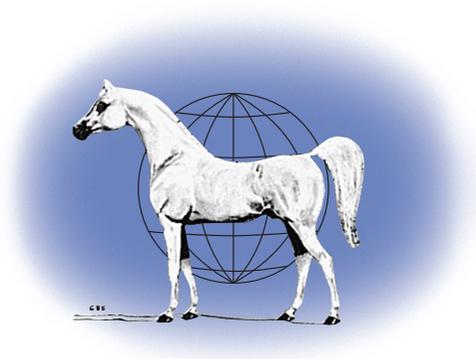


# World Arabian Horse Organization



**REQUIREMENTS FOR  
ESTABLISHING AND KEEPING A STUD BOOK  
Incorporating  
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION  
AND EMBRYO TRANSFER**

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## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WAHO 2015

### **Mr. Peter Pond, President**

Forest Hill Arabian Stud,  
P.O. Box 12, Wyong, NSW 2259  
AUSTRALIA

### **Mr. Sami S. Al Nohait, Vice-President**

P.O. Box 286343,  
Al Worod District  
Riyadh 11323  
Kingdom of SAUDI ARABIA

### **Mr. David Angold, Treasurer**

Pinnerwood Farm, Hatch End,  
Middlesex HA5 4UA  
UNITED KINGDOM

### **Mrs. Valerie Bunting, Secretary**

Boisdemen,  
47380 Tombeboeuf  
FRANCE

### **Mr. Robert J. Fauls**

9714 Niblick Lane, Naples,  
Florida 34108  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### **Mr. Xavier Guibert**

9 Rue Edouard Vaillant,  
87000 Limoges  
FRANCE

### **Mr. Basil Jadaan**

P.O. Box 6041,  
Damascus  
SYRIA

### **Mrs. Izabella Pawelec-Zawadzka**

Ul. Kostrzewskiego 1/42,  
00-768 Warsaw  
POLAND

### **Lady Georgina Pelham**

Avenida Corrientes 316, 5to.piso, Of. 564  
C 1043 AAQ Buenos Aires  
ARGENTINA

### **Mr. Howard Pike**

76 Grande Fairway, Englewood,  
Florida 34223  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### **Dr. Marek Trela**

Stadnina Koni Janów Podlaski Sp. z o.o.  
Wygoda 3, 21-505 Janów Podlaski  
POLAND

### **CONSULTANTS:**

#### **HRH Princess Alia Al Hussein Al Saleh**

The Royal Jordanian State Stud  
The Royal Palace, Amman  
JORDAN

#### **Mr. Sami Jassim Al Boenain**

Qatar Racing & Equestrian Club  
P.O. Box 7559, Doha  
QATAR

#### **Mr. Ali Shaarawi**

3A Mohamed Mazhar Street,  
11211 Zamalek, Cairo  
EGYPT

### **EMERITUS MEMBERS:**

#### **Dr. Hans-J. Nagel, President Emeritus**

Contrescarpe 65,  
D-28195 Bremen  
GERMANY

#### **Mr. Brian Blake**

P.O. Box 505,  
Port Vila  
VANUATU

#### **Mrs. Claudia Caraballo de Quentin**

Ricardo Levene 980,  
1425 Buenos Aires  
ARGENTINA

#### **Mr. Denis Charpentier**

Le Vieux Logis, Grez - Neuville,  
49220 Le Lion d'Angers  
FRANCE

#### **Mr. Federico Garcia Brum**

Misiones 1442 Esc. 4,  
11.000 Montevideo  
URUGUAY

#### **Mrs. Annette Hedley**

The Tarn House, Middlerigg,  
Windermere, Cumbria LA23 1LG  
UNITED KINGDOM

### **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:**

#### **Katrina MURRAY**

The WAHO Office,  
Newbarn Farmhouse, Forthampton,  
Gloucestershire GL19 4QD  
UNITED KINGDOM  
Tel: +44 (0) 1684 274455  
Fax: +44 (0) 1684.274422  
Email: waho@btconnect.com  
Website: www.waho.org

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

The World Arabian Horse Organization has the responsibility of ensuring that standards acceptable to all its Members are established and maintained in the matters of regulations, methods of registration and production of Stud Books.

A number of countries are still in the process of establishing stud books for Arabian horses and, in some cases, for their Derivatives also, and of creating Societies for the protection and administration of these stud books.

This booklet is intended:-

- (1) as a guide to those establishing and keeping stud books;
  - (2) to set out the WAHO rules which are mandatory to all Registering Authority Members;
  - (3) to set out what information should be gathered, and how it should be recorded;
- and
- (4) as another step towards setting and maintaining agreed international standards in documenting the Arabian horse.

The creation of the World Arabian Horse Organization some 40 years ago aroused a resurgence of interest in this breed. Countries without registries asked for help in establishing new registries, and countries with existing registries not acceptable to other registering authorities asked for help in making their stud books acceptable to all WAHO members.

The Executive Committee of WAHO, having carefully considered international differences in phraseology and procedure, recommended a Definition of the purebred Arabian horse which was presented with applicable conditions and was unanimously accepted by the delegates at the WAHO Conference held in Malmo, Sweden, in 1974. The Definition was accepted by WAHO as a means of determining the purity of an Arabian horse. The Executive Committee also requested the WAHO Inspection and Investigation Committee to consider the procedures of the Arabian horse registering authorities of the world, and asked them to produce a guide to the establishment and production of stud books which would command international acceptance. The original version of this booklet, WAHO's publication Number 2, was the result. It incorporated the experience of WAHO Inspection and Investigation Committee teams who had on request visited various nations in an effort to clarify, for the recording authorities, the requirements needed for an internationally acceptable stud book. It also embodied the methods of major Arabian horse registries, the suggestions of the Executive Committee, famous breeders and experienced officials.

Due to demand from our Registering Authority Members, this booklet has been updated and revised as necessary a number of times since its first publication, with the main revisions and republication in 1999, 2007 and 2012. This 2015 updated booklet is the most recent revision, with updates incorporating all decisions taken by the Executive Committee and by vote of the Delegates to the WAHO General Assembly in 2014. It replaces all former versions of this publication. Many Registering Authority Members have stricter or more detailed Registration Rules than those administered by WAHO, but the WAHO rules contained within this publication are the minimum which must be adhered to.

These Rules and Requirements are intended for Purebred Arabian horses, but they may be useful for those registries which also cater to Derivative Breeds, such as Partbred Arabian horses and Anglo-Arab horses. It must be realized that while there is agreement within WAHO on the registration of Purebred Arabian horses, different ways of defining Derivatives are practiced among its Member Registries. The forms which WAHO produces are for use exclusively in documenting purebred Arabian horses.

## **RULE 1: THE WAHO DEFINITION**

At the WAHO Conference held in Malmo, Sweden, in 1974, the official Definition of an Arabian Horse was unanimously accepted by the delegates. It is further updated at each biennial conference as required. At the 1998 WAHO Conference in Bahrain, the Delegates voted unanimously to re-confirm the WAHO Definition and make its application mandatory to all WAHO Registering Authority Members. At the 2004 WAHO Conference, the Delegates voted to close the world's Arabian Horse Stud Books to all new horses which do not trace to horses registered in previously approved stud books. At the 2012 WAHO Conference, the WAHO Definition Compliance paragraph was revised and updated by vote of the delegates. Stud Books may be added to the WAHO Definition as they meet the WAHO criteria. There are occasions when a stud book has its membership suspended. To be kept current, members should contact the WAHO Executive Secretary.

The WAHO Definition is as follows:

**A PUREBRED ARABIAN HORSE IS ONE WHICH APPEARS IN ANY PUREBRED ARABIAN HORSE STUD BOOK OR REGISTER LISTED BY WAHO AS ACCEPTABLE.**

### **COMPLIANCE WITH WAHO DEFINITION**

**It is a mandatory WAHO rule that a horse entered in a stud book or register for purebred Arabian horses fully accepted by WAHO must be acceptable as purebred to the Registration Authorities of all WAHO Members and must not be rejected on a pedigree basis nor on the basis of genetic disorder test results nor on the basis of phenotype.**

## **RULE 2: ACCEPTANCE OF STUD BOOKS**

The Executive Committee of WAHO feels that it is essential that the interests of the purebred Arabian horse be the first consideration of such Societies.

### **1. GOVERNING BODIES OF STUD BOOKS**

It is a mandatory WAHO rule that Registering Authority Members must have a **two-thirds majority of purebred breeders on their governing body**, except in the case of State-owned or State-supported studs.

2. The acceptance of stud books by WAHO as sources of purebred Arabian horses must necessarily depend on several factors, such as:

- a) on which grounds and from what sources horses are accepted;
- b) the methods of and requirements for registration;
- c) whether the personnel in charge of registration, or the authority itself, can be deemed to have any personal gain from accepting horses;
- d) how the registries are kept;
- e) in what form stud books are published.

## **RULE 3: UNACCEPTABLE STUD BOOKS**

The following types of stud books will not be acceptable:

- a) Private stud books;
- b) Stud Books containing horses from sources not acceptable to WAHO;
- c) Stud Books within an area of jurisdiction already covered by a WAHO approved stud book without the express permission of the existing voting Registering Authority Member of WAHO in that area of jurisdiction; [See also WAHO Constitution Clauses 4 (a), 5 and 8];
- d) Stud Books or Registers of Arabian Derivative breeds (Anglo-Arab and Part-Bred Arab).

