



PPO

Breeding and Show Rules

Status: 2016



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1. General Rules

The following rules are valid for all breeding shows or events which are sanctioned or hosted by the PPV or any other breeding show organized for the Paso Peruano in Germany. The rules of the PPO are binding for the event's organizer. Any modifications need to be sanctioned by the majority vote of the membership meeting.

Owners, handlers and trainers will at all time treat each other as well as the horses with kindness, respect and fairness. Unless otherwise stated, the rules of the latest edition of the LPO/FN apply. All regulations concerning animal protection are of overriding importance to sports and commercial matters. The animal protection laws must be observed.

1.1 Breeding Rules (ZO)

The Paso Peruano breeding rules – part of the General Show and Breeding Rules (PPO) contain the rules and classes officially acknowledged by the PPE for Peruvian Pasos (PP). They define breeding classes and breeding shows.

The start order gets determined by the show organizer according to receipt of entries. Each participating horse receives a start number which must be pinned to both sides of the horses holder/bridal. Name and pedigree of horses as well as owner's, rider's or exhibitor's data will not be given to the judges prior to pinning.

All horses are judged according to their exterior (conformation), gait (Pasollano) and character (disposition).

All horses are presented in hand. Animals 5 years and older must also be shown under saddle.

1.2 Show Rules (SO)

The Paso Peruano show rules (SO) contain the rules and classes officially acknowledged by the PPE for Peruvian Pasos (PP). They define show classes and competitive shows.



2. Show Events

2.1 Sanctioned PPE Shows

The show organizer must notify the PPE office in writing at least 6 weeks prior to the event and apply for written approval of the show. Otherwise results cannot be included in the PPE statistics and thus, show points cannot be awarded.

The application of approval must contain a detailed description of all classes that are to be held.

A PPE-event may be

- an independent show or
- integrated in a championship or other horse show.

Prior to mailout, the show application must be approved of by the Show Secretary, judges must be nominated and the show organizer must oblige himself to comply with the rules of the PPO.

Approval may be denied if:

- compliance with the official PPE-rules cannot be assured.
- the application does not meet the required deadline.

2.2 Minimum Requirements

For the approval of a breeding show at least two of the following main classes must be held:

- a) Holder class for young horses (1 to 4year old colts or fillies)
- b) Bozal classes (stallions, mares or geldings)
- c) Bitted classes (stallions, mares or geldings)

For show classes there has to be held minimum one dressage and one gaited class and one trail class with at least 5 entries.

If there are not enough entries (only one or two horses) for the single age groups, groups are combined and judged as one class. PPE show points are only awarded at superior shows (national or international Paso Championships). By returning the filled-in entry from to the show organizer, the participant acknowledges the show organizer's invitation and rules. After the official entry deadline, late entries are only acceptable against payment of a higher entry fee. Entry fees of horses that will not compete are not refundable. Start fees must be paid on the first day of the show. The amount depends on the number of entries.

2.3 Show Organizer

The show organizer is in charge of the entire organization prior to and during the show and must assure that all rules are complied with.

The show organizer must assure that all show forms as well as the show schedule are mailed out in time, additionally the organizer is responsible for the official announcement and reporting of results.

The show organizing committee of a Paso Peruano Championship show (national, international level) will be recommended by the PPE Board.



2.4 Show Hearing Committee

Each show shall designate a show hearing committee who is to decide on protests and sanctions. As far as the hearing committee is responsible for complaints based on the prevailing rules, legal action is excluded.

No person who is personally involved or otherwise biased in regard to the filed protest or sanction must have a say in the committee.

The committee consists of the following members:

- one representative of the show organizer
- one judge
- one active rider or exhibitor.

Each disciplinary hearing must be recorded in writing. The written record must be signed by the committee members. Decisions must be immediately announced.

2.5 Protest

People who feel discriminated by the infringement of the show rules or the PPO rulebook have the right to protest. Protest against a judge's decision, thus, can only be made if the decision disobeys general rules or concerns the abuse of the judge's or show organizer's discretion. Protests against judges' decisions are not to be accepted.

Protests must be submitted in writing to the show organizer by the person who is directly affected as soon as the results have been published. Protests are only valid if they are submitted with a deposit of Euro 50. The amount is passed on to the show organizer if the protest gets rejected by the hearing committee. Finally, protests are discussed and decided by the hearing committee.

By filing a protest entire classes and their results may be suspended or put on hold, but classes that have already been recorded in writing cannot be annulled.

2.6 Penalties

Offences against animal protection, generally accepted behavior or fairness and against the regulations of the rulebook may be penalized. Legal action is not affected by this. Type and dimension of penalty will be determined by the show's hearing committee, if the offence does not lie within the responsibility of the supervising judge.

2.7 Doping Controls

A Doping Control has to be done at all shows at three first placed horses and at three drawn horses.

2.8 Liability

Generally, participation is at one's own risk. All horses participating must have a valid liability insurance.



3. Horses

3.1 Eligible Horses

Unless otherwise defined in the show invitation, the age of the horse is determined by the horse's day of birth. Exemptions from this must be approved of by the PPE board prior to the show. Horses must be at least 4 years old and sufficiently mature at the time of the show to be eligible for saddle classes.

Except for classes in hand, any horse may not be shown in more than three classes on one show day. Any horse may be shown in any class by different riders/ exhibitors. Exemptions stated in the invitation of the show organizer must be approved of by the responsible PPE show and breeding secretary prior to the show. The final decision to disqualify a horse from a class is reached by the show organizer after hearing the responsible expert (judge, ring steward, vet, farrier, hearing committee).

Horses 5 years and older and depending on their training condition may be shown either in Bozal or bitted classes. Horses who are shown in Bozal classes may not compete in bitted classes.

3.2 Shoeing

Shoeing only gets accepted as hoof protection and mustn't have any manipulative effect on the way a horse naturally travels or the way it breaks foot. All four feet must have the same type of shoe of the same material, weight and thickness..

If a horse is shown unshod, hooves will be neatly trimmed to a short natural length. The angle must fit to the pastern. Any severe abnormality will result in the horse's disqualification.

Unshod horses are neither separately judged nor get a special bonus for being shown unshod.

Hoof boots are allowed at horses instead of irons, however same on all four hooves.

All shoeing is controlled by a judge respectively ring steward, if necessary a farrier may be asked for his expert opinion.

3.3 Tack

3.3.1 General Rules

The rider's aids should be as minimal as possible, thus, frequent and/or severe aids are to be penalized.

Neither the horse nor its exhibitor/ rider shall wear any sign as to the horse's owner, breeder or any other advertising.

It is not allowed to modify Tack with any straps, belts or anything else that does not belong original to this tack, especially if the tack then can be used different as its origin – if the tack takes influence to the head of the horse without using the normal rein. Only reins are allowed that follow from the hand of the rider directly to the adequate place at the bit or bozal/bitless tack.

Inappropriate or incorrectly used tack may lead to disqualification of a rider/exhibitor by the judges in accordance with the show organizer.



3.3.2 Breeding Classes

Halter Classes: Peruvian Halter or show halter
Other restraints except lead chain and riding crops (max. 1,20 m long) are prohibited. The lead chain must be passed neither through the horse's mouth nor above his nose to restrict breathing.
Horses younger than 3 years must be shown unshod.
The exhibitors must walk at the left shoulder of the horse with the distance between horse and exhibitor as far as possible.

Bitted Classes: Peruvian saddle and hindgear
Peruvian Jato
Peruvian curb bit

Bozal Classes Peruvian saddle and hindgear, Peruvian Bozal with Jaquima
The bozal must be at least 3-4 fingers above the nostrils and tightened in such a way that it neither slips nor impedes breathing

Any tack that differs from the above mentioned may be used if approved off by the show organization (e.g. if the exhibitor/ rider is handicapped).

