the primary consideration following the principles of the FEI Code of Conduct for Horse Welfare.

Ensure that equipment and facilities meet safety standards and are appropriate to the age and experience of the horse and the rider.

Respect the talent and commitment of each rider and their horse and seek to develop their potential.

Treat each rider and horse as a unique individual, respect fellow coaches and their pupils and encourage riders to do likewise.

Learn as much as possible about working equitation and keep up to date with developments.

Make sure that the time spent with you is positive and self-enhancing for the rider.

Never deceive or mislead the rider.

Be dignified and controlled and teach riders to be likewise.

Actively discourage the use of drugs prohibited by the ASC, EA and the FEI.

Discourage the use of cruel or injurious training methods and set a good example with your own training methods.

Teach the rider that the rules of the sport are mutual agreements which no one should evade or break. It is the duty of the coach to know and abide by ANWEL rules and to encourage compliance in spirit and in deed.

Respect the judgement of officials and encourage riders to do likewise.

Avoid over facing horses and riders.

All pupils are entitled to and deserve equal time in group lessons.

Follow the advice of medical and veterinary practitioners when dealing with injured riders and horses.

When coaching young riders make only reasonable demands on their time, energy and enthusiasm.

Always consider the maturity level of the child.

Refrain from any form of personal abuse or harassment towards young riders.

Any physical contact with young riders should be appropriate to the situation and necessary for the rider's skill development.

18.4 COMPETITORS

Abide by the principles of the FEI Code of Conduct for Horse Welfare.

Respect the rights, dignity and worth of fellow riders, coaches, officials, volunteers and spectators.

Do not tolerate acts of aggression.

Respect the talent, potential and development of fellow riders and competitors. Care for and respect the equipment provided to you as part of your program.

Be frank and honest with your coach concerning illness and injury and your ability to train fully within the program requirements.

Conduct yourself in a professional manner relating to language, temper and punctuality, be courteous, kind and always set a good example in dress and behaviour.

Maintain high personal behaviour standards at all times.

Abide by the rules and respect the decision of the official, making all appeals through the formal process and respecting the final decision.

Be honest in your attitude and preparation to training. Work equally hard for yourself and your team.

Cooperate with coaches and staff in development of programs to adequately prepare you for competition at the highest level.

ANWEL expects all those involved to adhere to the Code of Conduct and to acknowledge and accept that at all times the welfare of the horse is paramount.

At all stages during the preparation and training of competition horses, welfare must take precedence over all other demands. This includes good horse management, training methods, farriery, tack and transportation.

Horses and competitors must be fit, competent and in good health before they are allowed to compete. This encompasses medication use, surgical procedures that threaten welfare or safety, pregnancy in mares and the misuse of aids.

Events must not prejudice horse welfare. This involves paying careful attention to the competition areas, ground surfaces, weather conditions, stabling, site safety and fitness of the horse for onward travel after the event.

Every effort must be made to ensure that horses receive proper attention after they have competed and that they are treated humanely when their competition careers are over. This covers proper veterinary care, competition injuries, euthanasia and retirement.

18.5 PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Respect the rights, dignity and worth of others.

Remember that your child participates in working equitation for their own enjoyment, not yours.

Focus on your child's efforts and performance rather than winning or losing.

Never ridicule or yell at your child and other children for making a mistake or losing a competition.

Show appreciation for good performance and skilful performance by all riders (including opposing riders).

Demonstrate a high degree of individual responsibility especially when dealing with or in the vicinity of persons under 18 years of age, as your words and actions are an example.

Respect officials' decisions and teach children to do likewise.

Do not physically or verbally abuse or harass anyone associated with working equitation (player, coach, judges and so on).

Respect the rights, dignity and worth of every young person regardless of their gender, ability, cultural background or religion.

Be a positive role model.

19 RULE CHANGES AND RULE AMENDMENTS PROTOCOL

19.1 SUBMISSIONS

Any financial member of an ANWE affiliated Club wishing to instigate a change to an existing Rule or initiate a new Rule, should first address their proposal to their Club committee. Should the Club endorse the proposal, details should then be submitted by the Club committee to the ANWE state branch in writing.

Any ANWE Sub Committee may submit a proposed new rule or rule amendment directly to the ANWEL board.

Submissions should:

1. Include a copy of the relevant meeting minutes endorsing the proposal
2. Provide the proposed wording of the new or amended rule.
3. Provide the proposed new wording of any other rules effected by the proposed change
4. Include the rationale of the proposed change.

ANWEL may instigate rule or procedural changes aimed at assisting administration or to address rule anomalies

19.2 REJECTING A PROPOSAL

ANWEL may reject a proposal and advise the proponent accordingly if:

1. There is another Rule or Regulation, which may be unknown or misunderstood by the proponent, which precludes adoption of the proposal
2. Less than 12 months has elapsed since the relevant rule or associated rules were introduced or amended or a similar proposal considered.
3. It is considered that the proposal is not of sufficient merit to warrant further action.

19.3 ASSESSMENT

Should the proposed new rule or amendment warrant further investigation, the ANWEL board:

1. May seek advice on the feasibility and merit of the proposal from other persons or organisations qualified to comment.
2. May request Club Secretaries take a poll or seek written feedback from clubs or individual members.

Based upon all correspondence, the board will discuss and vote on the proposal.

19.4 REVIEW PROCESS

If a proposal is rejected, the original proponent may submit a written request for the matter to be reconsidered. Such a request must have the written support of a minimum of three ANWEL affiliated Clubs. The submission is to be signed by two office bearers of each ANWEL affiliated Club supporting the review. Should such a request be received, the 12 month rule will not apply.

19.5 IMPLEMENTATION

The rule book will be updated twice a year on 1 July and 1 January. Any rule changes will be implemented at this time.

Rules relating to safety issues will be implemented by the ANWEL Board as they arise.

APPENDIX 1**ETIQUETTE IN THE WARM UP ARENA**

As there are many horses warming up in a restricted area it is important that all riders have knowledge of the etiquette required in group riding. This ensures safe riding and achieves harmony in busy areas.

- safety is paramount and a collision should be avoided at all times
- before entering the warm-up area make sure the gateway and immediate track are clear
- riders should pass left shoulder to left shoulder when on the track
- when not on the outside track, eg on a diagonal line, riders should give way to horses on their left
- the more progressive gait has priority on the track
- halt should not be on the track
- walk should not be on the track and does not have right of way
- trot has priority over walk
- canter has priority over trot
- lateral work has priority over all paces
- when circling, anticipate your return to the track so as to not stop the flow of other riders
- mounting, dismounting and gear adjustment should be done off the track
- consideration should be given to behaviour of other horses in the arena that may upset your horse
- it may be necessary if your horse is upsetting others to leave the area
- if a horse is upsetting the majority, an Official should be sought with a view to requesting that horse's removal for safety's sake

Stallions: Stallions should be clearly identified with a green disc on the saddlecloth. Some owners/riders have started using green bridle numbers which are not as visible as the green discs and owners should consider using both for safety reasons. Think about your fellow competitors and their horses. Looks are one thing but safety for all is more important.