

Võistlustel osalemine, veterinaarsed aspektid

- Hobuste vedamine
- Hobuste vaktsineerimine
- Hobuste ülevaatused
- Üldised ohutusnõuded



NÕUKOGU MÄÄRUS (EÜ) nr 1/2005,
22. detsember 2004 mis käsitleb loomade kaitset vedamise ja sellega seonduvate toimingute ajal ning millega muudetakse direktiive 64/432/EMÜ ja 93/119/EÜ ning määrust (EÜ) nr 1255/

Käesolevat määrust ei kohaldata loomade veole, mis ei ole seotud majandustegevusega, ja veterinaararsti juhendamisel toimuvale loomade veole otse veterinaararsti juurde või kliinikusse või sealt tagasi.

(21) Direktiivi 90/426/EMÜ (3) artikli 2 punktis c määratletud registreeritud hobuslasi transporditakse sageli mitteärilistel eesmärkidel ja sellised veod peavad toimuma kooskõlas käesoleva määruse üldiste eesmärkidega. Võttes ,arvesse selliste liikumiste iseloomu, peaks olema võimalik teha erandeid teatud sätetest kui registreeritud, hobuslasi transporditakse võistlustele, võidusõitudele, kultuuriüritustele või tõuaretuseks. Samas ei ole asjakohane kohaldada selliseid erandeid hobuslaste transpordile, kes transporditakse otse või pärast turu või heakskiidetud kogumiskeskuse läbimist tapamajja ning tapetakse, ning keda direktiivi 90/426/EMÜ artikli 2 punkti d ja artikli 8 lõike 1 teise taande kohaselt käitletakse tapmiseks ettenähtud hobuslastena.

Vedajana tohib tegutseda ainult isik, kellel on vastavalt artikli 10 lõikele 1 ning pikkade teekondade korral vastavalt artikli 11 lõikele 1 pädeva asutuse poolt välja antud luba.

Loomade vedamise korral esitatakse loa koopia pädevale asutusele.

Vedajad veavad loomi vastavalt I lisas toodud tehnilistele eeskirjadele.

Koduhobuslasi või koduloomadena peetavaid veiseid, lambaid, kitsi, sigu või kodulinde vedavat maantesõidukit tohib juhtida või sellel saatjana tegutseda ainult isik kellel on pädevustunnistus vastavalt artikli 17 lõikele 2. Loomade vedamise korral esitatakse pädevustunnistus pädevale asutusele.

1. Kõigile veovahenditele kohaldatavad sätted

1.1. Veovahendid, konteinerid ja nende kinnitused konstrueeritakse, ehitatakse, hoitakse korras ja neid käitatakse selliselt, et:

- a) vältida loomade vigastusi ja kannatusi ning tagada loomade ohutus;
- b) kaitsta loomi halva ilma, äärmuslike temperatuuride ja kliimatingimuste halvenemise eest;
- c) neid saab puhastada ja desinfitseerida;
- d) vältida loomade põgenemist või väljakukkumist, need peavad vastu pidama liikumispingetele;

- e) tagada, et alal saab hoida õhu kvaliteeti ja hulka vastavalt veetava loomaliigi vajadustele;
- f) need võimaldavad juurdepääsu loomadele nende kontrollimiseks ja hooldamiseks;
- g) põrandapind on libisemiskindel;
- h) põrandapind minimeerib uriini ja väljaheidete lekkimise;
- i) need on varustatud valgustiga, mis võimaldab loomade piisavat kontrolli ja hooldamist vedamise ajal.

2. Täiendavad sätted autovedude korral

2.1. Sõidukid, millega loomi veetakse, peavad olema selgelt ja nähtavalt tähistatud viitega elusloomade veole.

2.2. Maantee sõidukid peavad olema varustatud sobivate peale- ja mahalaadimisseadeldistega.

Hooldamine

1.8. Keelatud on:

- a) loomi käe või jalaga lüüa;
- b) muljuda looma tundlikke kehaosi, põhjustades tarbetut piina või kannatusi;
- c) riputada loomi mehaaniliste vahenditega üles;
- d) tõsta või tõmmata loomi peast, kõrvadest, sarvedest, jalgadest, sabast või karvast hoides või kohelda nii, et see põhjustab neile liigset valu või kannatust;
- e) kasutada keppe või muid terava otsaga vahendeid;
- f) teadlikult takistada looma, keda juhitakse või viiakse läbi mistahes osa, kus loomi hooldatakse.