3.3.3 Show Classes

Unless otherwise required, tack may be of any type as long as it is correctly used and not considered cruel and inhumane.

Horses, four years and younger may not be shown with any type of curb bit, however, curb bits in combination with a bozal are permitted (double reins).

The bozal of this combined bit/bozal must be at least 1 finger's breadth above the horse's mouth. The same applies to the Bozallio.

The bozal of horses shown with bozal only, must be at least 3-4 fingers above the nostrils and tightened in such a way that it neither slips nor impedes breathing.

Side saddle classes are separately judged.

3.4 Soundness and Capability to Perform

All horses must be serviceably sound for competition purposes and have an adequate liability insurance.

No participating horse must be chemically, physically, surgically or pharmacologically manipulated to affect its performance, behavior or natural appearance.

Prior to the show, the horse's health documents (vaccination certificate) must be presented at the show office.

The judge(s) have the right to conduct vet checks and excuse horses from a class due to ill health, poor conditioning or injuries.

The final decision to disqualify a horse from a class is reached by the show organizer after hearing the responsible expert (judge, ring steward, vet, farrier, hearing committee).

If there are serious doubts regarding a horse's soundness the judge or the ring steward may demand a vet check, check the shoeing and/ or ask for a doping test. The show organizer must agree to this request. A protest can only be decided by the hearing committee after the test results are available and does not entitle to interim participation.



3.5 Gaits

Paso Llano

Paso Llano is a lateral, isochronal 4-beat gait, i.e. the time lapse between the single hoof beats is always the same (1-2-3-4). In the lateral phase, front and rear leg of one side swing simultaneously forward. The rear leg touches the ground slightly before the front leg.

Paso Llano is an effortless, ground covering gait which is very comfortable to sit for the rider. The rear legs reach out well underneath the body (ca. 1-2 hooves).

Sequence: LH-LF-RH-RF

Sobreandando

This gait variation may not be mistaken for the Huachano (=Pace). It is "the first four beat after pace". The rhythm is not isochronal, but shifted towards the lateral (1-2 -- 3-4). The 4-beat cadence is clearly audible. Sobreandando usually tends to be slightly faster than Paso Llano. It is characterized by extensive ground coverage and flowing movements.

Sequence: LH-LF -- RH-RF

Walk

The walk is ground covering but unhurried (scurrying), rhythmic and natural.

Canter:

Canter: true, three-beat, cadenced, straight on both leads. Slight tendency towards 4-beat cadence gets tolerated; working speed.



4. Riders

4.1 Eligibility

Only those rider/ exhibitors who are members of the PPE or have been officially invited by the PPE respectively the show organizer, are eligible for competition. The owner of the horse must be in good standing with the PPE and must have paid all fees due (membership fee, entry fee).

Unless otherwise stated, all riders/ exhibitors are eligible for all classes. Youths between 12-17 years old may start in their respective "youth classes".

Children under the age of 18 must wear safety headgear. Adults are allowed to wear safety headgear.

4.2. Attire

4.2.1 Breeding Classes

- Halter Classes:** White shirt and pants, white scarf, appropriate shoes
Bozal Classes: White shirt and pants, white scarf, ankle boots, Peruvian straw hat
Bitted Classes: White shirt and pants, white scarf, ankle boots, Peruvian straw hat, Poncho, possibly spurs

4.2.2 Show Classes

4.2.2.1 Gaited Classes

White shirt and pants, scarf, peruvian Poncho or white/beige ridingskirt, white shirt/blouse, optionally ladies-scarf, Peruvian straw hat. Ankle boots.
Possibly spurs

4.2.2.2 Dressage and trail Classes

White shirt and pants, scarf, optionally peruvian Poncho, or white/beige ridingskirt, white shirt/blouse, optionally ladies-scarf, Peruvian straw hat. Ankle boots.
Possibly spurs



5. Judges

5.1 General remarks

The selection of accepted judges is the responsibility of the show organizer. For Championships the judge is elected by the general meeting.

For foreign judges simultaneous translation should be available.

The judge is not permitted to have a look at the competing horses or express his opinion on them. The judge may not enter the arena until 15 minutes prior to the class. Prior to the event, all judges must receive, the show schedule, the show invitation and the rule book from the show organizer.

Prior to the event, all judges must be briefed by the show organizer (judge(s), breeding/ sports secretary, ring steward, show organizer)

In accordance with the judge(s) and the show organizer a ring steward must be available for any show. The ring steward is responsible to control and check that rules defined by the PPO prior and after the classes are complied with.

The names of the judge (possibly also the name of his deputy) and the ring steward must be stated in the official show invitation. The ring steward should support the judge regarding compliance with the PPO respectively the show invitation.

Judgment and pinning is the sole responsibility of the judge(s), judges' decisions are incontestable. Discussions between judge and rider/ exhibitor during a class are prohibited.

As soon as a class has been pinned, the protocol signed by the judge and the results announced to the show organizer it must not be repeated. The judge(s) may exclude or excuse a rider/ handler or a horse from a class or the entire show due to apparent mistreatment, continued lameness, consistently poor manners or incorrect tack (inclusive shoeing). If there are serious doubts regarding a horse's soundness the judge or the ring steward may demand a vet check, check the shoeing and/ or ask for a doping test.

5.2 Breeding Classes

All judges must be officially accepted by the PPE. Only judges may be accepted who are official judges of the following associations:

- a) A.N.C.P.C.P.P (Peru) or
- b) NAPHA (USA) or
- c) PPE (Europe).

For national or international championships only judges from category a and b are accepted, for regional shows judges may also be chosen from any other category. Other judges may be accepted by the quorum of the annual meeting but should be the exemption.



5.3 Show Classes

All judges must be officially accepted by the PPE.

Other judges may be accepted by the PPE board but should be the exemption.

Judging: One or more judges, if there are several judges the show organizer may ask for separate judging. This must be published in the show invitation.



6. Basics of the order of breeding

6.1 Breed standard

Breeding Goal

Peruvian Paso horses measure about 150 cm (+/- 5 cm). For the evaluation of the type the following characteristics are valid:

Head

Should be refined and in good proportion to the body of the horse, about 0,4 Stm., slightly long with the preferred profile being straight or slightly convex; the lips should be firm, the nostrils large and dilatable; broad, flat front; sharply defined nose; eyes are dark, large and well-spaced, very expressive and alert; ears are comparatively short, set close and curved inward at the tips lean, flexible poll.

Neck, shoulder, chest

The neck is gracefully arched, at least head length, preferably longer, copious mane.

The neck should set on at an angle that allows high carriage, breaking at the poll. Mares should preferably have a neck that reminds more of a typical stallion instead of a weak neck.

Shoulders are sloping into the withers with great depth through the heart, (1,2 - 1,3 KL), with a well-sprung rib cage. Strongly concave lower neckline or tilting upper neckline is undesirable.

Mid section, croup

The back should be strong and muscled, about head's length, the midsection should join the hindquarters so as to give the horse a pleasing, proportioned appearance; The croup is slightly sloping with rounded hips, low tail, and well muscled: . The tail is carried low and long, full, and luxurious. Moderate mule or split croup is permitted. (Proportion of forehead, midsection and hindquarters – 3:3)

Legs

All muscled parts as long as possible, strong and flexible; lower sections well defined, short and almost refined looking; cannon bone must fit to the chest (about 1/10 of the chest). A sloping, nicely rounded croup and hocks with a strong angle are crucial for developing gait.

Chestnuts, spur and fetlock hair are weakly defined. Hooves are rather small, hard and well rounded, and with sufficient frog.

Colors, markings

Every equine color can be found, with or without white markings; there is no color preference.

