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SUPPORT NOTES FOR LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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4.6.4. Laws and Cultural Practices in each Country

Obs:

Some of these texts were transcript from the official web sites of each referred institution.

4.6. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

If you're going to work abroad, what will you be concerned with? What kind of questions would you put to yourself, before you leave your country?

- I'm I allowed to work there as a riding instructor?
- What are de qualifications and certifications I need?
- Do I need to put a visa on my passport or I just need to have my national identification card?
- Do I need a special authorization to work in that country for a short period?
- Do I need special vaccinations?
- How can I be legally paid for my work? Do I have to give my employer some kind of quittance document?
- Are there significant differences between that country and my country on behaviour when dealing with animals, that may imply horse welfare treatment?
- What are the cultural costumes in the country or region where I'm going to work? Do I have to be aware of how I behave or the clothes I must wear? And how can it influence my activity?

4.6.1. Riding Instructors Qualification and Certification

4.6.1.1. European Qualification Framework



The **European Qualifications Framework (EQF)** acts as a translation device to make national qualifications more readable across Europe, promoting workers' and learners' mobility between countries and facilitating their lifelong learning. The EQF aims to relate different countries' national qualifications systems to a common European reference framework. Individuals and employers will be able to use the EQF to better understand and compare the qualifications levels of different countries and different education and training systems. Since 2012, all new qualifications issued in Europe carry a reference to an appropriate EQF level.

Level	Knowledge	Skills	Competence	Example
Level 1	Basic general knowledge	basic skills required to carry out simple tasks	work or study under direct supervision in a structured context	(UK) RQF entry level 3.
Level 2	Basic factual knowledge of a field of work or study	basic cognitive and practical skills required to use relevant information in order to carry out tasks and to solve routine problems using simple rules and tools	work or study under supervision with some autonomy	(UK) GCSE Grades D-G, RQF Level 1, Scottish Intermediate 1 ; (Finland) Lower secondary school
Level 3	Knowledge of facts, principles, processes and general concepts, in a field of work or study	a range of cognitive and practical skills required to accomplish tasks and solve problems by selecting and applying basic methods, tools, materials and information	take responsibility for completion of tasks in work or study; adapt own behaviour to circumstances in solving problems	(UK) GCSE Grades A*-C, RQF level 2, Scottish Intermediate 2 .
Level 4	Factual and theoretical knowledge in broad contexts within a field of work or study	a range of cognitive and practical skills required to generate solutions to specific problems in a field of work or study	exercise self-management within the guidelines of work or study contexts that are usually predictable, but are subject to change; supervise the routine work of others, taking some responsibility for the evaluation and improvement of work or study activities	(UK) A-level , RQF level 3, Scottish Higher ; Abitur (Germany), Matura , Baccalauréat (France), vocational school
Level 5	Comprehensive, specialised, factual and theoretical knowledge within a field of work or study and an awareness of the boundaries of that knowledge	a comprehensive range of cognitive and practical skills required to develop creative solutions to abstract problems	exercise management and supervision in contexts of work or study activities where there is unpredictable change; review and develop performance of self and others	(UK) HNC , HND , Foundation Degree , RQF levels 4 & 5, Certificate of Higher Education , Diploma of Higher Education , Scottish Advanced Higher
Level 6	Advanced knowledge of a field of work or study, involving a critical understanding of theories and principles	advanced skills, demonstrating mastery and innovation, required to solve complex and unpredictable problems in a specialised field of work or study	manage complex technical or professional activities or projects, taking responsibility for decision-making in unpredictable work or study contexts; take responsibility for managing professional development of individuals and groups	(UK) Bachelor's degree with honours , Bachelor's Degree without honours, RQF level 6, Graduate Certificate , Graduate Diploma ; (Germany) Vocational university German State-certified Engineer, Business Manager and Designer (Fachhochschule) Bachelor, German Fachwirt / Fachkaufmann , German Operative Professional , German Meister ; (Spain)