Autotranspordivahendi ventilatsioon ja temperatuuri jälgimine

3.1. Autotranspordivahendi ventilatsioonisüsteemid peavad olema selliselt konstrueeritud ja ehitatud ning sellises seisukorras, et teekonna igal hetkel olenemata sellest, kas veovahend seisab või liigub, saab neis hoida temperatuuri vahemikus 5 — 30o C kõigi loomade jaoks nii, et lubatud kõrvalekalle võib välistemperatuurist sõltuvalt olla +/-5 ,o C.

3.2. Ventilatsioonisüsteem peab suutma tagada kogu ruumis ühtlase jaotusega minimaalse õhuvoo nimivõimsusega m60 m 3 /h/KN kasuliku kaalu kohta. Süsteem peab suutma töötada vähemalt 4 tundi sõiduki mootorist sõltumalt.

3.3. Autotranspordivahendid peavad olema varustatud temperatuuri kontrollisüsteemiga ning vahendiga kõnealuste andmete registreerimiseks. Andurid peavad asuma veoki nendes osades, kus olenevalt veoki konstruktsioonist on tõenäoliselt kõige halvemad kliimatingimused. Selliselt saadud registreeritud temperatuurinäidud peavad olema varustatud kuupäevaga ja need esitatakse nõudmisel pädevale asutusele.

3.4. Autotranspordivahendid peavad olema varustatud hoiatussüsteemiga, mis annab autojuhile häiresignaali, kui temperatuur sõiduki nendes osades, kus loomi veetakse, jõuab alumise või ülemise lubatud piirini.



RUUMINÕUDED

Loomade ruuminõuded peavad vastama vähemalt järgmistele arvudele:

A. Koduhobuslased

Autotransport

Täiskasvanud hobused $1,75 \text{ m}^2$ 2 (0,7 x 2,5 m)

Noorhobused (6 — 24 kuud) (teekondadel kestusega kuni 48 tundi)

$1,2 \text{ m}^2$ (0,6 x 2 m)

Noorhobused (6 — 24 kuud) (teekondadel kestusega üle 48 tunni) $2,4 \text{ m}^2$
(1,2 x 2 m)

A. Ponid (alla 144 cm) 1 m^2 (0,6 x 1,8 m)

B. Varsad (0 — 6 kuud) $1,4^2 \text{ m}$ (1 x 1,4 m)

A. Märkus:

B. Pikaajalise veo korral peab varssadel ja noorhobustel olema võimalik pikali heita

C. Kõnealused arvud võivad varieeruda maksimaalselt 10 % täiskasvanud hobuste ja ponide puhul ning maksimaalselt, 20 % noorhobuste ja varssade puhul, sõltudes mitte ainult hobuste kaalust ja suurusest, vaid ka nende füüsilisest seisundist, ilmastikutingimustest ja eeldatavast veo kestusest.

Article 1031

Examination on Arrival

1. Examination on Arrival must be carried out at all FEI Events and take place in a designated Examination on Arrival Area as described by Article 1010.
2. The FVD/PVC/VD or PTV/EVT appointed by the FVD/VD, must examine all Horses arriving at the Event venue and collect their Passports, before they are allowed to enter the stables

3. During the Examination on Arrival, the veterinarian must:

- a) verify the identity of each Horse from its Passport, using the diagram, description and, when present, the microchip number;
- b) check that the Horse has been vaccinated against equine influenza in accordance with Article 1003;
- c) verify whether all details relating to the Horses' identification, vaccination record and other health requirements are correctly recorded in the Passport;
- d) ensure that the Horses do not have any clinical signs of infectious disease. This may include a clinical examination to assess the heart, respiratory rate, body temperature and the checking of any other clinical parameters; and
- e) palpate the limbs and/or body only when there is a concern of a suspected injury or illness sustained during travel.

4. An examination for lameness, such as a trot-up, is not part of this examination however an exception is granted for CICs and CEIs as follows:

a) For Endurance Events (CEI), the Examination on Arrival may be coupled with the first Horse Inspection.

b) For Eventing Competitions (CIC) where there is no Horse Inspection, an assessment of the Horses' fitness to compete including a brief trot, will be made by the veterinarian during the Examination on Arrival.