Overall impression

The Paso Peruano horse reflects its Spanish respectively North African heritage and overall gives an harmonious impression. The Paso Peruano should be a sensitive, temperamental southern type horse. Mares and stallions should show sex specific features.

The Paso Peruano matures rather late and full maturity may not be attained until the sixth year.

The thin, firm skin should feature silky, short fur.

Gait

The Paso Peruano is born with a gait unique to the breed, i.e. he shows a lateral, isochronal four-beat gait (Paso Llano).

Thus, all horses who fail to show gait under saddle are to be excluded from the breeding program. The desired goal of the breed is a clear, rhythmic, cadenced and easy to ride 4-beat Pasollano. At extended speed a shift towards Sobreandando at simultaneously extended stride is permitted.

It should offer maximum comfort to the rider and have sufficient forward speed, movements should be dynamic, ground covering and accentuated. Power, energy and natural collection (Brio) must be clearly visible.

The typical forehead movement, called TERMINO, should be natural to the breed, however excessive termino should not negatively affect cadence, smoothness or speed. In contrast to ambling, termino should be a fluent, harmonious, ground covering movement starting from the shoulder and involving the entire front leg.



Paso Llano

Paso Llano is a lateral, isochronal 4-beat gait, i.e. the time lapse between the single hoof beats is always the same (1-2-3-4). In the lateral phase, front and rear leg of one side swing simultaneously forward. The rear leg touches the ground slightly before the front leg.

Paso Llano is an effortless, ground covering gait which is very comfortable to sit for the rider. The rear legs reach out far underneath the body..

Paso Llano offers a great variety of speed. At faster speed, four-beat gait may shift towards the pace.

Modalidad Gateado:

Gateado is a very elegant, natural modality with the rear legs stepping far underneath the body. The horse shows elastic movements, with extended front and rear strides. This gait is characterized by fluent, harmonious movements. The Gateado horse needs less steps to cover a distance than a Paso Llano horse. The Gateado horse has little termino and a low forehand action and performs in a relaxed manner. It is very comfortable to sit for the rider. But smoothness and comfort may not be the result of the horse's weakness!

Sobreandando

This gait variation may not be mistaken for the Huachano (=Pace). It is "the first four beat after pace". The rhythm is not isochronal, but shifted towards the lateral (1-2 -- 3-4). The 4-beat cadence is clearly audible. It is characterized by extensive ground coverage and flowing movements.

Disposition

The Paso Peruano's character and temperament as well as general willingness and responsiveness are essential for the evaluation of his disposition. The breed excels by its friendly nature and alert responsiveness in combination with strong nerves and sensitivity.

The breed's natural BRIO, responsive attitude combined with energetic power and noble style, is an inbred character trait not to be mistaken for nervousness, anxiety or bad manners and should be adequately evaluated in grading tests. Mean, aggressive or obtuse animals should not be allowed in the breeding program.

As the natural willingness to perform has a decisive influence on the horse's suitability as a riding horse and the suppleness and responsiveness of the horse amounts to 60% in the overall evaluation index (plus 40% for conformation), the evaluation of the Paso Peruano's disposition should receive the attention it deserves.

6.2 Registration (PPE-Central Registry)

Paso Peruanos are all horses whose (paternal as well as maternal) ancestors can be traced back to the studbook of the ASOCIACION NACIONAL DE CRIADORES Y PROPIETARIOS DE CABALLOS PERUANOS DE PASO in Lima/Peru or who will be eligible for registration by the REGISTRO GENEALOGICO INTERNACIONAL of the aforementioned breeders organization.

Breeding associations and aficionados can turn to the PPE Central Registry for information.



6.3 Marking

The marking of Paso Peruanos is the responsibility of the individual federal horse breeding associations. The horses are registered according to color, markings, ID number, Spanish name with breeder's initial (as suffix) and brand. Since 2009 microchip. The typical Paso Peruano brand should be used (stylized Peruvian box stirrup as internationally acknowledged identifier of the breed). The corresponding branding iron is available at the federal associations or can be provided by the PPV upon request.

For horses that get branded otherwise, the option of using the typical Paso brand at least as so-called farm brand (right hindquarter) should be taken advantage of.

6.4. Evaluation

The evaluation of the horse is based on conformation, gait, disposition and manners. The horse should perform naturally with proudly arched topline (no pronounced lower neckline), it should show willingness and even cadenced, rhythmic movements. The different age levels must be taken into account.

The influence of the rider/ exhibitor on the horse must only be minimal.

The horses should be alert and attentive, responsive and reliable, well-mannered and willing to perform but not be overly nervous.

Temperament gets evaluated based on the behavior displayed during the halter presentation as well as under saddle.

Basically, the judges should also take advantage of the opportunity to test the horse's performance under saddle by riding the horse themselves.

7. Classes

7.1. General Rules

7.1.1 Registration

deleted

7.1.2 Evaluation of Breeding Classes

Breeding class evaluations determine to what extent the horse meets the official PP breeding goal. The evaluation is based partly on the conformation and partly on the horse's suitability as a riding horse and partly on the horse's disposition. For the evaluation of the horse's suitability as riding horse, horses, who are 5 years or older in the year of the show, must also be presented under saddle. All horses entering classes must also be halter presented to evaluate their conformation and disposition.



7.1.3 Youth Classes/Side Saddle Classes

Basically all show classes may be held as Youth Classes (riders aged 12-17 years) or as side saddle classes. Unless otherwise stated in the show invitation these classes are separately judged, if there are enough entries. If not, youth riders respectively side saddle riders will perform together with the other riders without getting any special evaluation.

To promote youth riders, the youth with the best placement in an “adult class” will receive a special certificate/ honorary mention.

7.1.4 Show Demonstrations

Until there are separate rules for show demonstrations of the Paso Peruano, show demonstrations underlie the PPO rules respectively the rules of the show organizer. There is no ranking or points for show demonstrations but the performance should be appreciated in an appropriate manner.

7.1.5 Judging Sheets

The judge documents his evaluation by filling in the official PPE-judging sheet which will be provided by the show organizer.

At the end of each class the judging sheets are to be handed to the show organizer who will pass them on to the PPE show secretary after the end of the show.

7.1.6 Show Point System

For all acknowledged breeding shows points are awarded to the horses pinned. These points will be recorded in the official PPV register and may be considered for recording in the „honorary register“ respectively for the acknowledgement as „elite horse“.

For all acknowledged shows, points are awarded to the horses pinned. These points will be recorded in the official PPV register. The riders must send the entry/pinning which must be confirmed by the show organizer to the PPE who will record the corresponding show points. The horse that accumulates the highest score within one year will be awarded the title „Sieger des Jahres“, which is to be published in the PPE’s annual report.

Horses from 15 years on get the points doubled.

Points for Prueba de Trabajo and Endurance rides: Bronze/-25km 5 Points, Silver/-35km 10 Points, Gold/45km and more 15 Points

Points are awarded based on the following system:

| Number of horses in the class | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | Rank |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| 2 and 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | Point |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | Points |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | Points |
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | Points |
| 7 and more | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Points |

7.1.7 Pinning System

Pinning of breeding and show classes is not based on scores but on placement, i.e. the judge places the horses during the class, changes in placement until the end of the class are made upon the judge’s evaluation. (Pinning may change until the very end)

Pinning of show classes (except for Paso Llano Natural and Pisos Classes) is made by scores* (weighing of single scores see Description of Classes)



For each class the judge MUST shortly comment on his decision orally and in writing.
If the evaluation is based on ranking the score(s) must be inserted in the judging sheet.

*** Scores:**

For each required exercise scores from 0-10 are awarded. The individual exercises are weighed depending on the class. Tenth scores are also permitted. The final score is to be rounded to two decimal places (determined by the calculating office).