## **RULE 4: STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO ESTABLISH A STUD BOOK ACCEPTABLE TO WAHO**

1. Make application to WAHO for Membership and pay any relevant fees.
2. Agree to comply with WAHO's decisions regarding Arabian horse purity.
3. Furnish WAHO with the proposed Society's Constitution, together with the names of its Council or Board of Directors, consisting of not less than five unassociated (unrelated) members, two-thirds of whom are purebred Arabian horse breeders. For the purposes of this requirement a breeder is defined as the owner of at least one Purebred Arabian mare which has produced a foal while in his/her ownership within the last two years.
4. Furnish WAHO with the proposed Registry's rules and regulations.
5. Furnish WAHO with a complete list of horses considered by the applicant to be Purebred Arabian horses and intended to be included in the new stud book, together with sufficient information to establish the origin of each horse. This list should include every horse known to have been exported prior to the acceptance of the stud book.
6. Furnish WAHO with proof that the new stud book is open to all purebred Arabian horses of their area and with the description of this area;
7. Agree to reimburse WAHO for expenses incurred in performing their investigation.
8. English has been adopted as the official language of WAHO. All stud books, therefore, will include an English translation, in the interests of international clarity. All printing for distribution among WAHO Registering Authority Members will be in Latin letters. The original may be in the language and script of the country concerned.
9. Upon receipt of approval by WAHO of all submissions, including the list of purebred Arabian horses, the applicant will submit a final draft of their stud book.
10. The final draft must be approved by WAHO before publication.
11. The final draft will contain:
  - a) An introduction declaring, in case of a stud book controlled by an Arabian Horse Society, the objects of the Society;
  - b) A unit entry for each registered horse, consisting of information sufficient to identify that horse;
  - c) Lists of produce of all mares and stallions;
  - d) An alphabetical and, if used, numerical index of horses;
  - e) An Import and Export section;
  - f) A list of registered horses which have died during the period covered by the stud book, if this information is known.
12. The final draft will then be returned to the applicant with any suggestions for amendments or other requirements that may be necessary.
13. The stud book must contain a printed agreement to comply with WAHO rules and regulations.
14. The applicant will then print the book as finally approved, with each page numbered. The book may be bound in hard or soft covers and may be any size.
15. When the book is accepted, the applicant will send a copy free of charge to each Member Registry, to each member of the Executive Committee, and to the WAHO Executive Secretary at the WAHO Office.
16. The applicant will then be put forward to the next WAHO General Assembly for approval as a Registering Authority Member by the voting delegates. A two-thirds majority vote is required for acceptance.

## **RULE 5: STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO MAINTAIN A STUD BOOK ACCEPTABLE TO WAHO**

1. Following acceptance at the General Assembly, the new Registering Authority Member and their Stud Book will be added to the WAHO Definition.
2. Every WAHO Member Registry undertakes to continue to pay Annual Membership Fees and complete the Annual WAHO Membership Renewal Forms. Failure to pay the annual fees may lead to suspension of Membership according to the WAHO Constitution Clause 9 (a).
3. Every WAHO Member Registry will declare annually the number of foals registered the previous year and will pay the relevant annual Foal Levy. Failure to declare and pay the correct Levy may lead to suspension of Membership according to the WAHO Constitution Clause 9 c) (ii).
4. Every WAHO Member Registry is required to produce a printed stud book at the maximum of four-yearly intervals and is further required to send a copy free of charge to each Member Registry, to each member of the Executive Committee, and to the WAHO Executive Secretary at the WAHO Office. In case of late delivery of due stud-books, a financial penalty which may from time to time be set by the WAHO Executive Committee may be imposed.
5. Every WAHO Registering Authority Member is required to manage the registration of Arabian horses according to these WAHO Rules and to their own Registration Rules as submitted to WAHO.
6. Any changes to the Registration Rules or Constitution of a Registering Authority Member must be reported to WAHO.
7. Every WAHO Registering Authority Member agrees to allow inspection of its Registry procedures and stud book or register at any time without prior notice by officials appointed by WAHO.
8. Every WAHO Registering Authority Member agrees that their registry records shall be accessible to every WAHO voting Member.

## **RULE 6: QUALIFICATION FOR REGISTRATION**

1. To be eligible for admission to a WAHO-accepted Arabian horse stud book, a stallion, mare or foal must trace in all lines of its pedigree either to horses previously registered in the stud book, or in the case of imported horses to animals listed in the accepted stud books of the WAHO Definition, if existing at the time of export.
2. Whenever a horse is submitted to a Registering Authority for registration as a purebred Arabian, and when it does not trace immediately (within one generation) to a WAHO-accepted Stud Book, the registry should submit the registration application to WAHO together with all available information. WAHO will look into the authenticity of the applicant and the provenance of the horse concerned and make a ruling to the Applying Stud Book.
3. Since the closure of the World Arabian Stud Books to new horses as decided by vote of the 2004 WAHO General Assembly in Warsaw, any horse which cannot be proven to trace on every line to horses already registered in a WAHO approved stud book will not be eligible for registration as a purebred Arabian.

## **RULES FOR REGISTRATION PROCEDURES**

### **RULE 7: COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**

It is a mandatory WAHO rule that foals can only be registered in the stud book of the country in which they are born, regardless of where the owner/breeder is domiciled.

### **RULE 8: REGISTRATION OF QUALIFIED ARABIAN HORSES**

1. An application and identification form for the registration of qualified animals must be made to the Registering Authority by the owner or breeder using the proper forms and appropriate fee (if applicable) as required by the Registration Authority.
2. The application form and identification form should be signed by the applicant as a true record and should contain the following information:  
Name/s applied for; (See Rules 24 and 25)  
Date of birth;  
Sex;  
Colour; (See Rule 35)  
Identification by an authorized person comprising a pictorial and written description of the Markings; (See Rules 33 and 34)  
The names of the sire and dam with their registration details and registration numbers if applicable;  
The name of the breeder; (See Rule 9)  
The name of the owner, and the names of all previous owners if any.
3. The application and identification form should also be signed by the stallion owner or authorized agent certifying the stallion's service regardless of the method of breeding used, together with the last date of service, or be accompanied by a Certificate of Covering signed by the same. (See Rule 14).

### **RULE 9: WAHO BREEDER DEFINITIONS**

Two breeder definitions are in use world-wide by WAHO Registering Authority Members. Both are acceptable to WAHO and therefore the WAHO definition of breeder is either:

- a) The Breeder of an Arabian horse is the person or persons who owned or leased the purebred mare at the time of breeding, regardless of the method of breeding used;
- Or
- b) The Breeder of an Arabian horse is the person or persons who owned or leased the purebred mare at the time of foaling.

### **RECOMMENDATION: LEASES**

Most registries consider leases, contract sales and the assignment of agents to be a matter for individual negotiation between the persons concerned, but it is very desirable that agreement be reached in advance as to who is to be considered the breeder and/or owner of any resultant produce, and that a copy of this agreement be lodged with the Registration Authority prior to the breeding season.

## **RULE 10: APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF ADULT HORSES**

Application for registration in the case of adult animals other than imports normally takes place only at the first establishment of a new stud book. Documents should be signed by the breeder and/or owner as a true record and contain the following information:-

- Identification and naming form (signed by owner);
- Certificate from the breeder (if different from the owner);
- Pedigree;
- Certificate of transfer of ownership if applicable;
- Registration fee (if applicable).

## **RULE 11: RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF BREEDING**

### **ACCEPTABLE METHODS OF BREEDING**

It is necessary for a Registration Authority, in registering an Arabian horse, to know who its parents were, when the mare was covered, what breeding method was used, when and where the subject horse was born, its sex, colour, and markings which will make it possible to identify that horse.

The different acceptable methods used for breeding are as follows:

1. In-hand breeding (natural service).
2. Pasture breeding (natural service), mares running loose with the stallion. In this case the dates of the stallion's introduction to and removal from the pasture should also be recorded.
3. Artificial Insemination. (See Rule 18)
4. Embryo Transfer. (See Rule 19)
5. Ovum Transfer. (See Rule 19)

## **RULE 12: REGISTRATION OF BROODMARES**

### **1. NATURAL BIRTHS AND IMPORTS IN UTERO: REGISTRATION OF DOMESTIC BROODMARES**

It is a mandatory WAHO rule that a broodmare must be registered in the WAHO approved studbook of the country or area of jurisdiction of current domicile in which she gives birth, in order for her foal to be registered.

### **2. EMBRYO TRANSFER: RECORDING OF DONOR MARES DOMICILED OVERSEAS**

For a donor mare domiciled overseas, whose embryo transfer foal is imported in utero of a recipient mare, or as a frozen embryo to be implanted in a recipient mare in the importing country, the exporting registry must provide the importing registry with all the donor mare's relevant registration details, pedigree and DNA, together with certified copies of the signed covering certificate, ET permit, ET procedure form and Embryo sale form. The donor mare must not be registered as an import, but should be recorded in the importing studbook in the same way as for stallions domiciled overseas used in A.I. breedings.

Further to the requirements for the registration of embryo transfer foals as detailed in Rule 19 subclause 7, imported embryo transfer foals born to recipient mares may be additionally recorded as "[i.i.r.m.]" as an abbreviation for "imported in utero of recipient mare."

## **RULE 13: CHANGE OF STALLION DURING A BREEDING SEASON**

Regardless of the method of breeding used, if a breeder should elect to change stallions during a breeding season, the registry must be notified of this fact and the resultant foal must be parent verified by DNA typing prior to the registration application being processed to ascertain which of the stallions concerned is the sire.