5. Following any Veterinary Examination any Horse considered not fit to compete must be reported to the GJ before the first Horse Inspection. The VC/ VD must discuss the case with the GJ and the GJ, if necessary, can eliminate the Horse before the first Horse Inspection.

6. Horses that are not vaccinated against Equine Influenza according to Article 1003 or whose vaccination status cannot be confirmed (e.g. failure to produce a Passport) must be refused permission to enter the Event stables and stabled in the isolation stables.
7. Horses that have any relevant clinical findings must be reported to the VC/ VD as soon as possible.
8. Any biosecurity concern must be immediately reported to the VC/VD.
9. Horses must be stabled in the isolation stables if they show any clinical signs of infectious disease, or have been in contact with other Horses that show clinical signs of infectious disease. These Horses must be refused permission to enter the Event stables and stabled in isolation stables pending recovery, or until alternative arrangements have been made.

HORSE INSPECTIONS Article 1034

Horse Inspection Principles

1. Horse Inspections must be carried out at all FEI Events, except for CIC Events where the first Horse inspection is optional, to ensure all Horses participating Horses are fit to compete.
2. Horse Inspections are carried out in the Horse Inspection Area that must comply with Article 1011.
3. In accordance with the Article 110 of the General Regulations, the Horse Inspections' time and place must be stated in the Event Schedule.
4. Horse Inspections may be open to public viewing, unless a specific Discipline rule or regulation provides otherwise.

Dressage and Para Equestrian Dressage

Within 24 hours of the start of the first competition

Second Horse Inspection: takes place at Championships and Games, within 24 hours of the start of the last competition.

Driving

Within 24 hours of the start of first competition.

In Harness Horse Inspection: within the 10 minute rest period prior to the start of section B in the marathon.

In Harness Examination: at the finish of Section B of Marathon.

In Harness inspection before Cones: before the Cones (only when Cones follow Marathon).

Endurance

Within 24 hours before the competition starts

Vet Gate Inspection: at the end of each phase

Final Horse Inspection: at the end of the competition.

Eventing (CCI)

Within 24 hours of the start of first competition

Veterinary examination: after Cross country

Second Horse Inspection: before the start of the Jumping Test

Eventing (CIC)

The First Horse Inspection is optional however where organised, takes place within 24 hours of the first competition

Second Horse Inspection: must take place where the Jumping Test is the last test

Jumping

Within 24 hours of the start of first competition

Second Horse Inspection: before the start of the final Competition at FEI World Cup™ Finals, World, Senior Continental Championships and Olympic Games,

Article 1036

Horse Inspection Panel

1. Horse Inspections are placed under the responsibility of an Inspection panel which must comprise the following minimum number of members:

Dressage and ParaEquestrian Dressage

At least 2

First and Second Inspections

- President of the GJ and/or Foreign Judge however other members of the GJ may be present - VD or VC

Driving

First Horse Inspection:- President of the GJ

- At least one other member of the GJ, - VD or VC

In Harness Inspection: - One member of the GJ

- One Treating Veterinarian

In Harness Inspection Before Cones: - One member of the GJ

- VD or VC

Re-Inspection or Further Inspection

- All members of the GJ
- VD

Endurance

First Horse Inspection

- GJ members
- All members of the VC

Final Inspection

- GJ members
- Members of the VC

Jumping

First and any Further Horse Inspections

- Members of the GJ
- VD or VC
- 2. The Inspection Panel should meet with the Technical Delegate prior to the Horse Inspection to review the inspection protocol and procedures, including any specific arrangements that may be required.
- 3. The Inspection Panel must approve the surface provided by the OC on which Horse Inspections are to take place.

Article 1037

Presentation of Horses

1. Horses are presented for Horse Inspections by the Athlete, driver, lunger or groom (the “Handler”) who must be suitably dressed for handling Horses.
2. For all Dressage and Eventing competitions and for Jumping FEI World Cup™ Finals, Championships and Games, the PR must present his own Horse(s) at the Horse inspection, unless the PR has been excused from this requirement in advance by the President of the GJ.
3. Chefs d'Equipe, when present, must accompany their team Horses, in addition to their grooms and/or their Athletes.