Significance of Scores

0 = Not met

1 = very poor

2 = poor

Poor

3 = quite poor

4 = just about sufficient

5 = sufficient

6 = satisfactory

Satisfactory

7 = fully satisfactory

8 = good

9 = very good

Good

10 = excellent

7.1.8 Winner of the Show

Winner of the Show is the horse/rider combination with the highest score of 1 gaiting class, 1 dressage and 1 more optional class. The best placed classes are evaluated. Scoring system see point 7.1.6

7.2. Breeding Classes

7.2.1 Halter Classes

Groups: Depending on the number of entries, all horses under the age of 4 are divided into appropriate age and sex groups.

Groups of less than 3 horses are evaluated in the class with horses that are one year their senior (1 + 2 years; 3 + 4 years etc..) or together with the other sex.

Class: All horses of the same age group are presented together in the following way: One full round at Paso Llano along the rail, line up – one line – in the center of the arena.

Subsequently individual and group presentation upon the judge's discretion.

Pinning is based on placement. Evaluation and scores are to be inserted in the judging sheets. (see 7.1.7)

If there is only one horse in the class, it gets neither placed nor receives PPE show points.



7.2.2 Merito Zootechnico

Breeding Class: Halter presentation of horses. The horse must perform at walk. The judge is to evaluate the horse from the front, side and rear. The horse is lined up for a second evaluation.

This class focuses on the horse's conformation and mechanics of movement. Not the horse with the best performance should win but the horse offering the highest quality. (Thus, the class can only be judged by a Peruvian or an American judge.) If there are enough entries the class should be divided by sex and age of the horses. It is open for horses of all ages. A possible division could be: Mares 1-3 years old, mares 3-6 years old, mares six year and older.

The judge shortly comments his decision, points out the horse's positive and negative characteristics (what has to be paid attention to when breeding the horse).

To be judged: Conformation, mechanics of movement, quality, naturalness and rhythmic consistency of gait, brio, style, manners

7.2.3 Classes under Saddle

7.2.3.1 General Rules

Qualification Tests must be stated in the show invitation.

All show horses 5 years and older which are shown at a Paso championship under saddle in a breeding class must have passed a so-called qualifying test before being eligible to enter the class (Prueba funcional).

The selection of the 10km qualifying course is the responsibility of the show organizer. The course must be approved of by the judge. The course should not feature great height differences or obstacles and must have a horse friendly surface (no concrete, rock, streets or such).

The horses can start in groups – group composition at the riders' discretion – with 5 minutes time between each group. The start signal is either given by the judge or a person authorized by the show organizer (ring steward). The allowed time of 60 minutes shall not be exceeded, the finish order shall not be judged. The entire course must be passed at Paso Llano; stops or walk is prohibited. The start controller is also responsible for recording the finish and the results of the vet check following immediately after. Tack is at the participant's discretion for the qualifying test but shall comply with the official PPO rules. The starting time must be chosen in such a way that horses shall at least rest for 2 hours before the next class begins.

b) Evaluation

Evaluation consist of conformation, gait and disposition. The single criteria with their adequate weighing factors are stated in the respective sheet. Conformation gets evaluated according to the official breeding goal.

The following principles apply to the evaluation of gait:

| Range | Scores | Comment |
|----------------------------|-----------|---|
| Very poor to poor | 1 – 3 | Consistent or considerable problems to stay in gait, too uncomfortable, not enough ground coverage |
| Sufficient to satisfactory | 3,5 – 7,5 | Slight problems to stay in gait, movements not brilliant enough, sufficiently comfortable |
| Good to excellent | 8 - 10 | Almost rhythmic consistency of gait and speed, fluent, brilliant execution of gait, rider sits very comfortably |



The influence of the rider/ handler on the horse must only be minimal. The horse should perform with natural head carriage and proudly arched neckline (no pronounced bottom neckline), it should perform willingly and with rhythmic, even cadenced movements. The speed depends on the horse but top quality horses must perform brilliant, rhythmic, even cadenced, consistent Paso Llano at various tempi. Spanish poll (2. – 3. CV) and dressage poll (1. CV) are equally acceptable.

Temperament and disposition get evaluated based on the behavior displayed during the halter presentation as well as under saddle. PPs who are of average to good quality must not display any bad manners (resistance, biting, kicking, rearing or extreme nervousness). They should be alert and attentive, responsive and reliable, well-mannered and eager to perform.

Adult breeding stock (5 years and older) who fail to show Paso Llano in hand are to be excluded from further evaluation.

Based on the evaluation sheets, a ranking of the individual disciplines is to be compiled and quickly posted at the show's registration office.

If there is only one horse in a class, the horse gets neither evaluated but not placed.

7.2.3.2 Bozalklasse

Bozal classes are open for 4 and 5 year old horses.

The groups are divided by sex, if there are less than 3 entries per group, groups can be combined.

Procedure: All horses are in the ring together and perform based on the judges discretion. The judge should take his time to appropriately evaluate the horse's performance under saddle.

Horses must be shown in hand as well as under saddle, saddle presentation should follow after the in-hand demonstration.

Evaluation: Basically the judge shall make use of the option to test the horse's riding characteristics by mounting and test riding the horse.

Pinning is based on placement. Evaluation and scores are to be inserted in the judging sheets. (see 7.1.7)

7.2.3.3 Bitted Classes

Bitted classes are open for horses 5 years and older.

The groups are divided by sex, if there are less than 3 entries per group, groups can be combined.

Procedure: All horses are in the rink together and perform based on the judges requests. The judge should take his time to appropriately evaluate the horse's performance under saddle.

Horses must be shown in hand as well as under saddle, saddle presentation should follow after the in-hand demonstration.

Evaluation: Basically the judge shall make use of the option to test the horse's riding characteristics by mounting and test riding the horse.

Pinning is based on placement. Evaluation and scores are to be inserted in the judging sheets. (see 7.1.7)



7.2.3 Offspring Classes

The joint evaluation of a PP's offspring mostly serves to determine the positive influence of the sire or dam on the Peruvian Paso breed in relation to the set breed standards. All horses should be presented identically, either in hand or under saddle.

7.2.4.1 Get of Sire

Eligible are three or more offspring (3 years and older) of a registered (and graded) Paso Peruano stallion who must all be recorded with the central PPV register as pure bred PP. Presentation according to regulations stated in chapter 1 and 2. Horses of different owners and genders may be shown; the sire must not be present. Special focus of the evaluation lies on family type, harmony and uniformity of the group.

7.2.4.2 Produce of Dam

Eligible are two or more offspring (2 years and older) of a PP dam. Otherwise all regulations stated in chapter 3.1 apply to this class as well.

7.2.4.3 Dam-Filly respectively Sire-Colt

The respective dam or sire gets evaluated together with one or several offspring. In opposition to the „Get of Sire” and “Produce of Dam” Classes, the stallion respectively the dam must be shown as well; Otherwise all regulation stated in chapter 3.1 apply to this class as well.

7.2.5 Breeder's Class

In this class the quality of a stud farm's breeding program is to be evaluated based on the horses presented. Basis of this class are the regulations described in chapters 1 and 2. Besides the evaluation scores of the individual horses, harmony, average quality and way of presentation are also taken into account for the evaluation. All horses must have been bred and owned by the same breeder, but they may have different pedigrees.

7.2.5.1 Breeding Portfolio

One stallion, one mare and one gelding each must be presented together. All horses must meet the requirements for under saddle classes.

7.2.5.2 Breeder's Portfolio

At least three horses (separated by sex) of one breeding farm are presented together.

- a) Stallion group: 3 and more stallions of one farm,
- b) Mare group: 3 and more mares of one farm,
- c) Gelding group: 3 and more geldings of one farm



7.2.5.3 Breeding Stock

A selected group of 4 or more horses of one breeding farm are shown in hand for evaluation.