				Diplomado or Grado; (Italy) Laurea
Level 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly specialized knowledge, some of which is at the forefront of knowledge in a field of work or study, as the basis for original thinking and/or research Critical awareness of knowledge issues in a field and at the interface between different fields 	specialised problem-solving skills required in research and/or innovation in order to develop new knowledge and procedures and to integrate knowledge from different fields	manage and transform work or study contexts that are complex, unpredictable and require new strategic approaches; take responsibility for contributing to professional knowledge and practice and/or for reviewing the strategic performance of teams	(UK) Master's degree , Postgraduate Certificate , Postgraduate Diploma , RQF level 7; (Germany) Vocational university (Fachhochschule) Master's, Geprüfter Betriebswirt (IHK) (Certified Business Administrator) (Italy) Laurea Magistrale Licenciado or Máster (Spain) Mestrado (Portugal).
Level 8	Knowledge at the most advanced frontier of a field of work or study and at the interface between fields	the most advanced and specialised skills and techniques, including synthesis and evaluation, required to solve critical problems in research and/or innovation and to extend and redefine existing knowledge or professional practice	demonstrate substantial authority, innovation, autonomy, scholarly and professional integrity and sustained commitment to the development of new ideas or processes at the forefront of work or study contexts including research	Doctorate , PhD , Professional Doctorate , (Italy) Dottorato di ricerca , RQF level 8.

The EQF applies to all types of education, training and qualifications, from school education to academic, professional and vocational. This approach shifts the focus from the traditional system which emphasizes 'learning inputs', such as the length of a learning experience, or type of institution. It also encourages lifelong learning by promoting the validation of non-formal and informal learning.

4.6.1.2. Qualification System in each country

This reflects a wider shift within which the EQF is acting as a catalyst for reforms: most Member States are now developing their own National Qualifications Frameworks (NQFs) based on learning outcomes. Several countries already have one in force.

At present, an enterprise in France may hesitate to recruit a job applicant from, say, Sweden, because it does not understand the level of the qualifications presented by the Swedish candidate. But once the EQF is fully implemented, a Swedish person's certificates will bear a reference to an EQF reference level. The French authorities will have already decided where their own national certificates in the field concerned lie, so the French enterprise would use the EQF reference to get a better idea of how the Swedish qualification compares to French qualifications.

Do you know what is your level of qualification in your country? And can you compare it to the qualification level in the country you intend to work?

Comparing the qualification of the riding instructors in the European countries, let's also see what are the equestrian certifications in Europe and also in the rest of the world:

4.6.1.3. International Equestrian Federation – FEI



Version 1.1 of the International Sport Coaching Framework is an attempt to fill that void and to establish a current, shared coaching reference point covering these areas:

- Roles and responsibilities assumed by coaches and the tools they need in order to fulfill them.
- Coaching certification and the development of more relevant qualifications.
- Developments in coaching that meet the needs of athletes and sporting organizations.
- Information to guide decisions on policy and legislation regarding coaching.

The International Council for Coaching Excellence and the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations have launched this initiative and enthusiastically welcome all interested organizations and individuals to join in. We expect that national and international sport federations responsible for coach education, government departments, educational institutions and agencies offering coach education, coaches and coach developers will embrace this opportunity.

The FEI Coaching System (oriented towards competitions) is based on providing courses for coaches under the direction of FEI appointed Tutors who will initiate the system in developing regions.

The FEI coaching system was created to help developing NFs to organize their own coaching structure. The system uses an agreed syllabus and helps to develop the NF's sport using local coaches. The coaches receive a Certificate of Attendance following their participation in a Course for Coaches.

a. The Level 1 Olympic disciplines

The aim of the Level 1 Course for Coaches is to cover the essential areas necessary to work competently as a Level I Coach, with an emphasis on skill development, participation and enjoyment. The Level I syllabus covers all events, and emphasizes the practical aspects of coaching. Successful candidates will receive a Level I Coach Certificate of Attendance which is issued jointly by the NF and the FEI. The Level I certified coach will also be expected to understand the concept of long term planning of training and be able to plan and implement effective training sessions.

b. The Level 2 Olympic disciplines

The aim of the Level 2 Course for Coaches is to cover the essential areas necessary to work competently as an independent equestrian coach up to Elementary level in the short and medium term. Participants of the Level 2 course will be assessed throughout the course. If they achieve the necessary standard, they will be awarded the Level 2 Coach Certificate of Achievement, issued jointly by the FEI and NF. The Level 2 coach will be certified to teach independently.

Entry requirements for the Level 2 course include a specific Profile of Achievement on Level 1 Course, completion of a minimum of one year practical experience, submission of logbook and nomination for the Level 2 course by the FEI Tutor.

c. The Level 3 Olympic disciplines

The aim of the Level 3 Course for Coaches is to cover the essential areas necessary to train to compete independently national Individuals & Teams at international 2** competition level (PSG in Dressage). Participants of the Level 3 Course will be assessed throughout the course, subsequent to submission of a season logbook and a written & oral exam. If they achieve the necessary standard, they will be awarded the Level 3 Coach Certificate of Competences, issued jointly by the FEI and NF.