4. Horses' competition number must be clearly displayed.
5. All Horses must be presented for the Horse Inspection in a controlled and safe manner. This normally requires a bridle unless Discipline regulations permit a halter. Any equipment used for presentation of the Horse must be in accordance with the FEI Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse and its use is at the discretion of the GJ.
6. Handlers may carry a whip of up to 120cm only, if necessary, except for the presentation of Driving Horses.
7. No Horse may be presented with its identity concealed in any manner by application of paint or dye for example.
8. Horses are not permitted to wear bandages or blankets/rugs or equivalent.

Article 1038

Horse Inspection Procedure

1. Any conflict of interest must be declared to the President and members of the GJ
2. The VD or a designated assistant will identify the Horse from its passport and microchip where applicable.
3. Handlers must stand the Horse in front of the Inspection Panel facing the end of the inspection track. The VD must walk around the Horse and make a brief visual inspection. Any other examinations (e.g. palpation or limb flexion) may not be performed.

Handlers must lead the Horse from the Horse's left hand side on a loose rein whilst the VD watches the Horse's gait from the centre of the inspection track. Handlers must:

- a) walk the Horse for a short distance;
- b) trot the Horse to the end of the track;
- c) walk the Horse and turn in a clockwise direction at the end of the inspection track; and
- d) trot the Horse back to the starting point.

4. The Inspection Panel will assess the Horses' fitness to compete, and decide whether Horses are:

- a) accepted;
- b) not accepted (if Horses are unfit to compete); or referred to the Holding Box (Horse's fitness to compete is questionable).

Horses that are not accepted at the Horse Inspection, or withdrawn following a Holding Box examination are not permitted to compete in national classes at the same Event site.

5. The specific requirements and level of fitness required to pass Horse Inspections may vary between and within Disciplines.

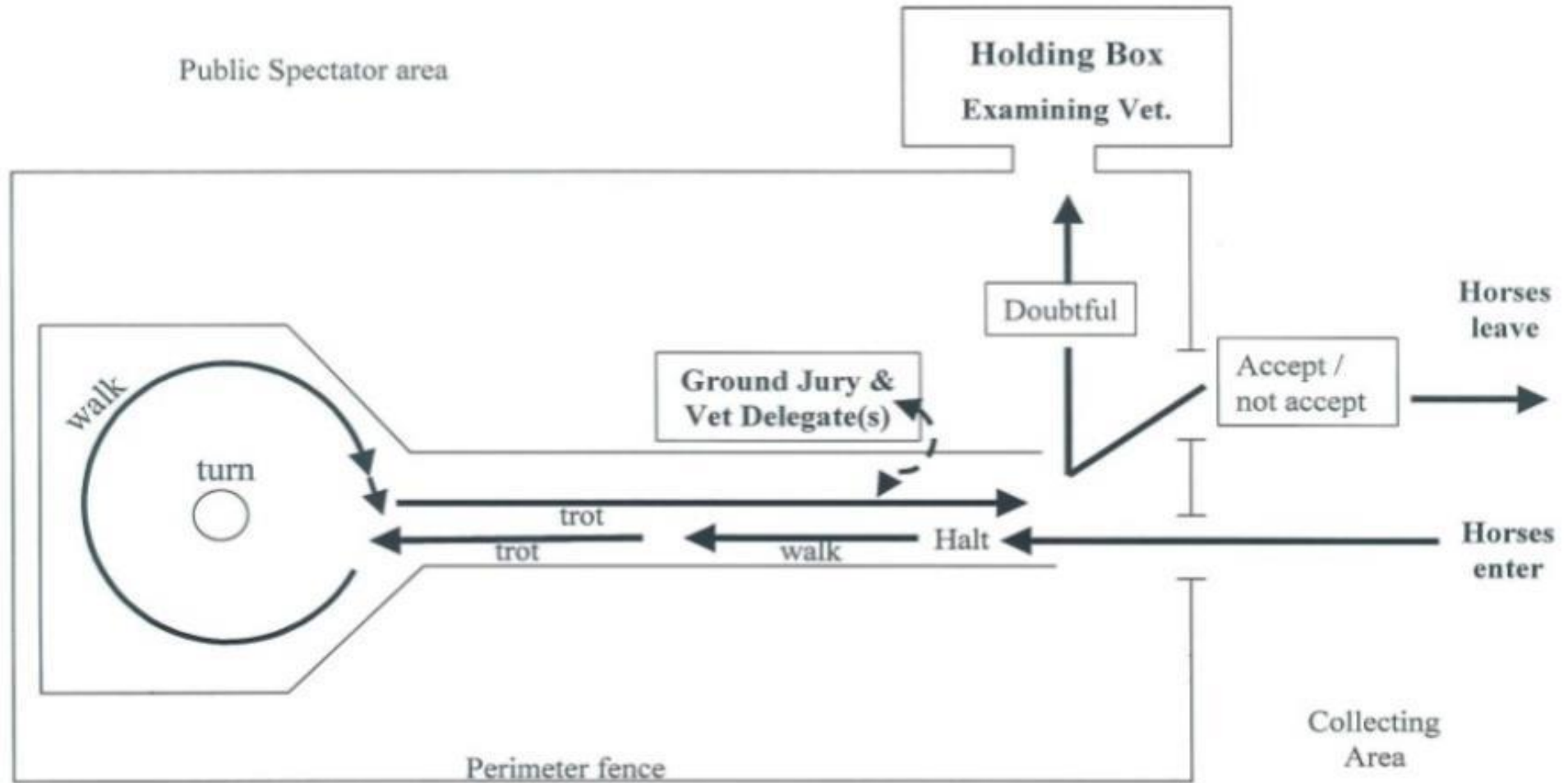
6. The Inspection Panel's decision must be based on the opinion of the VD and the Inspection Panel has the authority to not accept a Horse. In the event of a split decision, the President of the GJ has the casting vote.