7.2.6 Breeder's Cup

The prize is awarded to the breeder whose horses have won most classes at one show event.

7.2.7 Best gaited horse of the show

Champion and reserve Champion (second place) of all gaited classes under saddle compete against each other in a final class, thus, determining the Champion of Champions.

7.3 Show Classes

7.3.1 Gaited Classes – General Rules

7.3.1.1 Groups

All exhibitors compete together. If the entry field is very large, the class is divided into groups; the group size gets determined by the show organizer. Each group performs for about 15-20 minutes. Groups are divided according to the show organizer's discretion (e.g. stallions, mares or age etc.)

Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. As soon as the horses have been pinned the exhibitors must maintain their position on the rail.

If there are two or more groups, finals may be held. Same procedure and judging as in the semi-finals.

If there are semi-finals and finals, there must be a time difference of at least 2 hours between semi-finals and finals on the same show day, but they are considered as one class.

7.3.1.2 Track

All classes must take place in suitable arenas or rings of at least 120m length and with a solid, flat ground. If possible a larger arena should be available. The ring must not be left..

7.3.1.3 Allowed Gait

see Chapter 3.5



7.3.1.4 Evaluation Criteria

First priority, particularly in all gaited classes, lies on the breed's typical 4-beat gait, the rhythmic consistency of this gait, the mechanics as well as the even cadence and the smoothness/ comfort of this gait for the rider (calm croup - this should not be a result of a horse's weakness!).

Gaits are ground covering, distances should be passed with as few strides as possible. The hind legs reach out far underneath his body (1-2 hooves). Extension and strides are energetic and powerful. Transitions should be flowing, harmonious and with as little aids by the rider as possible. The speed of each gait should be as even as possible.

Factors such as natural carriage, brio, brilliance, energy, willingness to perform, responsiveness, temperament, good manners and termino should be positively considered for the overall evaluation.

Tense horses with stiffly held backs and pronounced lower neckline muscles shall be negatively evaluated as well as horses who show movements which are atypical of the breed (e.g. high knee action or one-leg phase) and unnatural movements like stamping high action without covering any ground. Loss of form, cadence or smoothness due to excessive speed shall be penalized. Coarse aids as well as constant pushing, whipping and restraining should be negatively evaluated.

7.3.1.5 Explanation of Score Ranges

0 : Not shown

| | | |
|--------|---|---------------------|
| 1 – 3 | : considerable problems to stay in gait; resistance; coarse aids, poor head set; stiff, flat movements | Poor |
| 4 – 7 | : rhythmic consistency of gait mostly given; good style, good performance without highlights; some signs of brilliance and mild collection; mid movements | Satisfactory |
| 8 – 10 | : Accentuated, absolutely rhythmic consistency of gait meeting all requirements | Good |

7.3.1.6 Judging

Judges should also evaluate horses from the rear, the front and side during a class to get a better idea of the horse's mechanics and rhythmic consistency of gait.

At the judge's discretion additional Work Outs can be demanded to support evaluation if the performance of two horses is very equal.

7.3.2 Paso Llano Classes

Evaluation is based on placement. Evaluation and scores are filled in the judging sheets. All classes must be shortly commented by the judge after placement. (see 7.1.7)

7.3.2.1 Paso Llano Natural - Novice Class

This class is only open for horses in their first show season worldwide, junior riders up to 17 years or riders who are show novices (first show season).



Objective, procedure and judging of this class see Paso Llano Natural (chapter 7.3.2.2)

Horse/rider teams who enter this class must not enter Paso Llano classes.

As test for the show season 2010: It is not allowed for profi riders (person, who trains horses and riders and earns money with that)

7.3.2.2 Paso Llano Natural

Qualifying gaits: Paso Llano (best gait), Sobreandando.

The focus of this class lies on the consistent quality of the typical PP gait

Procedure: Horses are presented at any speed in both directions. Reverses upon the judge's request. Every exhibitor may present his horse at the speed it performs best (i.e. working speed).

As test for the show season 2010:

There will be held a separate Paso Llano Natural class for young horses.

7.3.3 Pisos-Class

Qualifying gaits: Paso Llano (best gait), Sobreandando.

This class is to demonstrate the variability in the execution of gait without any loss of harmony or brilliance.

Decisive is not the end speed but clear differences between the required tempi.

Good Pisos implies: The horse shows a consistent, rhythmic and even cadenced 4-beat lateral gait at various speeds. At extended speed the horse's strides are more ground covering, distances should be passed with as few strides as possible. Movements are flowing and harmonious. The horse is smooth/ comfortable to sit for the rider (but this should not be a result of the horse's weakness!), has wide movements, croup and tail remain calm.

The haunches of the horse step far underneath his body (1-2 hooves over the track of the front hooves) at working speed . The horse is naturally collected.

Procedure:

Horses are shown at three different speeds.

- a) Working speed
- b) Collected speed
- c) Extended Speed

After the beginning of the class the horses perform at working speed. Followed by collected speed. And after that extended speed. Change of speed at the judge's discretion.

Change of direction upon the judge's request. Same procedure as described above.

If there is a tie between horses, a workout consisting of transitions from the various speeds must be performed for two minutes.



7.3.4 Three Gait Class

In this class the Paso Peruano should perform at a walk, Paso Llano and canter to demonstrate his suitability as leisure time horse.

To be judged: Walk, Paso Llano and canter 30 % each, responsiveness 10 %.

Procedure.

All horses enter the ring to the left of the rail

ca. 2 rounds at a walk

ca. 4 rounds at Paso Llano

ca. 3 rounds canter (canter at any place along the rail, started from a walk or Paso Llano)

Transition to a walk, change direction

ca. 2 rounds at a walk

ca. 4 rounds at Paso Llano

ca. 3 rounds canter (canter at any place along the rail, started from a walk or Paso Llano)

Transition to a walk

Exact procedure and time at the judge's discretion.

7.3.5 Prueba de Resistencia

This class lasts for 30 minutes in total, after 15 minutes at collected Paso Llano (with change of directions) the best 8 horses remain in the ring and the judge ranks the horses for a first time. The riders must keep their position in this ranking unless told otherwise by the judge. This initial ranking can change in the next 15 minutes. The horse that leads the ranking after 30 minutes has won the class.

To be judged: Consistent quality of gait, rhythm, even cadence, responsiveness & harmony, willingness to perform & presentation

Evaluation is based on placement.

7.3.6 Paso Llano Performance

First part of the class: Even spaced, rhythmic collected walk, followed by strongly collected Paso Llano, reverse and same procedure in the other direction, subsequently several individual tests, e.g. riding across the sounding board, backing, stop from Paso Llano, performing a volt, a figure eight, serpentine ... (The individual tests are at the judge's discretion and command.)

Walk: even spaced, collected, rhythmic. (But no diagonal walk)

Paso Llano: collected, constant, even cadenced, rhythmic Paso Llano, fairly ground covering

Individual tests: Should demonstrate responsiveness, presence, style, rhythm, brio, suppleness and obedience

All tests require good collection and responsiveness to the rider's aids. The horse carries himself well, clearly shows brio, collection and style.

To be judged: Gait, collection, carriage, style, responsiveness, movements & conformation, presence, temperament, brio, rhythmic flowing movements, obedience

Evaluation: 60% gait, 40% individual tests



7.3.7 Paso Llano Puro

Presentation of the horses at any speed of Pasollano to the left of the rail, followed by Pasollano with long or lose reins. Reverse and same procedure in the other direction.

To be judged: Naturalness of gait, rhythmic, even spaced gait, balance & carriage, responsiveness

Evaluation is based on placement.