## **RULE 14: COVERING CERTIFICATES**

1. Regardless of the method of breeding used, after the mare has been bred, the stallion owner should sign and issue to the mare owner a Covering Certificate, supplied and authenticated by the authorized Registry, stating the names and registration numbers of the stallion and the mare, the name and address of the owner of both stallion and mare at the time of breeding, the final breeding date and the breeding method used.
2. No Registering Authority Member may register a foal without an authorized Certificate of Covering signed by the recorded stallion owner at the time of breeding.
3. The method of breeding used must not be put on the registration certificate or passport.

### **RECOMMENDATION: MINIMUM INFORMATION ON COVERING CERTIFICATES WHICH ARE NOT FOAL REGISTRATION APPLICATION FORMS:**

- a) Name, colour, date of birth and registration details of stallion
- b) Name, colour, date of birth and registration details of mare
- c) Date of covering and breeding method used (See Rule 11)
- d) Name, contact details and signature of stallion owner at time of breeding
- e) Name and contact details of mare owner at time of breeding

### **RECOMMENDATION: MINIMUM INFORMATION ON COVERING CERTIFICATES WHICH ARE ALSO FOAL REGISTRATION APPLICATION FORMS:**

- f) Name, colour, date of birth and registration details of stallion
- g) Name, colour, date of birth and registration details of mare
- h) Date of covering and breeding method used (See Rule 11)
- i) Name, contact details and signature of stallion owner at time of breeding
- j) Name, contact details and signature of mare owner at time of breeding
- k) Name, contact details and signature of mare owner at time of foaling

## **RULE 15: AGE OF BREEDING STOCK**

Regardless of the method of breeding used, it is a mandatory WAHO rule that colts and fillies must be at least 24 months of age prior to their use for breeding.

**RECOMMENDATION:** WAHO strongly recommends, for welfare reasons, that fillies should be over the age of 36 months prior to their first use for breeding.

## **RULE 16: BREEDING STOCK: IDENTIFICATION BY DNA OR BLOOD-TYPING**

Blood-typing has been in use for many years but fewer laboratories around the world are now using this method. DNA-typing is a technique which is more accurate than blood-typing. WAHO Member Registries will have to change to DNA-typing as soon as their laboratories have changed their equipment. It may be necessary for some Registering Authority Members to change laboratories in order to use DNA typing, if this is not available in their own country.

1. It is a mandatory WAHO rule that all mares and stallions used for natural breeding must have their DNA type on file. The only exception is in the case of Registering Authority Member Countries whose laboratories have not yet changed over to DNA typing, in which case all broodmares and breeding stallions must have their Blood-type on file.
2. It is a mandatory WAHO rule that all new Registering Authorities applying for Membership and acceptance of their stud books by WAHO will be required to DNA-type all living horses in their area, and all horses with living parents must be parentage verified by DNA-typing prior to acceptance of their first stud book.
3. It is a mandatory WAHO rule that all stallions and mares must have their DNA type on file prior to their first use for artificial insemination or embryo transfer procedures.
4. It is a mandatory WAHO rule that Registering Authority Members only use laboratories which are accredited members of ISAG or equivalent body and which successfully take part in the ISAG annual equine comparison tests or equivalent quality checks.

**NOTE:** WAHO strongly recommends only using laboratories which achieve Rank 1 or 2 in the annual ISAG International Horse STR Typing Comparison test or equivalent quality checks.

## **RULE 17: FOALS: PARENT VERIFICATION BY DNA OR BLOOD-TYPING**

Parentage can be verified by two different means – Blood-Typing and DNA. Both these techniques consist of the comparison of genetic characteristics between the foal and its sire and dam: For the purposes of parentage verification, blood-typing and DNA-typing are not compatible. The foal and its parents must all be either blood-typed or DNA-typed, a mixture of the two techniques cannot be used.

1. It is a mandatory WAHO rule that all foals must be parent verified at first registration, regardless of the breeding method used.
2. In the case of foals conceived by the use of Artificial Insemination or Embryo Transfer, parent verification must be by DNA typing.
3. Registering Authority Members may elect to parent verify foals conceived by natural breeding either by Blood-Typing or by DNA-typing according to the circumstances in their country.

**RECOMMENDATION:** WAHO recommends that Registering Authority Members request their laboratories to store all blood samples when blood-typing, so the samples still exist for use in future DNA-typing.

## **RULE 18: ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION**

Each Registering Authority Member has the authority to allow or not to allow the use of Artificial Insemination and Transported Semen (whether imported or exported) within their area of jurisdiction.

Owners or authorized agents wishing to use semen in transported Artificial Insemination programs bear the responsibility for acquainting themselves, and complying with, international rules as well as health requirements when shipping semen.

These are the minimum rules for the use of artificial insemination and transported semen in the production of purebred Arabian foals. The amount of fees or any additional requirements are at the discretion of WAHO Registering Authority Members.

### **1. IMPORTED HORSES CONCEIVED BY ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION**

It is a mandatory rule that all WAHO Registering Authority Members must register imported horses produced by Artificial Insemination (A.I.).

### **2. ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION PERMITS**

The majority of WAHO Registering Authority Members have a domestic rule that an Artificial Insemination Permit is required for each stallion used in an Artificial Insemination programme, whether using fresh, chilled or frozen semen. Such A.I. Permits may be for life or may be renewed each calendar year that semen is being used.

In the event that a WAHO Registering Authority Member has this rule in place, the following mandatory WAHO A.I. Permit rules must be complied with:-

- a) The A.I. Permit must be obtained from the Registering Authority of the country in which the stallion is domiciled prior to use of the semen.
- b) The recorded owner or authorized agent of the stallion must complete, sign and file an Artificial Insemination Permit request on a form provided by the Registering Authority. By signing this form the stallion owner agrees he/she has read and agrees to abide by the rules used by the Registering Authority for Artificial Insemination.
- c) The stallion should be recorded in the stud book of the country in which he is domiciled at the time of semen collection.
- d) The stallion's DNA-type must have been placed on permanent record with the Registering Authority.
- e) The required fees (if any) have been paid.

### **3. POST-MORTEM USE OF SEMEN**

When a stallion dies, Registering Authority Members have the right to decide whether or not to allow the use of stored semen, and whether or not to set a time limit for the use of that semen according to their own requirements, subject to the following rules.

1. It is a mandatory rule that all WAHO Registering Authority Members must register imported horses produced by Artificial Insemination using stored semen from deceased stallions regardless of any restriction or time limit in force in their own country.
2. It is a mandatory rule that all WAHO Registering Authority Members must allow the use of imported semen from deceased stallions regardless of any restriction or time limit in force in their own country.
3. In cases where a Registering Authority Member allows post-mortem use of stored semen, the following rules apply to semen collected from that stallion:-
  - a) A.I. Permits must be obtained for both the year in which the semen is collected and the year in which the semen is used.
  - b) The signature of the owner or authorized agent of the stallion at the time of semen collection will be required on the Covering Certificate for each breeding.

#### **4. EXPORT OF STALLION IN A.I. PROGRAM: RETAINED BREEDINGS BY VENDOR**

If a stallion is exported but stored semen is retained for use within the country of sale, the semen may be used provided the following rules are met:

- a) A.I. Permits (if issued) are required for each year in which the semen is used.
- b) The Covering Certificate for each breeding must be signed by the stallion owner(s) or authorised agent(s) at the time of semen collection.
- c) To preclude future legal disputes the stallion owner or authorised agent(s) at the time of semen collection must provide written evidence to the Registering Authorities in both the exporting and importing country that the person using the semen has authority to do so.

#### **5. DOMESTIC SALE OF STALLION IN A.I. PROGRAM: RETAINED BREEDINGS BY VENDOR**

If a stallion is sold, his A.I. Permit (if issued) may be transferred to the name of the new owner(s), provided the Registration Authority is informed in writing and the Transfer of Registration rules are met.

If a stallion is sold within the country of domicile but the vendor retains stored semen for use either within the country of domicile, or for export, the Registration Authority must be informed in writing of the number of breedings retained. This semen may be used provided the following rules are met:

- a) Permits (if issued) are required for each year in which the semen is used.
- b) The Covering Certificate for each breeding must be signed by the stallion owner(s) or authorised agent(s) at the time of semen collection.
- c) To preclude future legal disputes the stallion owner or authorised agent(s) at the time of semen collection must provide written evidence to the Registering Authorities in both the exporting and importing country that the person using the semen has authority to do so.

#### **6. SHIPMENT OF MULTIPLE BREEDINGS TO OVERSEAS AGENTS**

- a) Both the Registration Authority where the semen was collected and the Registration Authority/Authorities where the semen will be stored or used must be fully informed of all details: the name, details and A.I. Permit number (if issued) of the stallion; name and contact details of the recorded owner(s) of the stallion; name and contact details of the authorized agent/s; semen collection date; number of breedings involved. The stallion owner(s) or authorized agent(s) must request their Registration Authority to send the stallion's registration details, pedigree and DNA type record to the Registration Authority/Authorities where the semen is to be stored or used.
- b) The signature(s) of the authorized agent(s) must be on file with all relevant Registration Authorities.
- c) It is a mandatory rule that Covering Certificates for the use of stored semen are to be issued:
  1. by the Registration Authority of the country in which the stallion is currently registered, if the current legal owner of the stallion is also the legal owner of the applicable stored semen, or:
  2. by the Registration Authority of the country in which the stallion was registered at the time of semen collection, if the legal owner of the applicable stored semen is not the current owner of the stallion, regardless of the location of that semen.

#### **RECOMMENDATION: AGENTS**

Registration Authorities are not responsible for confirming that the stallion owner has been paid by the agent(s) for all breedings sold. It is therefore advised they require stallion owners to lodge copies of the breeding contract with both their own Registry and that of the Registry in the country where the authorized agent is domiciled and/or the semen is to be stored.

