



PROVINCE
de NAMUR

Domaine de Chevetogne



Chevetogne --- Procédure of registration

competition & booking meals

MAN MAT

ROYAL CANIN

SPA

Before May 26th, each nation communicates to the ICF the number of competitors (specifying the discipline), which it wishes to register for, for the European Championship. In case the number of competitors is too high, a quota will be allocated to them.

Before September 1st, each nation sends to the ICF the athletes it registers according to its admission criteria (selection and / or invitation) via an official document called "Entry Form". In this case, the number of registrants can not exceed the allocated quota.

Each nation will soon receive the document "Entry Form" including the bank details for payment of the amount due for registration. The list of departures by category, previously drawn by lot via a computer system, will be published on the ICF website on September 15th. This means that no athlete can choose his discipline according to the concurrence, because no-one is informed about the registrations before.

Before September 15th, each nation communicates to the organizer, the meals that it wishes to reserve for its competitors and accompanying persons by means of the **"Booking Meals Form"**. Each nation will soon receive this document. Competitors are entitled to a meal offered by the organizer (Saturday evening). All other meals are chargeable (see prices and menus communicated by the organizer).

All payments (registrations and meals) must arrive on the account of the organizing country before the 10/09 at midnight. After this date, any refund (registration, meals, etc ...) following a withdrawal even justified, is excluded because the costs are incurred by the organizer.

Please remind that :

- 1) No athlete can register himself individually, every participant must pass by the national secretary / national federation.
- 2) The document "entry form" must be transmitted only to the ICF secretary (and NOT to the

responsible of the organising country).

3) Athletes from a country, which is not in order with the financial accounting of the ICF (no payment of the membership fee), will not be able to participate in the World Championships..

Notes:

1) The dog must obviously be identifiable and in order of vaccination. This is the European notebook that is valid for the dates of validity of vaccines. Rabies and kennel cough are obligatory. The kennel cough vaccine should include Parainfluenza and Bordetella bronchiseptica. To be immunized against these pathogens at the time of the championship, the dog must be fully vaccinated at least 3 weeks before the championship (deadline 25/09/2019) - opening of the site on Wednesday 16 October

2) A competitor may still change his dog, at the latest at the time of the veterinary check (Friday).

3) Each competitor must bring his / her identity card or passport as their identity and date of birth will be checked.

Malonne 1998 => Spa 2002 => Maas Valley 2005 => Baraque Fraiture 2010

=> Chevetogne 2019



CHEVETOGNE / ICF – prices

1) Adjustment of the amount due to the ICF by departure:

- adults and juniors: 5 € (instead of 2)
- children: 2 € (instead of 0)

Motivation:

- The ICF faces additional costs (including anti-doping tests) and can not do so by maintaining the fee per departure at the same rate.
- The ICF has no other income

2) Adaptation of the amount of registrations:

- juniors and adults: 70 € (instead of 60)
- Registration for a second departure: 60 € (instead of 30). Motivation: a second start takes the place of a competitor who pays the full price => loss for the organizer.
- children: 50 € (instead of 40)
- relay: unchanged (free for team 1 Men and women - 10 € for additional teams)
- vehicle on stake-out: 10 € (unchanged)

Motivation:

- The cost of living has increased. It is only a simple and normal indexing. If you want to maintain the grandiose aspect of decorum and the atmosphere of the event, it is imperative to adjust the amount of registrations.
- Increase of the fee due to the ICF.

CHEVETOGNE / ICF - tarifs

1) Adaptation du montant dû à l'ICF par départ :

- adultes et juniors : 5 € (au lieu de 2)
- enfants : 2 € (au lieu de 0)

Motivation :

- L'ICF doit faire face à des frais supplémentaires (notamment les analyses du contrôle anti-dopage) et ne peut le faire en maintenant la redevance par départ au même tarif.
- L'ICF n'a pas d'autres rentrées

2) Adaptation du montant des inscriptions :

- juniors et adultes : 70 € (au lieu de 60)
- Inscription pour un 2^{ème} départ : 60 € (au lieu de 30). Motivation : un second départ prend la place d'un concurrent qui paie le prix plein => perte pour l'organisateur.
- enfants : 50 € (au lieu de 40)
- relais : inchangé (gratuit pour l'équipe 1 Hommes et dames – 10 € pour les équipes supplémentaires)
- véhicule sur stake-out : 10 € (inchangé)

Motivation :

- Le coût de la vie a **FORT** augmenté. Il ne s'agit en fait que d'un simple et normale indexation. Si on veut maintenir l'aspect grandiose du décorum et l'ambiance de l'épreuve, il faut impérativement adapter le montant des inscriptions.
- Augmentation de la redevance due à l'ICF.

Chevetogne - VETERINARY (control)

Extract from the ICF Regulation in Chapter 18:

The dogs must be in order of vaccination: it is the veterinary notebook which is proof of the validity of the vaccines.

The following vaccines are mandatory: rabies and kennel cough, without specification of the brand of products.

In case of first vaccination, it must be administered for at least 21 days. So, in the case that concerns us, before Wednesday, September 25 (opening of the site on Wednesday, October 16).