Entry requirements for the Level 3 course include a specific Profile of Achievement on Level 2 Course, Minimum 2 years active coaching experience at 2** competition level (PSG for Dressage) and Attendance at 2 specific FEI workshops between Level 2 and 3 (workshop Technical and /or workshop Tactical, Mental, Physical, Lifestyle, etc.).

The **certificates delivered at Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 recognize professional competences but are not qualified Diploma.**

4.6.1.4. European Equestrian Federation



The mission of the EEF is to maximize the potential and development of equestrianism throughout the continent. Working together with FEI and all member bodies as a modern and progressive organization.

EEF's responsibility does not end by LEADING, regulating traditional equestrian disciplines; our vision extends to PROMOTING the values and contribution of equestrianism, encouraging and **PROVIDING EDUCATION** based on a foundation of fair, safe competition and the welfare of its human and equine athletes by working together with all independent member bodies for the DEVELOPMENT of the sport, throughout Europe.

4.6.1.5. International Group for Equestrian Qualifications (IGEIQ)



IGEIQ Mission Statement:

To improve horse welfare by developing, promoting and maintaining equestrian qualifications standards"

Better Teaching = Better Riding = Better Horse Care = Happy Healthy, Horses!

The International Group for Equestrian Qualifications (IGEIQ) is an independent voluntary organization of national equestrian federations (NFs) worldwide, which has compared and harmonized equestrian instructor qualifications, producing an agreed matrix of minimum requirements at 3 international levels for 6 disciplines. An Equestrian Passport is available for instructors of riding, driving, vaulting, western, tourism and therapeutic, holding eligible certification. The passport confirms and recognizes the holders' qualifications, enabling recognition and acceptance in IGEIQ member countries (subject to national legal requirements).

Note: in some countries qualifications and licenses are issued by a Ministry of Sport not the national federation. **Any passport holder intending or planning to move to another country is strongly advised to contact the Federation in their chosen new country to check whether they will be eligible for a licence to teach BEFORE they make firm arrangements or move.**

The aims of IGEIQ are:

- Increase membership to promote professional training and education of equestrian instructors/coaches worldwide.
- Promote education in horse care and management, which is fundamental to improving horse welfare.
- All equestrian instructors/coaches to be educated to the minimum standards of the IGEIQ matrix to gain a recognized professional qualification.
- All instructors/coaches to hold an IGEIQ passport.
- All NFs to offer instructors the opportunity to gain a qualification harmonized and recognized by IGEIQ and its member federations.
- Offer instructor and examiner training clinics.

- Keep abreast of developments which affect instructors/coaches.
- Encourage continuing professional development of instructors/coaches and examiners.
- Protect the interests of professional instructors/coaches.
- Cooperate positively with other equestrian organizations as the FEI (Federation Equestre Internationale), EEF (European Equestrian Federation), EEN (European Equine Network), FRDI (Federation of Riding for Disabled International), FITE (Federation Internationale Tourism Equestre) to promote equestrian qualifications.
- All NFs to offer IGEQ passport.

