

The control of a horse's identity is one of the prime considerations in the operation of racing, breeding and health management. It is necessary that identity control should be made at the horse's first public race start as well as for every horse coming from abroad, and recommended for every claiming or selling race. This identity control has to be performed as well at every stage of breeding operations (covering, registration of foal, etc.). It is as well recommended before public sales.

The official papers which allow a horse to be identified can be separated into two categories :

1. Export Certificate:

The Export Certificate or Electronic Notification of Export (including markings) is sent directly or made available on a website by the exporting authority to the relevant authority of the country to which the horse is exported when the exportation is permanent, or when the period of export exceeds the period for which the clearance notification or the endorsement of the document of identification is valid (see [Articles 3](#)).

This Electronic Notification of Export must be accepted by the Approved Stud Book Authority of the country to which the horse has moved. In the exceptional case where an original document is needed, this fact is to be stated at the time of notification of export.

2. Passport:

2.1 The Stud Book Authority certifying the Thoroughbred, being the only Authority permitted to issue the original passport or any subsequent duplicates, must produce a passport which certifies:

2.1.1 the authenticity of the pedigree, the age, sex and colour.

2.1.2 the markings, photographs (if applicable) or other characteristics used to identify the Thoroughbred which should include all permanent identifying markings such as leg markings, face markings and hair whorls and may include other identifying characteristics such as night eyes/chestnuts, brands, tattoos, scars and microchips or other such electronic devices,

2.1.3 the parentage of the Thoroughbred based upon typing of genetic factors present in blood, hair and/or other biological samples

2.1.4 the Breeder and,

2.1.5 the Stud Book volume and page number where the Thoroughbred is recorded, or the Stud Book volume where the horse will be recorded in the future, or, if the Stud Book is recorded electronically, where to access the appropriate Stud Book record.

2.1.6 Additional pages for vaccinations and administrative endorsements.

2.2. The document should be printed in the principal language of the issuing Authority. It is a requirement that the principal information held within the document is also translated into English.

2.3 The document must always accompany the horse and should only be altered by, or with the express permission of, the issuing Stud Book Authority.

2.4 The loss of the document must be notified to the issuing Authority who are the only party permitted to issue a duplicate copy.

2.5 The document of a dead horse should be returned to the relevant Authority of the country in which it died.

3. Horses of Ambiguous Sex

3.1 For the purposes of this Article, 'Ambiguous sex' is the term used to describe the situation where the externally visible sexual characteristics of a horse are contradicted by its genetic makeup/internal organs.

3.2 When a Stud Book Authority comes by evidence of ambiguity in the sex of a horse, it should:

- Advise its Racing Authority
- Require the owner to return the horse's passport.
- Suitably amend the horse's passport to indicate the ambiguity of sex.
- Whenever relevant, inform the Stud Book Authority which registered the horse as a foal.

3.3 When a Racing Authority comes by evidence of ambiguity in the sex of a horse within its jurisdiction, it should:

- Advise its Stud Book Authority
- Require the horse's owner or trainer (as appropriate) to alert the Racing Authority if they intend to make an entry to race in another country, prior to making such entry.
- On receipt of such an alert, notify the Racing Authority of the country in which it is intended to race the horse of the relevant facts in its possession as to the ambiguity of the horse's sex.

3.4 A Racing Authority may, on the basis of information received as to the ambiguity of a horse's sex, impose whatever restrictions it considers appropriate on its freedom to take part in races, or in specified race types.

Agreed by :

ARGENTINA	FINLAND	MALAYSIA	SERBIA
AUSTRALIA	FRANCE	MAURITIUS	SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA	GERMANY	MEXICO	SLOVENIA
AZERBAIJAN	GREAT	MONGOLIA	SOUTH AFRICA
BAHRAIN	BRITAIN	MOROCCO	SPAIN
BARBADOS	GREECE	NETHERLANDS	SWEDEN
BELGIUM	HERZEGOVINA	NEW ZEALAND	SWITZERLAND
BOSNIA	HONG KONG	NORWAY	SYRIA
BRAZIL	HUNGARY	OMAN	THAILAND
BULGARIA	INDIA	PANAMA	TRINIDAD &
CANADA	IRELAND	PARAGUAY	TOBAGO
CHILE	ITALY	PERU	TUNISIA
CHINA	JAMAICA	PHILIPPINES	TURKEY
COLOMBIA	JAPAN	POLAND	UKRAINE
CROATIA	KAZAKHSTAN	PORTO RICO	UNITED ARAB
CYPRUS	KENYA	PORTUGAL	EMIRATES
CZECH	KOREA	QATAR	UNITED STATES OF
REPUBLIC	LEBANON	ROMANIA	AMERICA
DENMARK	LUXEMBURG	RUSSIA	URUGUAY
DOMINICAN	MACAU	SAUDI ARABIA	UZBEKISTAN
REPUBLIC			VENEZUELA
ECUADOR			ZIMBABWE