7.3.8 Equitation for children and youth riders under 18 years

Children and youth riders under 18 years. Presentation of the horses at Paso Llano to the left of the rail, walk. Reverse and same procedure in the other direction. Subsequently individual tests such as riding across the sounding board, volts, stops, backing, reverses, serpentines, ..

To be judged: The emphasis lies on the rider's style (seat, posture, aids), the oneness between horse and rider as well as the presentation



7.3.9 Dressage Classes (E,A,L)

The dressage classes should highlight the harmony between rider and horse. For all dressage classes, suppleness and responsiveness are extremely important. Gait/ gaits should be relaxed, even cadenced and rhythmic.

Description of gaits see Gaited Classes.

Special emphasis shall be afforded to the correct execution of the required tests and figures. Loss and mixing of gait(s) as well as loss of cadence and form shall be penalized.

Dressage classes are performed in an arena measuring 20 m x 40 m and featuring a flat, soft, even ground. If not otherwise stated all tests/figures are performed at Paso Llano.

Corners must be passed in a flowing arch (quarter volt).

Each individual test gets evaluated with a score from 0-10. The final score is to be rounded to two decimal places (determined by the calculating office).

If more than three individual tests and figures are not shown, the rider/horse gets disqualified.

Any rider/horse team that enters more than one dressage test, may only enter Dressage E and A or A and L. Other combinations are not permitted. If a rider/horse team was pinned more than three times in Dressage E (place 1-3), they are only allowed to enter the higher level dressage classes A and L. If a rider/horse team was pinned more than three times in Dressage A (place 1-3), they are only allowed to enter Dressage L.

Score Ranges:

| | | |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 0 | (partly) not shown | |
| 1-3 | horse shows strong resistance, unrefined and poor aids, considerable problems to stay in gait | Poor |
| 4-7 | basically correct tests; slight suppleness problems rhythmic consistency of gait mostly given, good style and mild collection, correct aids and seat | Satisfactory |
| 8-10 | absolutely rhythmic consistency of gait, with brilliant appearance and good collection, absolutely correct and effortless execution. suppleness and responsiveness | Good |

**7.3.9.1 Dressage E**

Judges sitting at C

| | |
|-------|--|
| A-X | Enter walk to the right. Down the center line. Stop at the center X. Salute |
| X-C-M | Start at walk. To the right. At Point M Start at Paso Llano along the rail, ½ times around the rail |
| K-X-M | Change direction across the diagonal |
| C-X | Circle. 1 ½ circles. |
| X | Change circle. |
| X-A | At the middle of the short side of the rail continue along the rail |
| K-E-H | Simple serpentine along the rail, 1 arch |
| B | Volt diameter 8 m |
| A | Paso Llano along the rail 1 time around the rail |
| A-X | Down the center line. Stop at the center X. Salute |

7.3.9.2 Dressage A

Judges sitting at C

| | |
|-------|---|
| A-X | Enter walk to the right. Down the center line. Stop at the center. Salute |
| X-C | Start at Paso Llano. To the left. |
| A-X | Circle. 1 ½ circles |
| X | Change circle, ½ times around |
| C | Along the rail. |
| K-B-H | Serpentines, 3 arches |
| M-K | Change direction across the diagonal at extended speed At point K reduce speed to Paso Llano |
| B | Volt diameter 8 m |
| C | Stop. Back one horse's length. Stop Start at Walk. |
| H-K | Tightening and enlarging the track (square) |
| A | Paso Llano along the rail 1 time around the rail |
| A-X | Down the center line. Stop at the center X. Salute. |

7.3.5.3 Dressage L

Judges sitting at C

| | |
|-------|---|
| A-X | Enter walk to the right. Down the center line. Stop at the center. Salute. |
| X | Start at Paso Llano. |
| C | To the right along the rail. |
| C-B-A | Paso Llano. |
| K-X-M | Change direction across the diagonal at extended speed. At point M reduce speed to collected Paso Llano. |
| E | Volt diameter 6 m. |
| A | Stop. Back one horse's length. Stop for 3 seconds Start at Paso Llano. |
| F-M | Double serpentine, 2 arches. |
| K | Reverse into the corner |
| C | Walk |
| B | Short turn on the haunches Start at Paso Llano. |
| K-H | Tightening and enlarging the track (square) |
| A-X | Down the center line. Stop at the center X. Salute. |



7.3.5.4 Dressage L - freestyle with music

All in all, the rider has to show 8 exercises of the following sections (6 compulsory exercises and 2 freestyle exercises). The order of the exercises has to be indicated before the test.

Three exercises have to be chosen from section I. Also mandatory: Paso Llano on both Circles and change of circle in Paso Llano. This compulsory exercise counts twice.

Two exercises have to be chosen from section II and one exercise from section III.

Furthermore, the rider has to show two freestyle elements. These have to be mentioned on the exercise sheet. Only exercises which were not yet shown in the compulsory part can be chosen for the freestyle part. The freestyle part can include classic dressage elements (as well as the Spanish walk) or other ridden exercises.

The score for the exercises in the freestyle section count twice and will be evaluated according to level of difficulty and accomplishment of the exercises.

The order of all chosen exercises is facultative.

You can hand in your own music.

The test begins and ends with a salute.

Possible exercises

Section I (take 3 exercises)

Nr.

- 1 Paso Llano on both Circles and change of circle in Paso Llano (compulsory exercise)
- 2 Walk, around ½ long part of the track including a volt of 6m diameter
- 3 Serpentine in Paso Llano three arches through the arena
- 4 Figure 8 in Paso Llano
- 5 Canter on both sides
- 6 extended Paso Llano

Section II (take 2 exercises)

Nr.

- 7 Stop from Paso Llano or Canter and standing quiet
- 8 Turn on the forehand to the right or left at point X
- 9 Turn on the haunches (half pirouette in walk) to the left or right
- 10 Short turn on the haunches to the left or right
- 11 back up
- 12 Tightening and enlarging the track (square)

Section III (take 1 exercise)

Nr.

- 13 Travers or Renvers
- 14 Traversale in one direction, min. halbe Traversale
- 15 Shoulder in in both directions

Freestyle

Nr.

- 16 freestyle exercise 1
- 17 freestyle exercise 2



7.3.10 Trail Classes

Trail classes should demonstrate the versatility of the Paso Peruano and demonstrate the trustful cooperation between horse and handler/ rider, as well as the horse's skillfulness and obedience Trail classes should be mastered with elegance and ease. The horse should be unafraid and trust his exhibitor. Obstacles should be managed calmly and quickly, with as little aids as possible.

Focus lies on:

- The skillfulness of the horse to master the obstacles
- Alertness and response to the rider's aids
- Intensity of aids given
- Natural and calm mastering of obstacles

During one show event each horse can be shown once in Trail Class E and A. One exhibitor may enter one and the same trail with different horses or start in different trails. One rider/ horse team may either enter Trail E **or** Trail A. If a rider/horse combination has won Trail E three times they are only permitted to enter Trail A.

The obstacles are chosen by the show organizer based on the requirements stated in the individual class description. The trail must be approved of by the judge. Participants may enter the trail grounds without their horses to have a look at the obstacles when the trail is opened for inspection by the judge. The obstacles should at no time present a danger to rider/ handler and horse. Obstacles must be passed in the given order. The gait between obstacles gets determined by the show organizer.

The exhibitors enter the arena one by one. Each exhibitor/ horse team has three attempts per obstacle, i.e. if the horse refuses to pass an obstacle for the third time, this obstacle is not mastered. If more than three obstacles are not passed, the exhibitor/ horse is disqualified.

To be judged: Each obstacle gets rated with a score from 0-10. The individual scores are added up and divided by the overall number of obstacles and the final score is to be rounded to two decimal places (determined by the calculating office).

Judges: One or several judges. If the trail is quite complicated or spread out, each judge may be assigned individual obstacles for judging.