4.6.1.6. European Horse Network – EHN



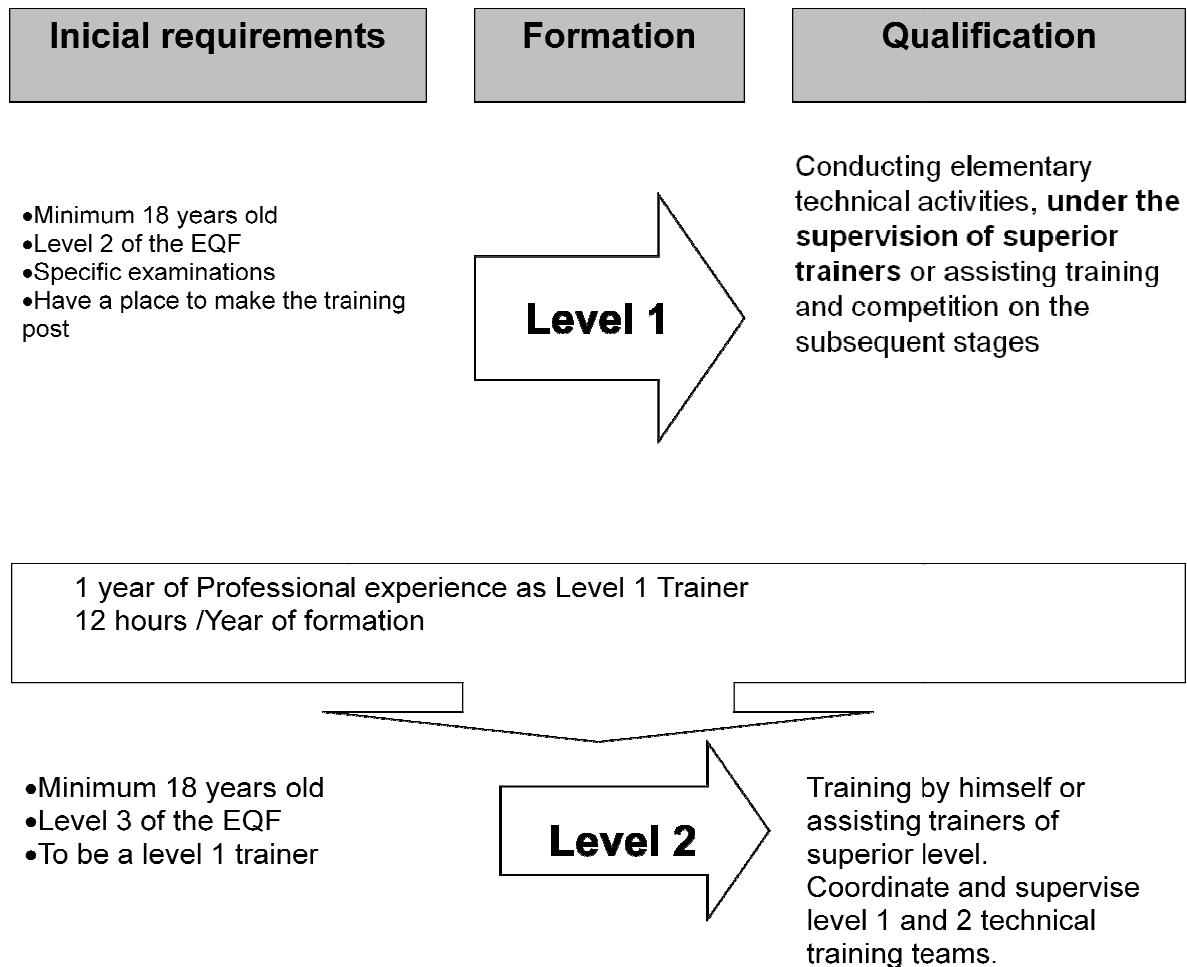
The European Horse Network is a non-profit network of stakeholders acting at a World, European, National or Regional level within the European horse, pony and donkey and welfare sector. Its purpose is to:

- Promote the development of the horse, pony and donkey sector in Europe.
- To assist members of the European Horse Welfare and the transport, slaughter and veterinarians network.
- To help members coordinate their activities in order to increase the visibility and impact of the equine sport, tourism and recreation sectors.
- Act as a platform for the horse, pony and donkey industry to communicate common issues with European institutions and media at the European level.
- Exchange views on political developments affecting the horse sector in Europe.
- Discuss, define and lobby on areas of common interests on the European political agenda.
- Discuss and define issues of common interest to develop the horse sector in Europe.

4.6.1.7. National Federations

The Portuguese System (as an example, we use the Portuguese situation from now on):

In Portugal we have the PNFT – Plano Nacional de Formação de Treinadores (National Plan for Trainers Education), which is valid for all sport disciplines (football, athletics, sailing, equitation, etc), is composed by four levels:



2 years of Professional experience as Level 2 Trainer
15 hours /Year of formation

- Minimum 18 years old
- Level 3 of the EQF
- To be a level 2 trainer

Level 3

Be able to plan exercises and evaluate the performance of level 1, 2 and 3. Coordinate and supervise different training and competition activities, specially on high performance athletes.

3 years of Professional experience as Level 3 Trainer
20 hours /Year of formation

- Minimum 18 years old
- Level 3 of the EQF
- To be a level 3 trainer

Level 4

Coordinate, direct, plan and evaluate all the training and competition activities. Innovation, direction, and selection tasks.