7. The GJ must explain the reason for not accepting Horses to the PRs. This must be carried out by the President of the Ground Jury in Eventing competitions.

8. The Inspection Panel may decide not to accept Horses that cannot be presented within the time period of the Horse Inspection.

9. No Appeal may be lodged against any decision made by the Inspection Panel.

10. Announcements of the Horse Inspection's progress must be made, this includes the Athletes' and Horses' names, their Competition numbers, country they are representing and whether the Horses have been accepted, not accepted or referred to the Holding Box.



Article 1039

Holding Box Examination

1. One Holding Box Veterinarian is responsible for examining all Horses referred to the Holding Box.
2. The Holding Box Veterinarian is a member of the VC where applicable, otherwise they are appointed by the VD in conjunction with the VSM.
3. A Steward must attend the Holding Box Examination.
4. The Handler, PR, the Horse's groom, Chef d'Equipe and PTV associated with the Horse will be permitted to enter the Holding Box. The PTV, if present, may consult with the Holding Box Veterinarian.

5. The Holding Box Veterinarian must perform a clinical examination of the Horses which may include:
- a) palpation of any area considered injured or painful;
 - b) evaluation of pain in the feet using hoof testers;
 - c) passive flexion of the distal limb joints to assess the range of motion of the joint(s);
- and
- d) walking and trotting the Horse in a straight line or a circle.
6. Active flexion tests (flexion of the joints followed by trotting away) must not be carried out during the Holding Box examination.

7. The Holding Box Veterinarian must provide clear clinical information to the Inspection Panel but must not provide their opinion on the Horses' fitness to compete.

8. Following examination by the Holding Box Veterinarian Horses must be re-inspected.

Re-inspection must take place either immediately after the last Horse or at a suitable time during the Horse Inspection

Article 1040

Re-Inspection

1. Horses must be presented to the Inspection Panel and Re-Inspections must be carried out as described in Article 1038. In Disciplines where Morning Re-Inspections are permitted, the Horse may or may not be presented at the Re-Inspection if the Inspection Panel requests that the Horse undergoes a Morning Re-Inspection.
2. Re-inspections' results must be announced immediately.
3. Horses whose fitness to compete is still deemed questionable following Re-Inspection may be requested to undergo a Morning Re-Inspection. Morning Re-Inspection is not possible for Horses that were not accepted to compete.
4. Re-inspections are not permitted following the Second Horse Inspection that takes place before final Competitions.

Article 1041

Morning Re-Inspection

1. In Dressage, Para-Equestrian Dressage, Jumping, Driving, Reining and Vaulting Events

a Morning Re-inspections may be permitted on the morning of the first Competition.

2. Morning Re-inspections must be carried out as described in Article 1038 No re-inspection is permitted following the Morning Re-inspection.

3. The Inspection Panel's decision is final and binding; no appeal can be lodged.

4. Horses that are accepted at Morning Re-inspections may undergo EADCM sampling