Score Ranges:

| | | |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 0 | (partly) not shown | |
| 1-3 | Horse is very resistant, unrefined aids, up to 3 attempts | Poor |
| 4-7 | Obstacle passed at 2 nd attempt, good, without problems No disobedience but slight resistance to aids | Satisfactory |
| 8-10 | Calm, quick, relaxed, almost invisible aids Horse is very responsive and alert | Good |



7.3.10.1 Trail E

From the obstacles listed below at least 5 to maximal 7 obstacles must be chosen.

- Riding across a plastic foil
- Paso Llano with the horse in hand
- Backing between two bars
- Coiling a rope while being mounted
- Passing a strip curtain
- Bars: At least 4 bars must be crossed
- Trailer: Regular, sturdy trailer with anti-slip floor and ramp mats; horse must be lead inside, standing quietly for at least 10 sec., backing out.
- Saw dust circle, diameter approx. 5 m: Horse must stand quietly in the center, exhibitor walks around the horse without touching it
- Backing through an L (bar distance approx. 1,50 m)
- Squared bars (4x4 m): 360 ° turn
- Riding across ground waves
- Slalom around poles/obstacles, minimum distance 3 m, gait according to show organizer
- Turn around the forehand
Standing quietly for 10 sec.

7.3.10.2 Trail A

From the obstacles listed below at least 5 to maximal 10 obstacles must be chosen.

- Gate, minimum width 2,50 m: Must be opened while being mounted, passed and shut again; letting go of the gate or changing hands shall be penalized
- Saw dust circle, diameter approx. 5 m: Horse must stand quietly in the center, exhibitor walks around the horse without touching it
- Trailer: Regular, sturdy trailer with anti-slip floor and ramp mats; horse must be lead inside, standing quietly for at least 10 sec., backing out.
- Bridge, minimum width 90 cm, minimum length 1,50 m: Must be passed
- Seesaw, minimum width 90 cm, minimum length 2 m: Must be passed
- Leg yield across a bar to the ride and left
- Turn of 360 ° in a small circle (Diameter 3 m)
- Grabbing a Poncho from a barrel, start at a walk for at least 5 m, lifting the poncho across the horse and putting it back on a barrel
- Passing water
- Stop from Paso Llano or canter
- Riding a U-form (exterior measures 6x6x6 m, interior measures 4x4x4 m): Entering, full traversal, backing out
- T-bars in full traversal with correct turn on the forehand and haunches
- Turn on the forehand
- Turn on the haunches
- Slalom around poles/obstacles, minimum distance 2 - 2,5 m at Paso Llano
- Drawing something behind the horse
- Standing quietly while the exhibitor is asked to do several things while being mounted
- Cavaletti: Riding over at least 4 bars
- Jump, height max. 50 cm
- Additional obstacles (max. 2 per trail) in accordance with show organizer and judges



7.3.10.3 Trail in Hand

This class is open for horses between 1 and four years , i.e. all horses must be younger than 5 years. The exhibitor must lead the horse on a halter or bozal. Correctly attached lead chains are allowed but must not be passed through the horse's mouth. A whip of a maximum length of 1,20 m is permitted.

From the obstacles listed below at least 3 to maximal 5 obstacles must be chosen.

- Standing quietly for 10 sec.
- Leading the horse at Paso Llano from the right
- Leading the horse at Paso Llano from the left
- Putting a blanket on and off
- Stop
- Passing a bridge
- Slalom around poles/obstacles, minimum distance 4 m, gait according to show organizer
- Leading the horse across ground waves

3 and 4 year old horses:

- Turn on the forehead
- Turn on the haunches
- Lunging

7.3.11 Obedience Test for Leisure Time Horses

Open for all ages
Judges sitting at B

Procedure:

The horse is led into the ring, to the left of the rail, down the center line at E, stop in front of the judges, salute

To the left of the rail; turn down the center line at A, stop at X. Standing quietly for 10 sec.

Backing 4 steps, stop

Lift all four feet one after the other

Straight ahead until C. To the left of the rail

After the next corner start at Paso Llano.

Transition to a walk at the next short side.

Slalom around barrels.

Turn down center line at C

Turn at X, stop in front of the judges. Salute

To be judged:

Score from 0-10 are given for each exercise.

Overall appearance and presentation gets also evaluated



7.3.12 Hits for Kids

Group 1: Children from 3 – 6 years

Group 2: Children from 7 - 10 years

Each horse is led by an adult exhibitor.

Each child perform individually. After the presentation line up outside the dressage arena

Apparel: Children White pants and shirt, sturdy footwear, safety helmet

Leader: White pants and shirt, sturdy footwear, Sombrero

Procedure: Judges sitting at B

The horse is led into the arena, stop on front of the judges, salute.

Mounting (or being lifted up on the horse), start at a walk, to the left side of the rail

Turn down the center line at A, slalom around barrels or pylons at a Paso Llano

Transition to a walk at C, to the right of the rail

Turn down the center line at E

stop on front of the judges, salute, dismounting

The horse is led out of the arena

To be judged:

25% overall appearance of horse, rider and leader

25% obedience of horse when led

40% rider's style and seat

10% handler's influence/ style (as little as possible)

Placement directly after the class

For both classes there are sheets to be filled-in by the judge which are to be handed to the young riders at the placement.

7.1.13 Two Line Presentation

Horses are either presented in double lines or long lines. The lines must not be used to lead the horse (e.g. attachment to only one snaffle or holder/ cavesson ring). If the horse is shown in double lines it must be directly attached, i.e. no V-attachment etc.

The horse must be presented by only one exhibitor.

Using a Smart Jock (Spanish rider) is prohibited.

All horses must at first perform at a walk in two lines, followed by Paso Llano in both directions, followed by a free style demonstration.

Subsequently the exhibitor must present the horse in a short freestyle demonstration. This freestyle demonstration must not exceed 3 minutes and consist of 4 individual tests that must be defined in writing prior to the class and handed in at the show office.

To be judged: Oneness between horse and exhibitor, style, obedience, brios, typical gait, performance of individual tests



7.3.15 Prueba de Trabajo (Field Test)

The Prueba de Trabajo is to reflect the Paso Peruano's versatility, endurance and willingness to perform. It consists of a trail ride (endurance), a gaited class and a dressage or alternatively trail class (versatility).

The prueba de trabajo is available in Bronze, Silver and Gold. They are designed as a series of tests of increasing difficulty to be taken one after the other. They can be repeated as often as desired.

Trail Ride

The trails must be approved of by the show organizer. Great altitude differences and poor ground conditions (concrete, main roads) should be avoided. If this is not possible, the given time frame must possibly be extended to compensate for the poor surface conditions. Exhibitors must be informed about this in time.

Leading the horse, dismounting or stopping without any reason, except for emergency situations, is not permitted.

The trail ride has been successfully passed if

- a) the allowed time has not been exceeded and
- b) the vet checks have been passed.

Riders can either start individually or in small groups (up to 5 riders) with 5 minutes in between each rider/ group. Either the judge or a person authorized by the show organizer is responsible for starting the riders. This person is also in charge of documenting the finish and the vet check.

7.3.15.1 Bronze

Eligible horses must be at least 6 years old.

If the test is successfully passed, the horse receives 5 show points for the PPV records.

To be judged:

25 km trail ride at speed 8 (= 7,5 km/h); qualifying gaits: Walk, Paso Llano to Sobreandando, canter
vet checks: One vet check directly after the finish, the second vet check one hour after the first vet check.

Gaited Class (Paso Llano Natural or Pisos Class) with a minimum score of 4,0

Dressage E with a minimum score of 4,0

or

Trail E with a minimum score of 5,0



7.3.15.2 Silber

Eligible horses must be at least 8 years old.