25 hours/ Year of formation to renew the Certification, after 5 years of activity

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Common formation	40h	60h	90h	? h
Specific formation	40h	170h	? h	? h
Training post	600h	800h	? h	? h
Total	680h	1030h	? h	? h

4.6.2. International and national tax rules

From Wikipedia:

“A **value added tax identification number** or **VAT identification number (VATIN)** is an identifier used in many countries, including the countries of the European Union, for value added tax purposes.

In the EU, a VAT identification number can be verified online at the EU's official VIES website. It confirms that the number is currently allocated and can provide the name or other identifying details of the entity to whom the identifier has been allocated. However, many national governments will not give out VAT identification numbers due to data protection laws.

The full identifier starts with an ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 (2 letters) country code (except for Greece, which uses the ISO 639-1 language code *EL* for the Greek language, instead of its ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code *GR*) and then has between 2 and 13 characters. The identifiers are composed of numeric digits in most countries, but in some countries they may contain letters.

Foreign companies that trade with non-enterprises in the EU may have a VATIN starting with "EU" instead of a country code, e.g. Godaddy USA EU826010755 and Amazon USA AWS EU826009064.”

The Portuguese example:



If you go to work in Portugal and you do not have a Portuguese identification number, you must ask for a VAT number to the Fiscal Authorities on the Web Site (<http://www.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/at/html/index.html>). So, you must deliver, at this web site, a XML-Schema file, according to the proper instructions.

To work on a XML-Schema file you must have a proper application, like the XML Spy.

You can get these applications at www.w3c.org/XML/Schema.

You can consult a User Guide at [Apoio ao Contribuinte Trocas de Informação Internacionais FATCA - Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act](#), which is in English.

Then, every time you are rewarded by your employer, you must do a quittance document at the Fiscal Authorities web site, using your new VAT number.

4.6.3. Animal Welfare

4.6.3.1. United Nations Organization – ONU



About animal welfare, the ONU has worked on:

- the United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP);
- and the Environmental Assembly (UNEA)

4.6.3.2. Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare – UDAW



It is a proposed inter-governmental agreement to recognize that animals are sentient, to prevent cruelty and reduce suffering, and to promote standards on the welfare of animals such as farm animals, companion animals, animals in scientific research, draught animals, wildlife and animals in recreation.

It is proposed that a UDAW be adopted by the United Nations. If endorsed by the UN (as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was) the UDAW would be a non-binding set of principles that acknowledges the importance of the sentience of animals and human responsibilities towards them. The principles were designed to encourage and enable national governments to introduce and improve animal protection legislation and initiatives.

It has been argued that a UDAW is consistent with, and could help secure the achievement of, the UN Millennium Development Goals and the subsequent sustainable development goals. The declaration as of October 2014 has the support, in principle, of 46 countries and of ministries from 17 further countries. More than 2.5 million people from a wide variety of UN Member States have supported the public campaign.

This should not be confused with The Declaration of Animal Rights (2011) or the Universal Charter of the Rights of Other Species (2000).

4.6.3.3. The Declaration of Animal Rights



The Declaration of Animal Rights - a project of international animal rights and planet conservation group. Our Planet. Theirs Too - was drafted in May 2011 and publicly read and signed on June 3rd of the same year, on the 1st National Animal Rights Day in the US, in the city of New York.

The Declaration was copied onto a large scroll of paper, which since then has been traveling the world and collecting people's signatures, drawings and notes. It is now 100 meters long, with almost 15,000 signatures. Once it reaches 50,000 signatures, the scroll will be sent to the White House, the UN, The EU Parliament and other world leaders, in order to show them what we, the citizens of this world, think of our fellow animals and their rights. We will do this until The Declaration of Animal Rights is recognized all over the world, and the rights proclaimed in it are protected by global law!

4.6.3.4. World Animal Net - WAN



WAN has been a strong voice for animals at the United Nations since 2001. As an NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), we actively engage with world leaders at the highest levels to raise awareness on significant animal protection matters and to urge meaningful action. Our advocacy efforts at the United Nations focus on,

but are not limited to, animal welfare in the context of sustainable development, endangered species protection, promotion of humane education, official recognition of World Animal Day and support for the Universal Declaration of Animal Welfare (UDAW).

4.6.3.5. European Commission



EU platform on animal welfare

One of the key priorities of the Commission is to promote an enhanced dialogue on animal welfare issues that are relevant at EU level among competent authorities, businesses, civil society and scientists.