## **RECOMMENDATION: NATIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT OF SEMEN**

WAHO strongly recommends that Registering Authority Members advise their stallion owners as follows:

1. Any stallions used for A.I. are certified by a veterinary surgeon as clear of CEM, EVA and other pathogenic organisms before the breeding season starts.
2. Stallions should not be used for natural coverings between the date of sanitary clearance and their use for A.I. without a new certification process.
3. It is the responsibility of stallion owners to ensure they are aware of, and comply with, all relevant current international governmental quarantine, health or sanitary requirements for the import and export of semen, in particular any requirements of the country of import. This process may require additional forms which do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Registration Authority or of WAHO.
4. Registering Authority Members are advised to keep their constituents up to date with any domestic government rules in this regard, to ensure they are aware of all rules and health regulations for the export of semen to any particular country prior to collection and shipment.

## **RECOMMENDATION: OPTIONAL INTERNATIONAL BREEDING CERTIFICATES**

From 1 January 2012 the use of WAHO Semen Collection and Insemination Report forms is no longer required, although previously issued forms remain valid. Some Registering Authorities may find an optional replacement form useful. Sample International Breeding Certificate forms for exported semen breedings, which Registering Authorities may adapt for their own use, can therefore be obtained on request from the WAHO Office.

## **RULE 19: EMBRYO TRANSFER AND OVUM TRANSFER**

Each Registering Authority Member has the authority to allow or not allow the use of Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer within their area.

The following registration rules have been designed to allow the Registering Authority to monitor this process effectively from the initial request of the Embryo or Ovum Transfer Permit to the registration of the resultant foal. They are the minimum rules required. The amount of fees or any additional requirements are at the discretion of WAHO Registering Authority Members.

### **1. IMPORTED HORSES PRODUCED BY EMBRYO TRANSFER OR OVUM TRANSFER**

It is a mandatory rule that all WAHO Registering Authority Members must register imported horses produced by this method.

### **2. NUMBER OF FOALS PER YEAR PER DONOR MARE**

Registration Authorities may, at their discretion or following legal advice, choose to place a specified limit on the number of foals they will register per donor mare per year according to the laws and culture of that country. They may also, at their discretion, allow multiple foals per donor mare. Whichever they choose, every Registering Authority Member must furnish WAHO with a copy of their Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer rules.

### **3. EMBRYO TRANSFER OR OVUM TRANSFER PERMITS FOR DONOR MARES**

An Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Permit is required for each mare to be used as a donor for Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer. The following mandatory WAHO Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Permit rules must be complied with:-

An Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Permit must be issued for each mare to be used as a donor for Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer. By signing the application form, the signatories fully accept and agree to be bound by and abide by the procedures and rules established for Embryo Transfer registration or Ovum Transfer registration by both WAHO and by the Registration Authority and by any relevant Government regulations. A permit may be issued for a donor mare if the following requirements are met:

### **3. EMBRYO TRANSFER OR OVUM TRANSFER PERMITS FOR DONOR MARES** (continued)

- a) An application for an Embryo Transfer Permit or Ovum Transfer Permit, on a form provided by the Registration Authority, must be completed, signed and submitted to the Registration Authority by the recorded owner(s) or authorized agent(s) of the donor mare with her name, full registration details and location;
- b) The donor mare must be registered with the Registration Authority of the country of domicile;
- c) The DNA of the donor mare has been placed on permanent record with the Registration Authority;
- d) The required fee (if applicable) has been paid;
- e) Once issued, the Embryo Transfer Permit or Ovum Transfer Permit will be valid until the recorded ownership of the donor mare changes or the mare is exported;
- f) If a stallion named in the Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer permit is replaced, for any reason, by another stallion, the Registration Authority must be notified and, if necessary, a replacement Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer permit will be issued free of charge;
- g) Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Permits are issued to a specific named donor mare and are not transferable.

### **4. GENERAL RULES FOR EMBRYO TRANSFER OR OVUM TRANSFER**

- a) It is a mandatory rule that the stallion and donor mare to be used for each breeding by Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer have their DNA-types on file before the transfer of an embryo or Ovum;
- b) If the stallion and donor mare to be used for breeding by Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer are located in the same country when the covering and Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer take place, both must be registered with the Registration Authority of the country of domicile;
- c) If the donor mare is to be covered by the use of artificial insemination from a stallion domiciled overseas the stallion must be registered in an Arab Horse Stud Book currently approved by WAHO; his DNA-type must be on file and an appropriate Covering Certificate must be issued and authorised by the appropriate Registration Authority in the country where the stallion was located at the time of collection of the semen. (See also Rule 18);
- d) Full identification details of the recipient mare, together with her DNA type if she is a registered purebred Arabian, and the name and contact details for her current recorded owner or lessee, must be lodged with the Registration Authority;
- e) Within a maximum of 60 days of an Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer resulting in a successful pregnancy, the Registration Authority must be provided with a written certificate certifying the date(s) and location(s) of the ovum or embryo recovery and transfer, together with a pregnancy certificate, completed and signed by the veterinary surgeon(s) who carried out the procedures;
- f) Should the donor mare or the recipient mare or the embryo or the ovum change ownership, the Registration Authority must be informed, in writing, at once. If issued, a replacement Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Permit may be issued to the new owner, free of charge, if required.

### **RECOMMENDATION: EMBRYO TRANSFER OR OVUM TRANSFER PROCEDURES**

Each transfer of an embryo or ovum may occur either at the same location as recovery, or the embryo or ovum may be transported to another location for transfer within the jurisdiction of the same Registering Authority. Information relative to the date, location and transfer of the transported embryo or ovum should be submitted to the Registration Authority.

**NOTE:** Many Registering Authorities use an Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Performance Log. If used, this log must be completed in its entirety and submitted to the Registering Authority within 60 days of a successful Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer. Additional Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Performance Logs will be supplied to the breeder upon request.

## **5. SALE OF DONOR MARE PRIOR TO BIRTH OF HER FOAL RESULTING FROM AN EMBRYO TRANSFER OR OVUM TRANSFER**

a) In the event that the recorded owner or lessee of the donor mare sells the donor mare prior to the birth of her foal resulting from an embryo transfer or ovum transfer, the Registering Authority should be notified in writing using an Embryo Ownership form as supplied by the Registering Authority, such Embryo Ownership form should accompany the Application for Registration of the resulting foal. In that event, the foal's Certificate of Registration and/or Passport will be issued in the recorded ownership of the purchaser in accordance with the terms of the Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Sale form.

## **6. SALE OF EMBRYO RESULTING FROM EMBRYO OR OVUM TRANSFER PRIOR TO BIRTH**

a) In the event that the owner or lessee of the donor mare sells the Embryo resulting from Embryo or Ovum Transfer prior to birth, the Registering Authority should be notified in writing using an Embryo Sale form as supplied by the Registering Authority, such Embryo Sale form should accompany the Application for Registration of the resulting foal. In that event, the foal's Certificate of Registration and/or Passport will be issued in the recorded ownership of the purchaser in accordance with the terms of the Embryo Sale form.

## **b) EMBRYO TRANSFER FOALS EXPORTED IN UTERO OF RECIPIENT MARE AND EXPORTED FROZEN EMBRYOS**

In the event that the owner or lessee of the donor mare exports a pregnant recipient mare carrying an embryo resulting from Embryo Transfer, or in the event that the owner or lessee of the donor mare exports her frozen embryo produced by Embryo Transfer which is to be implanted in a recipient mare in the country of import, the Registering Authority must be notified in writing. The exporter must supply the exporting Registry with the Embryo Sale form if applicable, together with such Embryo Transfer procedure information as the Registering Authority may require and the relevant covering certificate signed by the stallion owner at the time of the Embryo Transfer procedure. These documents will be certified and stamped by the exporting Registering Authority to confirm that the Embryo Transfer procedure was carried out under the rules of their country, the Embryo Transfer permit number will be included. These documents must then be sent to the Registering Authority of the country of import, together with a certified copy of the donor mare and covering stallion's registration documents or passport identification pages as appropriate, their 5-generation pedigrees, and their DNA cards. Details of the recipient mare must also be included.

## **7. REGISTRATION OF EMBRYO TRANSFER OR OVUM TRANSFER FOALS**

Embryos or Ova collected from a purebred Arabian mare may be transferred to a recipient mare, and foals resulting from such embryo transfer or ovum transfer may be eligible for registration if the following minimum rules are met:

- a) An Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Permit for the donor mare has been issued;
- b) A Foal Registration Application, on a form provided by the Registration Authority, has been completed, signed by the recorded owner(s) or authorized agent(s) of the foal and submitted to the Registration Authority;
- c) A copy of the Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Permit is attached to the Application for Foal Registration form;
- d) A Covering Certificate signed by the stallion owner(s) or authorised agent(s) at the time of the embryo transfer or ovum transfer must be submitted to the Registration Authority;
- e) If applicable, a copy of the Embryo Ownership Form must be attached to the Application for Foal Registration form;
- f) If applicable, a copy of the Embryo Sale Form must be attached to the Application for Foal Registration form;
- g) The foal has been parent verified by DNA-typing;
- h) All other normal registration procedures according to the Registration Authority's rules have been fulfilled;
- i) The registration fee (as applicable) has been paid.