If the test is successfully passed, the horse receives 10 show points for the PPV records.

To be judged:

35 km trail ride at speed 8 (= 7,5 km/h); qualifying gaits: Walk, Paso Llano to Sobreandando, canter
vet checks: One vet check directly after the finish, the second vet check one hour after the first vet check.

Gaited Class (Paso Llano Natural or Pisos Class) with a minimum score of 5,0

Dressage A with a minimum score of 5,0

or

Trail A with a minimum score of 6,0

7.3.9.3 Gold

Eligible horses must be at least 8 years old.

If the test is successfully passed, the horse receives 15 show points for the PPV records.

45 km trail ride at speed 8 (= 7,5 km/h); qualifying gaits: Walk, Paso Llano to Sobreandando, canter
vet checks: One vet check directly after the finish, the second vet check one hour after the first vet check.

Gaited Class (Paso Llano Natural or Pisos Class) with a minimum score of 5,5

Dressage L with a minimum score of 5,5

or

Trail A with a minimum score of 7,0



7.3.16 Fun and Show Demonstrations

7.3.16.1 Copa de champán

The Copa de Champán is to demonstrate the smoothness and comfort of the Paso Peruano. It is the goal to carry a full glass of champagne at Paso Llano over a certain distance while being mounted and return the glass as full as possible.

The distance indicated must be at least 120 m and must be passed at Paso Llano with the rider holding the full glass of champagne in his hand.

A workout may be held. The three best horses have to pass a distance including various maneuvers e.g. serpentines, transitions from Paso Llano to a walk etc.

To avoid that horses are in each others way, the second rider may only start if the first rider has passed at least half of the required distance.

The rider who has spilled the least is the winner.

Judges: One judge, if there are several judges, the class is judged together

Participants are neither pinned nor are there any show points awarded, only the "overall winner" gets determined.

7.3.16.2 Enfrenadura (peruvian Dressage)

The Enfrenadura is to demonstrate the agility and the smoothness of the Paso Peruano as well as the breed's prompt reaction to finest aids.

Freestyle Presentation:

The exhibitor shows his horse to the horse's best ability by freely choosing various elements and exercises to music matching the presentation. The music should possibly be a „Marinera“. According to Peruvian tradition the freestyle presentation should contain at least five of the figures listed below:

- Volt both in directions
- Spiral (i.e. reducing a full circle to a volt and enlarging the volt to a full circle again)
- Figure Eight
- Stop, standing quietly
- Backing
- Six (Roll-back, „seis destapado“)
- Start at canter (stop, backing or six)

Tack: Peruvian saddle and tack, curb bit, reins in one hand only

Apparel: Straw hat, white scarf, white long sleeved shirt, white pants and ankle boots with or without spurs, Peruvian Poncho (typical colors).

To be judged: Evaluation depending on level, harmony and correctness of execution, appearance and overall impression.

Participants are neither pinned nor are there any show points awarded, only the "best performance" gets determined.

7.3.16.3 Conjuntos

3 or more horses are presented under saddle together in one group (Barrida). They can be equipped with bozal or bit.

Tack and apparel of each group should be identical, possibly typically Peruvian tack and attire.

To be judged: Overall appearance, tack/apparel, typical Peruvian presentation



8. Performance Test for Stallions and Mares

Rules for conducting performance tests for Paso Horses according to the „LP Richtlinie Pony-, Kleinpferde- und Sonstige Rassen (Beschluss Mai 2015)„.

EVIII Feldprüfung für Hengste, Stuten und Wallache – in Anlehnung an die Prüfungsrichtlinien Paso Pferdeverband (PV), Internationale Gangpferdevereinigung (IGV), Paso Peruano Europa (PPE) und FPAE (Paso fino Association Europe)

The class is designed as endurance test of the gait that is typical of the breed which corresponds with the actual breeding goal for Paso horses in their countries of origin: Comfortable riding horses which demonstrate their suitability as responsive willing and enduring helpers of man at work.

8.1. General Rules

The performance test (PT) for Paso horses can be done by stallions and mares aged 5 to 7. In rare cases older stallions and mares may also be eligible.

8.2. Tack and Rider's Apparel

Rider: Apparel: Any type of stylish and appropriate dress. Riders under the age of 16 must wear safety headgear.

Saddle: Any type. Must fit well..

Tack: Any type of correctly fitted and used tack; cavesson correctly fitted. Any type of bit that is officially accepted at competitive horse shows.

Bits and bridles of the native countries must meet these requirements.

All curb bits must feature a curb chain which must be correctly fitted.

Other tack:

- a) Bell boots, bandages, boots are not permitted.
- b) Restraints are not permitted
- c) Riding crops with a max. length of 120 cm are permitted
- d) Spurs which do not cause injuries at normal usage are permitted
- e) As protective equipment permitted: Rubber rings on the mouthpiece Pads made of rubber, leather or skin or any other soft material. Instead of a curb chain also rubber or textile straps.

Shoeing should be exclusively for protective reasons without any gait enhancing effect; and must be worn on all four legs and of equal material and weight. Otherwise horses must be shown unshod.

To be judged

Horses are to perform at their breed's typical gait according to the traditions of the native countries.

To be evaluated are even spaced, rhythmic, consistent gait, suppleness, smoothness, brilliance and style.

Excessive front action is only desired at corresponding ground coverage. Consistent failure to stay in gait are to be considered for the evaluation.

After the performance test all horses must pass a vet check.

The track/arena should be even, firm and at least 120 m long, if possible longer. All participating horses must be serviceably sound and mature enough to pass the physical strain of the test.



8.4. Test Requirements

**The test consist of an endurance test over 40 minutes to be performed at the breed's typical gait. Change of directions every 10 minutes.
Breaks and walk not permitted.**

The finishing order of the horses is not decisive. The show organizer is responsible for choosing the track and must be approved of by the judge. The course should not have any great differences in height or obstacles and feature a horse friendly surface (no tarmac, coarse gravel etc.).

A consistent and rhythmic 4-beat gait that is typical of the breed gets required.

Naturalness of even cadenced, rhythmic 4-beat lateral gait. The rider may present the horse at the speed it performs best.
The rider should sit comfortably, the horse should perform without any visible aids. The horse must be shown performing in both direction. Change of direction according to the judge's requests.
The focus of the evaluation of the termino of the Paso Peruano lies on reach and smooth movements. The termino must not negatively affect the ground coverage.
The horse should be presented with a natural head carriage. It should demonstrate pride and style.

8.5. Test results

The horse has passed the test if the gait has been maintained over the full period of 40 minutes and the horse reached a minimum score of 6.0 and the vet check showed no negative results.

There is no placement but a score for the style which is based on gait and willingness to perform. The evaluation score ranges from 0-10, which comply with the general score ranges.

The Vet Check relates to the general conditioning and regeneration criteria (pulse, respiration). In there are doubts about the horse's soundness exhaust indicators (overheating, phrenic fibrillation, irregular pulse/respiration, etc.) get documented.
In addition the horse is checked for pressure points from the saddle or girth and possibly injuries to the mouth.

Subsequently the horse is checked for lameness. The horses must perform at a walk and at Paso Llano/ trot on even, firm ground on loose reins and without saddle.

The following conditions lead to disqualification:

1. Lameness (permanent loss of gait/beat)
2. Resistance
3. Offences against the show rules
4. Offences against animal protection

8.6. Judges

The performance test for Paso horses is evaluated by at least three experts (a representative of a breeders' association acknowledged by the FN and/or a representative of the according authority, a judge officially acknowledged for gaited horses and a veterinarian).

The test must be documents in writing in duplicate. After the test one copy is given to the show organizer and one copy to the responsible breeder's association.
Both copies must be signed by the members of the evaluation committee.

The respective breeder's association issues a test certificate.