To achieve these priorities the Platform will assist the Commission with the development and exchange of coordinated actions on animal welfare with a particular focus on:

1. Better application of EU rules on animal welfare, through exchanges of information and best practices and the direct involvement of stakeholders,
2. The development and use of voluntary commitments by businesses to further improve animal welfare,
3. The promotion of EU animal welfare standards to valorize the market value of the Union's products at the global level.

The tasks and operations of the 'Platform on Animal Welfare' have been set out in Commission Decision of 24 January 2017.

EU strategy on animal welfare

The Strategy lays the foundation for **improving welfare standards from 2012 to 2015**, as well as making sure that these standards are **applied and enforced** in all European Union countries. It focuses on enhancing knowledge among the many key agencies, organisations and individuals who are involved in the process. It also works to improve the competitiveness

of European agricultural products by ensuring that markets and consumers recognize animal welfare as an added value.

It operates under the guiding principle '**Everyone is responsible**'.

For full details of the strategy please refer to the documents below:

- Strategy
- Brochure on EU Animal Welfare Strategy 2012-2015

Animal welfare in practice

Harmonized EU rules are in place covering a range of animal species and welfare-affecting issues. Whilst Council Directive 98/58/EC lays down the minimum standards for the protection of all farmed animals, specific directives are addressed at the protection of individual animals. EU legislation also sets welfare standards for their transport and conditions at the time of stunning and slaughter.

Legislation under the responsibility of DG Environment covers wild animals and animals used for scientific purposes.

Animal welfare on the farm

The first EU rules on animals kept on the farm were adopted in 1986 and concerned the protection of laying hens. Council Directives followed in 1991 first on the protection of calves then of pigs.

In 1998, Council Directive 98/58/EC on the protection of animals kept for farming purposes gave general rules for the protection of animals of all species kept for the production of food, wool, skin or fur or for other farming purposes, including fish, reptiles or amphibians. These rules are based on the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes.

Legislation has been further developed since that time to progressively improve the welfare status of farmed animals and to set standards for their transport and conditions at the time of stunning and slaughter.

Animal welfare during transport

In 2015, the European Commission launched a three-year Pilot Project aiming at improving animal welfare during transport by developing and disseminating Guides to Good and Best Practice for the transport of the main livestock species.

In September 2017, the contractor of the project published **five extensive guides to good practices** (only in English) as well as **17 technical fact sheets** focusing on the most practical information in A4 format. Fact sheets are available in eight EU languages (English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Polish, Romanian and Spanish).

This publication is followed by a **road show** in eight Member States and presenting the guidelines to the professionals concerned (transporters, drivers, farmers, official veterinarians, etc.). The project will also produce **five videos** (one per species in eight languages).

Council Regulation EC 1/2005 defines the responsibilities of all actors involved in the transport chain of live animals entering or leaving the EU. It lays down efficient monitoring tools and stricter rules for the transport and for the specific checks to be carried out by officials. It also provides for non-discriminatory inspections of animals, means of transport and accompanying documents.

EU countries are required to submit to the Commission, by 30 June each year, an annual report for the previous year on the non-discriminatory inspections together with an analysis of the major deficiencies.

In order to reduce the administrative burden on EU countries, **Commission Implementing Decision 2013/188/EU**, which came into force on 1 January 2015, established an harmonized model form for the annual reports.

TRACES, or **Trade Control and Expert System**, is a web-based veterinarian certification tool used by the European Union for controlling the import and export of live animals and animal products within and without its borders. Its network falls under the responsibility of the European Commission. TRACES constitutes a key element of how the European Union facilitates trade and improves health protection for the consumer, as laid down in the First Pillar principle. Other countries use computer networks to provide veterinary certification, but TRACES is the only supranational network in the world working at a continental scale of 28 countries and almost 500 million people.

EU countries are responsible for:

- Day to day enforcement through their national legislation and control activities
- Transposition of directives into national legislation and the implementation of EU rules at national level

The Portuguese rules for transport:



It is considered that the European regulations for animal transport are not applied to the transport that is not for economic purpose. So, it is acceptable that equestrian sport is not an economic activity.

So, to transport a horse, according to the paragraph 1, of the 8^o article of the Directrix 90/426/CEE, the horse must have:

1. Identification document, according to the (CE) 504/2008 Regulation.
2. A Certificate from the National Veterinary Control (DGV), model number 132/DGV, valid for 10 days.
3. The driver must have a certification for animal transport, that is achieved after making a special course (25 hours).