## **8. REGISTRATION OF EMBRYO TRANSFER FOALS IMPORTED IN UTERO OF RECIPIENT MARE OR IMPORTED AS FROZEN EMBRYOS**

The registered owner(s) or recorded lessee(s) of the donor mare will be recorded as the foal's breeder(s) unless:

- a) On receipt of the documents outlined in subclause 6. (b) above, and in order to register the foal imported in utero of a recipient mare, the importing Registering Authority will require the same documentation and follow the same procedures as listed in subclause 7 above. The importing Registering Authority must not register the donor mare in their studbook as an import, they should record the donor mare in the same way as they record stallions domiciled overseas used for imported semen. The foal may be additionally recorded in the stud book as (i.i.r.m.), as an abbreviation for 'imported in utero of recipient mare'.
- b) On receipt of the documents outlined in subclause 6. (b) above, and in order to register the foal imported as a frozen embryo and implanted into a recipient mare in the importing country, the importing Registering Authority will require the same documentation and follow the same procedures as listed in subclause 7 above. The importing Registering Authority must not register the donor mare in their studbook as an import, they should record the donor mare in the same way as they record stallions domiciled overseas used for imported semen. If required the foal may be additionally recorded in the stud book as (i.f.e.), as an abbreviation for 'imported as frozen embryo'.

## **9. BREEDERS OF EMBRYO TRANSFER OR OVUM TRANSFER FOALS**

The registered owner(s) or recorded lessee(s) of the donor mare will be recorded as the foal's breeder(s) unless:

- a) the Registration Authority is notified by all parties, in writing and before the time of embryo or ovum transfer, that the registered owner(s) or recorded lessee(s) of the recipient mare is/are to be recorded as the breeder(s) or:
- b) the registered owner(s) or recorded lessee(s) of the donor mare will be recorded as the foal's breeder(s) unless the Registration Authority is notified by all parties, by use of an Embryo Sale Form or Embryo Ownership Form and before the birth of the foal resulting from the embryo transfer or ovum transfer, that the recorded owner(s) of the embryo is/are to be recorded as the breeder(s).

## **10. RESTRICTIONS:**

- a) Before a breeding stallion other than that identified on the Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Permit application can be substituted, written notification must be submitted to the Registering Authority.
- b) Any violation of these Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Rules will become subject to investigation by the Registering Authority who may refer the case to the WAHO Stud Book Advisory Sub-Committee, and any resultant foals may be ineligible for registration as determined by the results of such investigations.

## **11. NON-TRANSFER OF EMBRYO**

If an intended donor mare which has been issued with an Embryo Transfer Permit is put in foal and for any reason the resulting embryo is not transferred and the intended donor mare therefore carries to term, the Registering Authority must be informed and the resultant foal will be eligible for registration subject to normal registration rules and not to Embryo Transfer rules.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS: IMPORT/EXPORT OF DONOR MARES OR OF RECIPIENT MARES CARRYING EMBRYO TRANSFER OR OVUM TRANSFER FOALS**

- a) Should a donor mare or a recipient mare be exported before the foal is born, it is the exporter's responsibility to check that embryo transfer is acceptable to the registering authority in the importing country.
- b) It is the importer's responsibility to check that their Registration Authority's requirements have been met in full before a donor or recipient mare is imported.
- c) In the case where a recipient mare is not a registered Arabian from a WAHO approved stud book, the importer must provide the importing Registration Authority with all relevant information pertaining to the embryo transfer as supplied and authorised by the registering authority in the exporting country.
- d) It is the mare importer's responsibility to check that she has not been used as a donor mare prior to export, to avoid any subsequent foal born in the same year being ineligible for registration under any such rule of their own Registration Authority.

### **RECOMMENDATION: EXPORT/IMPORT OF FROZEN EMBRYOS**

As yet, to the best of WAHO's knowledge, the export of frozen purebred Arabian embryos for implantation into a recipient mare in a different country has not happened within the Arabian breed. Should any Registering Authority Member receive notification of such an export/import, or a request for a ruling on such a procedure, they are required to inform WAHO immediately.

### **RULE 20: CLONING**

1. It is a mandatory WAHO rule that any Arabian of any age produced by cloning must not be registered under any circumstances.
2. It is a mandatory WAHO rule that the foals of any Arabian which was produced by cloning cannot be registered.

### **RULE 21: EXTERNAL FERTILISATION OF OOCYTES FOR EMBRYO TRANSFER**

1. It is a mandatory WAHO rule that any Arabian of any age produced by the post-mortem collection of oocytes must not be registered under any circumstances.
2. It is a mandatory WAHO rule that any Arabian of any age produced by any method of In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) must not be registered under any circumstances. Effective from 1st January 2013.

### **RULE 22: DECLARATION OF BIRTHS**

The mare owner at the time of foaling should submit to the Registering Authority of the country in which the foal was born an appropriate authorized form containing the date of birth, sex, colour, pictorial and written markings and proposed name of the foal resulting from the breeding already certified. This form should be sent with the appropriate fee (if applicable) to the Registering Authority of the country in which that foal was born within the time period stipulated by that Registering Authority according to their domestic Registration Rules.

**RECOMMENDATION:** It is beneficial to have the foal declaration/application for registration on the same form or document as the covering certificate.

### **RULE 23: LATE APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION**

To ensure the completeness of Stud Book records, and to ensure that all eligible Arabian horses are registered, late applications for registration should be accepted at any age provided the horse in question can be fully identified by parent verification. In such cases, all the necessary forms with the correct signatures as provided for in these rules must be submitted together with proof of chain of ownership since birth. Late registrations may attract additional fees according to the period elapsed.

## **RULE 24: NAMES**

1. Purebred Arabian foals shall be named at the time of registration in the Arabian stud book of their country of birth.
2. Names must be unique in their country's Arabian stud book.
3. No name will be accepted if this is already the name of a domestically bred Arabian horse listed in the records, is liable to cause confusion or is unacceptable for social or religious reasons.
4. Under no circumstances can a change of name take place in the original stud book or register after domestic registration is effected.
5. Names must have no more than 32 characters, including spaces.
6. Numbers and numeral suffixes are not allowed to form part of a name.
7. Imported horses must have the two letter alpha-ISO code of the country of birth inserted after the name in brackets for the purposes of clarity and information. This is essential if the name of the imported horse is the same as that of a domestically registered horse.
8. Imported horses must not be given new names for registration or stud book use.

**NOTE:** Many Registries have a maximum limit of 27 characters including spaces for acceptable names. This is generally due to computer field requirements and it is the right of any WAHO Registering Authority Member to set such a limit.

**RECOMMENDATION:** It is advised that foal registration application forms give space for three alternative names to be suggested.

## **RULE 25: NAME CHANGES**

1. Names once registered must not be changed within the country of first registration after a passport or registration certificate has been issued.
2. The only circumstance in which a registered name can be changed is in the case of an imported horse, when the name in the new country translates as unacceptable for social or religious reasons. In such cases, the stud book authority of the importing country must obtain the agreement of the stud book authority of the horse's registration at birth before changing the name. The breeder of the horse in question would normally also be required to give their consent. The new name only shall be used on the passport and/or registration certificate issued by the importing registry. The new name shall be published in the stud book of the importing country, followed by the name at birth in parenthesis. The stud book of the exporting country should publish the new name in the "Errata/Addendum" section of their next available stud book.

**RACING OR COMPETITION NAMES:** Some countries allow horses to race or take part in competitions such as endurance under different names to their original registered names. These racing or competition names are not registered names and must not appear on a registration certificate or passport nor in the main body of any stud book or register, however an appendix showing a list of registered names alongside the racing or competition names may be permissible.

**RECOMMENDATION:** WAHO Member Registries are strongly advised to discourage the practice of changing names for competition, as this may result in the mistaken identity of a horse, which in turn can result in misinformation being passed to the general public in published competition results. It can also result in the complete loss of the true identity of a registered Arabian horse.

## **RULE 26: STALLION LICENSING**

It is accepted that some countries have Ministry of Agriculture Rules which govern the sanitary/health aspects of equine breeding. This is entirely for the protection of breeding stock by the prevention of the spread of equine contagious diseases. WAHO opposes all other forms of Stallion Licensing and, unless a Registering Authority has formally notified WAHO that they are obliged by national law to do otherwise, all Registering Authority Members must abide by the following rules:

1. It is a mandatory WAHO rule that all parent-verified foals of registered purebred Arabian parents must be eligible for registration provided they fulfil all WAHO and Registering Authority Member registration rules, irrespective of whether or not the sire has any form of stallion licence.
2. Any form of stallion licensing managed by a Registering Authority Member which precludes a registered Arabian stallion from breeding by withholding covering certificates for any reason, including SCID carrier status or the external physical appearance of the stallion, is prohibited.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Any form of stallion licensing system which discriminates against any Arabian stallion by charging a higher fee to issue covering certificates for stallions which have not attended a licensing event managed by a Registry or Society is highly discouraged.

## **RULE 27: REGISTRATION OF FOALS BORN WITHIN A COUNTRY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF THAT COUNTRY**

### **1. DOCUMENTATION**

Breeding papers and procedures for the documentation of foals as mentioned within these Rules are required.

### **2. INSPECTION AND IDENTIFICATION**

An inspection for the purpose of identification of the subject horse should be carried out either by a veterinarian or by persons so authorized by the Registration Authority according to local requirements. It is essential in this connection that such inspection of horses should be for identification purposes only.

### **3. CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AND/OR PASSPORT**

- a) When the Registration Authority is satisfied with the documentation and identification and parent verification, the subject horse will be entered into the stud book or register, and issued with a registration number; and/or UELN number if applicable (see Appendix C). The method of breeding used and the results of genetic disorder tests must not be mentioned in the printed stud book or register.
- b) The method of breeding used and the results of genetic disorder tests must not be put on the registration certificate or in the passport.
- c) Registration Authorities must supply the foal's recorded owner with a registration certificate and/or passport which should contain the following minimum information:- name; colour; sex; stud book volume number or registration number as applicable; names, stud book volumes or registration numbers (and country of origin if applicable) of sire and dam; name/s of breeder/s; name of current registered owner/s; and whether the subject animal is blood-typed or DNA-typed and parent verified together with the laboratory number relevant to that test. Further pedigree details are optional.
- d) In the case of State Studs, they are required to provide a similar document for horses when sold or exported.
- e) Passports: Once issued, these will remain with the horse for life, because they contain the vaccination history and health records of the subject horse.