Precisions made by the veterinary service in operation during the European Championship:

A. Vaccination against "kennel cough"

Are requested:

1) Effective vaccinations against Parainfluenza virus (CPIV) and Bordetella bronchiseptica (Bb), regardless of the brand name of the vaccine. In other words: The kennel cough vaccine ~~should~~ ^{must} include Parainfluenza AND Bordetella bronchiseptica.

2) To be immunized against these pathogens at the time of the championship, the dog must be fully vaccinated at least 3 weeks before the championship (**deadline 25/09/2019**) - opening of the site on Wednesday, October 16th.

Justification:

1) Kennel cough is a highly contagious respiratory disease.

Eight hundred dogs of all origins will participate in the European Championship at Chevetogne, which is a risky situation for the transmission of this disease.

2) Canine parainfluenza virus and Bordetella are the 2 agents mainly found in dogs with kennel cough.

B. Vaccination against "rabies":

Is asked:

Vaccination valid against rabies. The period of validity is that noted on the passport and depends on the vaccine used (from 1 to 3 years depending on the brand). In case of primary vaccination, this must be done at least 21 days before the championship (deadline 25/09/2019)

Justification:

- 1) Rabies is a deadly zoonosis. Dogs are responsible for the vast majority of cases of transmission to humans.
- 2) Vaccination is compulsory for any dog entering Belgian territory. Other formalities may also be necessary depending on the country of origin (see "coming to Belgium" document)

C. Note:

The veterinary team performs:

- For all dogs: controls (vaccinations - age - behavior) that allow dogs to participate in the competition
- If deemed necessary or requested by the Race Direction or at random: taking urine or blood for doping detection
- Possibly: caring for injured dogs. If a dog needs important care, he will be referred to the nearest veterinary clinic (Ciney).

Legal provisions to come Belgium with a dog

1) Travelling from another EU country to Belgium

You will find hereunder the conditions for travelling with a pet animal to Belgium from another Member State of the European Union.

Identification and registration

Your pet must be identified (This hyperlink opens a new window) with a microchip. A tattoo is still accepted if it was carried out before 3 July 2011 and is still clearly readable.

The microchip must comply with ISO standard 11784; it must be based on HDX- or FDX-B-technology and readable using a reader complying with ISO standard 11785.

Serological blood test on antibodies against rabies

If the country of dispatch appears in [Annex II of the European Regulation 577/2013 \(link is external\)](#), no serological testing on antibodies against rabies is required.

For all other countries, the blood test must be carried out 30 days at the earliest after vaccination and three months at least before the trip to Belgium, by a [laboratory that has been approved by the European Union \(link is external\)](#). Do not forget to check whether the laboratory's approval is still valid!

The result of the serological testing must exceed 0.5 UI/ml and remains valid during the entire life of the animal, provided that the validity of the anti-rabies vaccination is not interrupted (booster vaccination within the validity period of the previous vaccination).

When travelling to Belgium from a country that is not mentioned in Annex II, you must contact the competent authority, in this case the Customs, immediately after entering Belgium. They will check on the basis of the identification document whether all conditions are fulfilled and they may also control the animal by themselves.

Health certificate

Maximum ten days before your departure to Belgium, you must ask an official veterinarian to deliver a health certificate. The [model of certificate](#) is laid down in Annex IV of the European Regulation 577/2013/EU. The certificate remains valid for four months after the pet's entry into the EU. If a blood test is required, you must be able to submit the analysis report along with the result.

Travelling to Belgium with pets under 15 weeks of age

Pets under 15 weeks of age coming from a country that is not a member of the European Union are in any case not allowed to enter Belgium.

For any question, please visit <https://www.health.belgium.be/en/animals-and-plants/animals/animal-keeping-and-transporting/travelling-pets>

Or contact us veticf2019@gmail.com

The passport containing the identification data must be in accordance with the European model (link is external) and with the terms of deliverance of the national authority.

Anti-rabies vaccination

Vaccination against rabies is compulsory. It is possible from the age of 12 weeks, but your pet shall be identified. If needed, the veterinarian can still carry out the identification process shortly before vaccination and deliver a European passport.

The first vaccination or 'primovaccination' must be made at least 21 days before entering Belgium, because the validity period only starts after this lapse of time. The day on which the vaccination was carried out is not included.

The validity period is calculated according to the instructions of the producer and is mentioned in the passport of the animal. If the animal receives a booster vaccination within the validity period, the vaccination is immediately valid. Any vaccination outside this validity period is considered as a primovaccination.

2) From third countries

Pet animals entering Belgium from a non-EU country must meet several conditions.

Identification

Your pet must be identified ([This hyperlink opens a new window](#)) with a microchip. A tattoo is still accepted if it was carried out before 3 July 2011 and is still clearly readable.

The microchip must comply with ISO standard 11784; it must be based on HDX- or FDX-B-technology and readable using a reader complying with ISO standard 11785.

Anti-rabies vaccination

Vaccination against rabies is compulsory. It is possible from the age of 12 weeks, but your pet shall first be identified. If needed, the veterinarian can still carry out the identification process shortly before vaccination and deliver a European passport.

The first vaccination or 'primovaccination' must be made at least 21 days before leaving Belgium, because the validity period only starts after this lapse of time. The day on which the vaccination was carried out is not included.

The validity period is calculated according to the instructions of the producer and is mentioned in the passport of the animal. If the animal receives a booster vaccination within the validity period, the vaccination is immediately valid. Any vaccination outside this validity period is considered as a primovaccination.