It is not necessary to use the TRACES. Any way, it has been really confused in all European countries to understand the need or not of this system while transporting horses, and Portugal is not an exception.

4.6.3.6. Council of Europe

The Council of Europe (CoE) has also agreed upon a set of animal welfare conventions, which are comprehensive and provide useful lobbying material for countries in the wider Europe.

4.6.3.7. World Organization for Animal Health – OIE



The need to fight animal diseases at global level led to the creation of the Office International des Epizooties through the international Agreement signed on January 25th 1924. In May 2003 the Office became the World Organization for Animal Health but kept its historical acronym OIE.

The OIE is the intergovernmental organization responsible for improving animal health worldwide.

It is recognized as a reference organization by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and in 2017 has a total of 181 Member Countries. The OIE maintains permanent relations with 71 other international and regional organizations and has Regional and sub-regional Offices on every continent.

How does the organization function?

The organization is placed under the authority and control of a World Assembly of Delegates consisting of Delegates designated by the Governments of all Member Countries.

The day-to-day operation of the OIE is managed at the Headquarters situated in Paris and placed under the responsibility of a Director General elected by the World Assembly of Delegates. The Headquarters implements the resolutions passed by the International Committee and developed with the support of Commissions elected by the Delegates:

- Council
- Regional Commissions
- Specialist Technical Commissions

The OIE's financial resources are derived principally from compulsory annual contributions backed up by voluntary contributions from Member Countries.

4.6.3.8. International Fund for Animal Welfare



“Founded in 1969, IFAW has provided almost 50 years of global leadership, innovation and hands-on assistance to animals and communities in need. Our holistic conservation approach includes reducing the demand and exploitation of wildlife at the source; working together with communities and enforcers to shut down poaching networks; pioneering first-ever successes in the rescue, rehabilitation and release of orphan animals back into the wild; activating where needed most in the wake of global disasters; and advocating through expert research and solutions to the greatest threats to our planet’s populations and habitats.

These international agreements and organizations can define consistent principals for protecting animals and habitat that may be implemented worldwide. Slowly, but increasingly, governments recognize that animal welfare must be explicitly addressed at the global level. Once good decisions and commitments are made, good implementation and compliance are essential to really improve the situation for the animals that need protection. Therefore, IFAW supports the implementation of international agreements in part through effective enforcement of wildlife regulations, training of anti-poaching rangers, customs agents and wildlife law enforcement officers.”

4.6.3.9. FEI Rules

FEI CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE WELFARE OF THE HORSE

The FEI requires all those involved in international equestrian sport to adhere to the FEI Code of Conduct and to acknowledge and accept that at all times the welfare of the Horse must be paramount. Welfare of the horse must never be subordinated to competitive or commercial influences. The following points must be particularly adhered to:

1. General Welfare:

a) Good Horse management

Stabling and feeding must be compatible with the best Horse management practices. Clean and good quality hay, feed and water must always be available.

b) Training methods

Horses must only undergo training that matches their physical capabilities and level of maturity for their respective disciplines. They must not be subjected to methods which are abusive or cause fear.

c) Farriery and tack

Foot care and shoeing must be of a high standard. Tack must be designed and fitted to avoid the risk of pain or injury.

d) Transport

During transportation, Horses must be fully protected against injuries and other health risks. Vehicles must be safe, well ventilated, maintained to a high standard, disinfected regularly and driven by competent personnel. Competent handlers must always be available to manage the Horses.

e) Transit

All journeys must be planned carefully, and Horses allowed regular rest periods with access to food and water in line with current FEI guidelines

2. Fitness to compete:

a) Fitness and competence

Participation in Competition must be restricted to fit Horses and Athletes of proven competence. Horses must be allowed suitable rest period between training and competitions; additional rest periods should be allowed following travelling.

b) Health status

No Horse deemed unfit to compete may compete or continue to compete, veterinary advice must be sought whenever there is any doubt.

c) Doping and Medication

Any action or intent of doping and illicit use of medication constitute a serious welfare issue and will not be tolerated. After any veterinary treatment, sufficient time must be allowed for full recovery before Competition.

d) Surgical procedures

Any surgical procedures that threaten a competing Horse's welfare or the safety of other Horses and/or Athletes must not be allowed.

e) Pregnant/recently foaled mares

Mares must not compete after their fourth month of pregnancy or with foal at foot.

f) Misuse of aids

Abuse of a Horse using natural riding aids or artificial aids (e.g. whips, spurs, etc.) will not be tolerated.