**NOTE:** For the purpose of these rules, a "printed stud book or register" is one published in hard copy or in protected portable document format (pdf).

**RECOMMENDATION: AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATE PASSPORTS:** The International Equestrian Federation (F.E.I.) requires that horses taking part in F.E.I. events have passports issued or approved by them. To avoid a horse being issued with 2 passports, it is highly recommended that WAHO Registering Authority Members ask their National Equestrian Federation to seek F.E.I. approval of their official Arabian horse passports. The F.E.I. will then only need to issue their passport covers at their relevant fee.

**NOTE:** In many countries, passports are standardised under local government laws, most are printed in both the language of the country concerned and in English.

## **RULE 28: EXPORT PROCEDURES BETWEEN WAHO REGISTERING AUTHORITY MEMBER COUNTRIES**

### **1. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EXPORTING REGISTRY**

The exporter must advise their local Registering Authority of the pending export together with a request to that Registry to issue a WAHO approved Export Certificate. The following procedures must be completed before the exporting Registering Authority issues an Export Certificate to the Importing Registry:

- a) The subject Arabian horse must have its DNA type record, or blood-type record if no DNA type is available, and parent verification report if available, issued by an ISAG member laboratory, on file with the exporting Registering Authority.
- b) The exporting Registering Authority must confirm the identity of the Arabian horse being exported.
- c) In the case that the exporting Registering Authority cannot confirm the identity of the exported horse, for any reason, the export certificate must be endorsed "The identity of the horse was not confirmed before exportation".
- d) The exporting Registering Authority must receive satisfactory proof of its recorded ownership.
- e) The exporting Registering Authority must issue a pedigree.
- f) At the first time of export, the exporter must surrender the original registration certificate from the country where the horse was first registered, if issued, to the exporting Registering Authority.
- g) At the time of any subsequent export, the exporter must surrender the current valid registration certificate, if issued, to the exporting Registering Authority.
- h) If the exported horse does not already have a legally issued passport, the exporting Registering Authority must issue one. After 1st January 2014, all exported horses are required to have a legally issued passport. The legally issued passport of the exported horse must remain with the horse for life, because it contains its vaccination history and health records. The exporting Registry may check and endorse the passport 'Exported' and return it to the exporter so that it may travel with the horse.
- i) The registries of countries which use characters different to Latin characters (Arabic or Cyrillic for example) must translate all registration certificates, written descriptions and pedigrees into Latin (English) letters.

### **RECOMMENDATION: LANGUAGES**

English is the official language of WAHO. It is not a WAHO requirement that registration certificates or written descriptions be translated into the language of the importing country.

### **2. USE OF WAHO EXPORT CERTIFICATES:**

- a) The standard WAHO Export Certificate is currently in use world-wide. These certificates and a leaflet explaining their use may be obtained from the WAHO Office.
- b) Only WAHO Export Certificates printed after 2010 may be used. Older WAHO Export Certificates are no longer valid.
- c) Registering Authority Members may print their own Export Certificates but they must be in the same format as and contain the same information as the WAHO Export Certificate. They must also have the WAHO Logo on them.
- d) The registries of countries which use characters different to Latin characters (Arabic or Cyrillic for example) must translate horses' and breeders' names into Latin (English) letters, together with all information for the description and markings of exported horses prior to export.
- e) The WAHO Export Certificate must be sent directly from the exporting Registration Authority to the importing Registration Authority. This document may be sent between Registries by airmail, by courier or electronically by email (as an attached protected pdf or jpeg file).

### 3. OFFICIAL EXPORT DOCUMENTS

Other official documents to be issued by the exporting Registration Authority must also be sent direct to the importing Registration Authority, and include the following:

- a) Original Printouts or Clear Certified Copies of the DNA-type or blood-type of the exported horse together with the DNA-types or blood types of the sire and dam if available, and a certificate confirming parent verification if available; all must be issued by an ISAG-member laboratory. Poor quality photo-copies are not acceptable. These documents must be sent either from the exporting Registry direct to the importing Registry or, at their request, by their laboratory direct to the importing Registry or direct to the importing Registry's laboratory. The importing Registry should pass these documents on to their own. ISAG-member laboratory for their records.
- b) The pedigree of the exported horse.
- c) The relevant current valid authorized registration document clearly stating the horse's identity (if issued by the country of current registration), endorsed "Exported". A copy of the registration document of the country of origin may be included if required by the importing registry.
- d) If the exported horse is an in-foal mare, the following documentation must also be included: the DNA type, parent verification report if available, 5-generation pedigree and registration details of the covering sire, together with a Certificate of Covering signed by the stallion owner(s) or authorized agent(s).
- e) If the exported horse is an in-foal mare and the breeding method used was Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer, this must be clearly stated on the export documents.

**NOTE:** It may be necessary for the exporting Registry to provide the exporter with official certified copies of the Export Certificate and the registration certificate if they are needed to complete a transport or customs documents package. Copies of the Blood-type or DNA type result and the parent verification report must not be given to the new owner under any circumstances and must only travel between the Registering Authorities or ISAG member laboratories. Originals of the WAHO Export Certificate and Registration Certificate (if issued) must not be supplied to the exporter or importer under any circumstances and must only travel between the Registering Authorities.

## **RULE 29: IMPORT PROCEDURES BETWEEN WAHO REGISTERING AUTHORITY MEMBER COUNTRIES**

### 1. ELIGIBILITY OF IMPORTED HORSES FOR REGISTRATION

Registering Authority Members are encouraged to contact WAHO should they have any doubt as to the eligibility of a horse.

Whenever a horse is submitted to a registry for registration as a pure-bred Arabian, and when it does not trace immediately to a WAHO-accepted Stud Book, the registry should submit the registration application to WAHO together with all available information. WAHO would then look into the authenticity of the applicant and the bona fides of the horse concerned and make a ruling to the applying Stud Book.

**IMPORTANT:** Since the closure of the World Arabian Stud Books to new horses as decided by vote of the 2004 WAHO General Assembly in Warsaw, any horse which cannot be proven to trace on every line to horses already registered in a WAHO approved stud book will not be eligible for registration as a purebred Arabian.

### 2. QUALIFICATION

Only horses imported from and registered with a WAHO Registering Authority Member in good standing can be registered. Current lists may be obtained from the WAHO Office.

- a) If not accompanied by the proper documentation, the imported horse may not be registered by the importing registry. This documentation may be sent between Registries by airmail, by courier, or electronically by email as an attached protected pdf or jpeg file.
- b) Under no circumstances may an imported horse be registered without a WAHO approved Export Certificate. No other document will suffice.
- c) No processing of further paperwork on an imported horse can begin until the WAHO Export Certificate or an approved version of the same is on file, whether this is received from the exporting registry as an original or as an electronic copy by email as an attached protected pdf or jpeg file.

**NOTE:** Countries requiring original documents by airmail or courier have the right to insist on receiving this from the exporting country. WAHO can provide a list or the exporting registry can contact the importing registry to check requirements.

### **3. IDENTIFICATION OF THE IMPORTED HORSE**

- a) An inspection to verify the identity of the imported horse in question by comparison of its registered markings is necessary, and must be carried out by officers of the importing Registration Authority or by other authorized personnel.
- b) Some older imported horses may not have been parent verified if one or other parent died prior to blood typing or DNA-typing. Imported horses born and registered in a WAHO approved stud book prior to 1.1.2004, the date on which mandatory parent verification of foals at birth came into effect, must not be denied registration if this is the case.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Exporting Registries are responsible for checking whether the importing Registry requires DNA typing or blood-typing. Importing Registries which only have DNA laboratories available may not be able to accept blood-types. If it is impossible to have a horse DNA typed in the country of export, this may be done by the importing country on arrival. A copy of the result should be sent, out of courtesy, to the exporting Registry and/or Registry of the country of origin, for their files.

**NOTE:** Horses may be re-blood-typed or re-DNA-typed as appropriate for comparison with the Blood-type or DNA-type from the exporting registry as an additional means of identification. This is not a WAHO rule, and it is recommended that this re-testing is carried out when there are any doubts as to the identification of a horse and not as a matter of course. In such cases, the exporting registry must be kept informed about the doubt concerning the horse's identity.

### **4. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPORTING REGISTRY**

Upon receipt of the complete export documentation as detailed above and following satisfactory inspection to verify the identity of the imported horse, the following procedures must be followed:

- a) Upon confirming the identity of the horse in question and upon completion of the necessary local import documentation and payment of any required fees, the horse must be entered in the stud book or register of the importing Registration Authority.
- b) The importing Registering Authority should pass the blood-type or DNA records and parent verification reports on to their own ISAG member laboratory for their records.
- c) In the case of Registering Authorities which issue registration certificates, a new one shall be issued to the owner of the horse. This is now the current valid registration certificate. The original or previous valid registration certificate, if issued, should be kept on file by the importing Registration Authority.
- d) In the case of horses which already have a legally issued passport, the importing Registration Authority shall endorse this passport with the new registration details and return it to the current owner.
- e) An importing Registration Authority must not issue a new passport to a horse which already has a legally issued Arabian horse passport but may if necessary add pages in order to comply with their country's law.
- f) If the imported horse has no legally issued Arabian horse passport, the importing Registration Authority must issue one. **From 1st January 2014, all exported horses are required to have legally issued passports.**
- g) It is necessary that each Registering Authority informs their constituents regarding these rules.

