

Registering and obtaining a passport for your pure or partbred Caspian

All horses and donkeys should have a passport by the time they are six months old or by December 31 of the year in which they are born, whichever is the later. The animal must only have one EU compliant passport. Rules for Registration can be found on the **Registration Passports and Stallion Licensing** page. Please read these carefully **before** you plan your breeding.

Passports in UK must be issued by a DEFRA approved Passport Issuing Organisation (PIO): the link to these is on the **Registration Passports and Stallion Licensing** page. If your horse is of a particular breed, and eligible, it should be registered and have a passport issued by the appropriate breed society. If the horse has an ID only passport, the horse will not be eligible for later registration unless the necessary paperwork is available.

The stallion owner must make a stallion return by December 31 in the year of covering (white copy); the mare owner must be given the pink copy of the covering certificate at the time of covering. (The stallion owner retains the blue copy.) When the foal is born, the mare owner fills in the relevant part of the pink copy and sends it to the registrar. Covering certificates should be obtained by owners of licensed stallions from the Registrar before the covering season begins. *(Please note that if the stallion is not licensed at the time of covering, the resulting foal will be placed in the X registers of CHS and ICS Studbooks.)*

On receipt of the pink copy of the covering certificate, the Registrar will send the passport/registration application form and ID forms to the owner. The ID forms should be drawn and filled in fully with NO ABBREVIATIONS. Where there are no markings etc, this should be indicated by 'none', 'nil' or 'N/A'. A qualified veterinary surgeon should insert the microchip, (position to be noted on silhouette diagram) and sign and stamp the ID form in the two places indicated. If the form is illegible, the registrar will ask the vet for clarity. (Without this signature and stamp, the passport will not be valid.) At the same visit the vet should pull approximately 40 hairs, complete with follicles, from the mane or tail of the foal, put them in a paper envelope with horse's name and microchip number and countersign over the seal. These will be stored in case of a dispute over parentage for partbreds, and sent to The Equine Genetics Laboratory in Texas for DNA profiling/parental verification for purebreds.

The owner should return the signed and completed forms with the envelope of hairs and the appropriate fees (see website, magazine or contact Registrar) to the Registrar. The passport and registration certificate should be posted to the owner within twenty working days, assuming that the forms have been correctly and completely filled in and the DNA results have been received.

The passport should remain with the horse at all times, except when in the field, on rides and drives when the passport can be produced within three hours, and when competitive tests require the horse to be away from the premises or showground. It must accompany the horse when travelling; it is an offence to sell a horse without a passport. If the owner is not the keeper, the keeper should have the passport. (The owner should retain the Registration Certificate.) The passport is not a proof of ownership.

The passport must be available when a vet is attending the horse. The vet should check the identity of the horse against the passport, and the status of the animal as to whether or not it is intended for

the human food chain. Certain drugs may not be administered or prescribed if the passport is not available. If certain drugs ARE administered or prescribed, then the animal MUST be signed out of the human food chain, in Section IX, by the owner, vet or both. Note that if the passport is issued outside the due dates, the animal will be signed out of the human food chain by the Passport Issuing Organisation, as it will be if the passport is reissued because lost. (And the passport will be stamped 'duplicate'.)

On change of ownership, the new owner should obtain a transfer form from the registrar, and send this with the passport and registration certificate to the registrar for amendment within thirty days of acquiring the horse. The passport should also be returned for amendment for changes in colour, and castration. On the death of the horse the passport should be returned also within thirty days, although the owner may request to have it back once it has been invalidated. (This is free of charge, provided a stamped addressed envelope is sent with the passport.)