3. Events must not prejudice Horse welfare

a) Competition areas

Horses must be trained and compete on suitable and safe surfaces. All obstacles and competition conditions must be designed with the safety of the Horse in mind.

b) Ground surfaces

All ground surfaces on which Horses walk, train or compete must be designed and maintained to reduce factors that could lead to injury.

c) Extreme weather

Competitions must not take place in extreme weather conditions that may compromise welfare or safety of the Horse. Provision must be made for cooling conditions and equipment for Horses after competing.

d) Stabling at Events

Stables must be safe, hygienic, comfortable, well ventilated and of sufficient size for the type and disposition of the Horse. Washing - down areas and water must always be available.

4. Humane treatment of horses

a) Veterinary treatment

Veterinary expertise must always be available at an Event. If a Horse is injured or exhausted during a Competition, the Athlete must stop competing and a veterinary evaluation must be performed.

b) Referral centres

Wherever necessary, Horses should be collected by ambulance and transported to the nearest relevant treatment centre for further assessment and therapy. Injured Horses must be given full supportive treatment before being transported.

c) Competition injuries

The incidence of injuries sustained in Competition should be monitored. Ground surface conditions, frequency of Competitions and any other risk factors should be examined carefully to indicate ways to minimise injuries.

d) Euthanasia

If injuries are sufficiently severe a Horse may need to be euthanised on humane grounds by a veterinarian as soon as possible, with the sole aim of minimising suffering.

e) Retirement

Horses must be treated sympathetically and humanely when they retire from Competition.

5. Education

The FEI urges all those involved in equestrian sport to attain the highest possible levels of education in areas of expertise relevant to the care and management of the Competition Horse. This Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse may be modified from time to time and his Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse may be modified from time to time and the views of all are welcomed. Particular attention will be paid to new research findings and the FEI encourages further funding and support for welfare studies.

4.6.3.10. The new legal statute for animals in Portugal (Law n.º 8/2017 of the 3rd March)



All animals are no longer considered as **things**, but admitted as **living beings with feelings**, having now a new legal statute:

- Animals are not considered as **things**, but they can be still property of someone. This claim of property does not give the right to the owner to provoke pain, suffering, but treatments, abandonment or death;
- In case of divorce, animals must be given to one or both owners, considering the concern of all the family members and the welfare of the animal in question; in case of a contentious divorce, the judge will decide to whom the animal will be conferred to;
- If someone gives bad treatments or kills an animal, has to pay a indemnity to the owner or to the ones who had to help or saved the animal, to cover the expenses;
- Stealing an animal can be punished with prison, until three years;
- The owner must guarantee the welfare of the animal and respect the specific characteristics of each species.

4.6.3.11. Laws and Cultural Practices in each Country

Some cultural and social rules are not official laws in a country but are as important as if they were official, so we must be aware of them.

Portugal, some historical characteristics that may define the culture:

- It's a country of 8 Centuris old;
- It was a mornarchy until 1911 (King D. Carlos I and his older son were assassinated in 1908 and in 1911 there was a revolution and D Manuel II went to exile in England);
- Notwithstanding the fact that it was a very profitable activity, Portugal was one of the first countries to **abolish slavery**. The process started in 1761 with the slavery abolishment in the European territory and in the Indian colonies and in 1856 it was proclaimed in all the Portuguese empire;
- Portugal was the first European country to abolish **death penalty** (1852).
- There was a dictatorship regime for about 40 years, that ended with a revolution in April of 1974, which was peaceful (only 1 person was killed);
- It is mainly a **Catholic country**, but in its Constitution, it is a **laic State**, accepting all religions as equal.
- **Bullfighting** is still a strong tradition In Portugal:
- The **Horse and Equitation** in Portugal are very important in **sport**, ruled by the FEI.
- But also in a **traditional** way, where it is **allowed clothes and different equipment**, like Working Equitation and Campinos.

There are traditional costumes that are not official laws or regulations, but are respect as if they were.

An examples of how a cultural custom or habit becomes a social rule:

The use of helmet can only be a regulation in competitions (besides Working Equitation), as traditionally we wear a traditional hat.