### **5. LATE APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF IMPORTED HORSES**

Most WAHO Registering Authority Members have a time limit within which applications for registration of imported horses should be made.

Registries must ensure their constituents are aware of any such time limit within their area of jurisdiction. Such time limits notwithstanding, late applications for registration of imported horses should be accepted provided all the necessary documentation is received and the chain of ownership since the time of import can be proven, but may be subject to additional fees.

## **6. ISSUING RETROSPECTIVE EXPORT CERTIFICATES**

When a purebred Arabian horse which has been DNA typed is exported without a WAHO Export Certificate being issued at the time, a retrospective export certificate must be issued by the exporting registry once the following procedure has been satisfactorily completed:

- a) The current owner should ask the importing Registry where the horse is now domiciled to request a retrospective WAHO Export Certificate from the vendor's Registry in the country of export.
- b) The importing Registry where the horse is now domiciled should send full details of the horse together with a set of markings, taken by a veterinarian, and a new DNA result from an ISAG-member laboratory (and a hair sample if required) to the vendor's Registry in the country of export.
- c) If required, the exporting Registry should request their ISAG member Laboratory to perform a comparison test on the two DNA test results and provide a report accordingly.
- d) If this comparison test proves that the original and new DNA test results are from the same horse, and provided that all the necessary documentation has been received and the chain of ownership since the time of export has been proven, and any fees due have been paid, the retrospective WAHO Export Certificate should be issued. This document may be sent between Registries by airmail, by courier or electronically by email (as an attached protected pdf or jpeg file).
- e) In the event that the exporting Registry refuses to issue a retrospective export certificate, the importing Registry may apply to WAHO for an Executive Committee ruling on the acceptance of the imported horse into their studbook. Full support documentation including all the necessary horse identification details will be required. The exporting registry will be contacted before any ruling is made.

**NOTE:** It is the responsibility of the exporter and the importer to comply with the relevant current customs, health and quarantine requirements of the importing country. Such requirements are not related to these Stud Book import-export procedures.

## **RULE 30: EXPORT OF HORSES TO A NON-WAHO MEMBER COUNTRY (OTHER THAN APPLYING MEMBERS)**

1. All the normal export documentation must be completed and sent to the WAHO Office for assistance in possible future acceptance of a new member country.
2. A set of certified copies may be given to the new owner.

## **RULE 31: TRANSFERS OF OWNERSHIP**

- a) All domestic changes of ownership must be officially recorded.
- b) On the sale of an Arabian horse, the relevant registration document/s must be returned to the Registration Authority together with the signatures, names and addresses of the vendor/s and purchaser/s and the correct transfer fees if applicable.
- c) When received, the transfer of ownership will be officially recorded, endorsed on the relevant registration document/s which should be forwarded to the new owner. It is the responsibility of purchasers to see that they are provided with the relevant registration certificate, passport or certificate of origin, and that the description on it agrees with the horse they are buying.
- d) The Registration Authority should be notified in the case of a Contract Sale.
- e) In those countries where the passport is also the certificate of origin and no registration certificate is issued, an ownership certificate is normally attached and used as a registration certificate for the purposes of recording transfers of ownership in such cases.

## **RULE 32: DUPLICATE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES/PASSPORTS**

Duplicates of registration certificates must only be issued by the Stud Book Authority of the country of origin or country of current registered domicile if the horse in question has been exported. Duplicates of passports must only be issued by the first Stud Book Authority to issue a passport for the horse in question. Such duplicates will only be issued in genuine cases of loss of the original and upon payment of a fee if applicable. Such certificates/passports may be marked "Duplicate". Registries may require a sworn statement of loss witnessed by a lawyer before issuing a duplicate.

## **RULE 33: IDENTIFICATION**

The question of identification is of the greatest importance. In the case of a purebred Arabian horse it is paramount as a purebred Arabian horse, once lost through lack of identification, is lost forever. Correct identification is particularly important at first registration and must be re-verified when the horse is entered for breeding and if the horse is ever exported. Primary identification by taking the markings is particularly important because natural markings are permanent and are the only ones which cannot be faked. It is the original reference at the time of registration and each time the identity of the horse needs to be controlled, for example if the horse is entered for breeding or exported. Primary identification is best done before weaning. Markings are distinctive for every horse at birth, even though colour may change from the birth colour as in the case of grey horses. Markings remain in the pigmentation of the skin and in grey horses can be made visible by wetting the skin, but there is the difficulty of describing them absolutely correctly in writing, drawing, or even by photography. This is also true for whorls, and there are many horses without any markings at all. Veterinary surgeons are generally trained in the correct terminology used for the pictorial and written descriptions of equine markings.

### **THE WAHO RULE FOR IDENTIFICATION IS THAT PRIMARY IDENTIFICATION MUST BE ESTABLISHED BY THE AGE, SEX, COLOUR AND RECORDED PICTORIAL AND WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF THE FOAL, TOGETHER WITH MANDATORY PARENT VERIFICATION.**

1. Primary Identification by age, sex, colour, and markings:-  
Age: The Date of birth should be accurately recorded giving the date, month (written in full) and year of birth.  
Sex: Terminology used may be Male, Colt, Stallion or Gelding; or Female, Filly or Mare.  
Colours: See Rule 35.  
Markings: See Rule 34.
2. Primary Identification by Blood-typing or DNA-Typing. See also Rule 15.
  - a) For many years, blood-typing has been an accepted means of further checking identification and for cases of disputed parentage. However DNA has now superseded blood-typing and is a far more accurate method of parent verification. Registering Authority Members are strongly recommended to change to DNA typing. Laboratories with blood-typing facilities are now less available world-wide. If laboratories with DNA facilities are not yet available in a Registering Authority Member's country, contact the WAHO Office for further information.
  - b) It is a mandatory rule that all foals be parent verified either by DNA or blood-typing as applicable, on first registration. Identification by DNA type or bloodtype is also required when a horse is being exported. Both the horse being exported and the sire and dam (if alive) must have their blood types or DNA-types on record. If the exported animal is a mare in foal, the DNA-type or bloodtype of the sire of the unborn foal must also be on record.
  - c) The laboratory number and the fact that a horse has been parent verified by DNA or Blood-typing may be included in the information given on the registration certificate and/or passport.

## **RULE 34: MARKINGS**

- a) Markings must be drawn from the live animal, either by a qualified veterinary surgeon or by an authorized person experienced in this matter approved by the Registering Authority Member.
- b) Pictorial and written descriptions must match.
- c) All white markings with underlying pink skin must be noted.
- d) Hair whorls must be included and should be marked with a cross. Feathered whorls should be marked with a cross and arrow in the direction of feathering.
- e) The position and number of whorls varies from horse to horse, they are particularly important for horses with no white markings, in which case a minimum of five must be noted. If there are less than five this in itself is unusual and must be noted. In these cases an accurate drawing of the shape of the 'chestnuts' on the inner front legs, which are unique to each horse, should be added.
- f) Acquired marks such as brands and permanent scars must also be described.
- g) Hoof colour may be dark, light or parti-coloured/striped. Some chestnut foals appear to have light feet, however if there is no white leg marking associated with underlying pink skin, this is not a true light hoof.
- h) Markings may be updated as necessary, for example if a horse has gone grey or has new acquired marks, scars or brands.

## **RULE 35: COLOURS**

### **1. ACCEPTABLE COLOURS**

Colours that are generally acceptable for Arabian horses as basic colours are as follows:- Chestnut; Liver Chestnut; Bay; Black; Brown; Grey. Other colours such as Dark Bay, Black-Brown, Bay-Brown, Brown-Black and Black-Bay are also widely accepted. See also "Important Note" below.

### **2. UNACCEPTABLE COLOURS**

Other terms for shades of bay (light bay, red bay) are not generally used. Other shades of chestnut (ticked chestnut, strawberry) must not be used. Shades of grey (dark grey, grey roan, strawberry grey, rose grey, iron grey, blue dun, white) must not be used.

### **3. GREY HORSES**

- a) Foals which are known to be turning grey at the time of first registration should be registered as grey. It is optional to include the original foal coat colour as well, for example, "chestnut/grey" or "grey born chestnut".
- b) Registration Authorities should encourage their constituents to inform them if a horse registered as a solid colour has turned grey, so that registration documents and/or passports, and the Registration Authority's records, may be updated and amended accordingly.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** True Roan is not a colour found in Arabian horses and Roan should not be used to describe grey horses. Those horses which will not turn grey but which have white hairs flecked through the coat to a greater or lesser degree are not true roans and should be described by their base coat colour. The fact that there are white hairs distributed throughout the coat may be noted on the written description, as may a bi-coloured tail.

**USEFUL NOTE:** Two chestnut parents will always produce a chestnut foal. A grey foal must have at least one grey parent.

## **RULE 36: MICRO-CHIPPING**

The use of Micro-Chipping as a method of secondary identification is becoming more widespread and has increased considerably within recent years.

**The use of microchips is not a mandatory WAHO rule.** However, if a Registering Authority Member uses this method of secondary identification, the following rules should be followed:

- a) If used, Registering Authority Members must only utilize Microchips following the ISO standard as established internationally in 1997.
- b) The procedure should only be carried out by a qualified veterinary surgeon or persons authorized by the Registration Authority.
- c) Microchips must be implanted in the nuchal ligament on the left hand side of the neck.
- d) If it is noticed that a microchip has migrated to a different part of the horse's body, occasionally to the opposite side of the neck, this must be recorded on the registration document and/or passport immediately on notification to the relevant current Registration Authority.
- e) All issued microchip numbers should be held with the horses' records by the relevant Registration Authority.
- f) Microchip numbers may be included on the registration document and/or passport.
- g) If the horse has had more than one microchip implanted, every microchip number must be included on the registration document and/or passport.
- h) If Registering Authority Members use Microchips, they must include these details in the export documentation. Those Registering Authority Members which print their own export certificates rather than using the WAHO ones should ensure there is a space to include this information.

### **GENERAL NOTES ABOUT IDENTIFICATION**

There are several different methods of identification in use. All of them must be completed by a qualified veterinary surgeon or person/s experienced in this matter approved by the Registration Authority. All have their faults. Only the permanent, easy to describe methods are considered below. Temporary methods such as clipping, hoof-branding etc. are of no practical use in the permanent identification of equines.

#### **1. Secondary Identification by Tattooing**

This is usually done either on the inside of the upper lip or on the gum above the front teeth. It is briefly painful, and is not always clearly legible. WAHO does not recommend this method of identification.

#### **2. Secondary Identification by Hot Iron Branding**

WAHO does not approve of hot iron branding. This method was formerly widely practiced. It required skill, is painful, and leaves disfiguring scars, for these reasons it is now either forbidden or not practiced in most countries. Such brands may also become difficult to read because the skin stretches as the horse grows, depending on how the branding is done. Most countries which still use this system, generally State Studs, now use frozen rather than heated irons for branding.

#### **3. Secondary Identification by Freeze Marking**

Freeze Marking has proven to be an effective and reliable means of identification. It seems to be relatively painless, is clearly readable, and is durable. New or established registries contemplating freeze markings should check with WAHO to avoid duplication of symbols. However, freeze marking is not mandatory and has been discontinued in many countries which formerly used this technique.

## **RULE 37: STUD BOOKS & REGISTERS**

### **1. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A STUD BOOK AND A REGISTER**

- a) A stud book lists animals registered in it under their dams, thus giving a history of each mare's production or lack of it throughout her life.
- b) A register lists all animals as they are registered with a simple unit entry.

Both forms are acceptable, but the following requirements **must** be fulfilled.

### **2. REQUIREMENTS FOR STUD BOOKS AND REGISTERS**

- a) A stud book or register for purebred Arabian horses must contain only purebred Arabian horses and be produced in volumes separate from those containing other breeds or Derivatives.
- b) Stud Books should state that they are compiled in conformity with the Rules and Regulations of WAHO. The recommended standard wording is:- "This Stud Book is maintained according to the Rules and Regulations of the World Arabian Horse Organization".
- c) Stud Books or Registers must be bound and each page must be numbered. They must not be in loose leaf format. The name and address of the registry, the date of publication, the volume number and the years the records cover must be clearly stated. The title and volume number of the book should appear on the outside front cover.
- d) The basic entry for each horse - the unit entry - must include the following minimum information: Name; Registration Number if applicable; Sex; Colour; Date of Birth; Name of Sire with Registration number if applicable; Name of Dam with Registration Number if applicable; Name of Breeder.

Each volume should also contain:

- a) Lists of the produce of all registered mares in the relevant period;
- b) Lists of the produce of all registered stallions in the relevant period;
- c) A section for imported horses, divided into imported males and imported females, with full details of their country of origin, registration details from the exporting country's stud book, name of breeder, and pedigree. Imports in utero should be included in this section.
- d) Sections for horses exported and to which country, listed by year of export and alphabetically by country to which exported.
- e) Sections for horses which died or were retired from stud (when known) since the previous issue.
- f) An alphabetical index of horses with page references.
- g) A numerical index (if applicable) of horses with page references.
- h) Errata - omissions or errors from previous stud book
- i) A list of abbreviations, ISO Codes and Stud Book codes used.

### **3. FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION**

Printed volumes of Stud Books or Registers must be produced at regular intervals.

- a) It is a mandatory WAHO rule that Registering Authority Members must publish and distribute their Stud Books or Registers at the maximum interval of every four years.
- b) Annual supplements should be produced in the years between volumes, they should cover the return of mares, imports and exports, animals which have died or been retired from breeding (where known), an alphabetical and numerical index. A copy must be sent to the WAHO Office.

### **4. INCLUSION OF HORSES**

- a) Stud books must include all eligible horses under the authority of the area covered by the Member Registry.
- b) Only one WAHO Member Registration Authority per country or area is permitted.

### **RECOMMENDATION: KEEPING OF RECORDS**

It is extremely important that records for different breeds are kept separate from each other, and in a safe place. Records for Purebred Arabian horses shall be kept separate from those for any other breeds or derivatives. Original documents must be kept safe from fire, burglary, and other accidents; and it is recommended that original and historical documents be photographed or microfilmed, and that both original documents and copies be deposited in separate safe locations, for safe keeping.

**NOTE:** For the purpose of these rules, a "printed stud book or register" is one published in hard copy or in protected portable document format (pdf).

## **RULE 38: USE OF WAHO STUD BOOK CODES AND ISO CODES**

- a) WAHO requires the use of the internationally recognized two-letter Alpha ISO Country Codes to eliminate confusion when documenting Arabian horses and especially imported horses.
- b) It is a mandatory WAHO rule that all Registering Authority Members use the same terminology for Stud Book Codes and ISO Codes when registering horses and when referring to these codes WAHO approved Stud books.
- c) Please refer to the lists of ISO Codes and Stud Book abbreviations in Appendix B.

**NOTE:** The three-letter Alpha ISO Country Codes as used for Thoroughbreds are not to be used.

## **APPENDIX A: GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BREEDING**

The use of the following documentation and procedures are highly recommended by WAHO to all its Registering Authority Members as a means of providing the Registration Authority with a more accurate knowledge of existing breeding stock, and enables updating of records in a timely fashion.

### **1. ANNUAL RETURNS:**

a) **Stallion owners:** All owners of purebred Arabian stallions which have covered purebred Arabian mares during the breeding season, whether such mares are owned by the stallion owner or by another person, should submit a stallion report to the Registration Authority at the end of the breeding season. This report shall be prepared from the stallion owner's breeding records. A separate report should be made for each stallion each year. If a stallion stands at more than one location during the breeding season, a separate report should be submitted for his breeding activities at each location. Reports of all coverings must show:

The name of the stallion and if applicable his registration number

The registered names, and if applicable registration numbers, of the mares covered.

The names of the owners of the mares at the time of covering.

The dates of covering.

The method/s of breeding (natural service, artificial insemination, embryo transfer)

In the case of exported semen, the names of the mare/s for which the semen is intended, together with the names of the mare owners and the mare/s location by country. In the case of exported semen to an overseas agent, the name and address of the agent together with the number of straws exported to that agent.

The names of all stallions used in the case of a change of stallion during a breeding season.

The report should be signed by the stallion's current recorded owner, recorded lessee or authorized agent. Stallion owners must inform the Registration Authority, in advance and in writing, of any relevant authorized agents acting on their behalf, or of any lease in effect during the year in question. Signatures of stallion owners, recorded lessees and authorized agents must be known to the Registration Authority.

b) **Mare Owners:** It is a great advantage to Registration Authorities if mare owners submit annual reports of the breeding results of their mares. This should include whether the mare was not covered, barren, aborted, slipped a colt, filly or twins, delivered a stillborn foal or whether the foal died before registration, in order that this information can be included in the next stud book or supplement.

All known owners or lessees or authorized agents of purebred Arabian mares of breeding age should be sent an "Annual Return of Breeding Stock" form, listing all the mares shown to be in that ownership compiled from the records of the Registration Authority. This annual return should be completed in detail and returned to the Registration Authority not later than the end of the current year.

c) **Breeding Stock:** Some authorities, in addition to registration, also require the entry of mares and stallions as breeding stock. Entry is effected, usually not before 24 months of age for colts and in most Registries not before 36 months of age for fillies, by the completion of a mature animal identification form by the owner which is sent to their registry with any applicable fee.

## APPENDIX B

### WAHO ISO CODES AND STUD BOOK CODES. January 2015.

COUNTRY	ISO	STUD BOOK CODE
<b>ALGERIA</b>	DZ	ALSB
<b>ARGENTINA</b>	AR	SBA
<b>AUSTRALIA</b> (inc. Brunei, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam)	AU	AHSA
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	AT	AAS
<b>AZERBAIJAN</b>	AZ	AZSB
<b>BAHRAIN</b>	BH	BHR (& BHRSP: Supervised Studs)
<b>BELGIUM</b>	BE	BAPS
<b>BELIZE</b>	BZ	BASB
<b>BRAZIL</b> (inc. Paraguay & Bolivia)	BR	BRSB
<b>BULGARIA</b>	BG	BGASB
<b>CANADA</b>	CA	CAHR
<b>CHILE</b> (includes Peru)	CL	CHSB
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	CO	CSB
<b>CROATIA</b>	HR	HRSB
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	CZ	CRSB
<b>DENMARK</b>	DK	DSAH
<b>ECUADOR</b>	EC	ACCAE
<b>EGYPT</b>	EG	EAO (& EAOPB: Supervised Studs)
<b>ESTONIA</b>	EE	EASB
<b>FINLAND</b>	FI	FAR
<b>FRANCE</b>	FR	SBFAR
<b>GERMANY</b> (inc. Luxembourg)	DE	GASB
<b>HUNGARY</b>	HU	ASBB
<b>IRAN</b>	IR	IRAN
<b>IRAQ</b>	IQ	IRAQ
<b>ISRAEL</b>	IL	IASB
<b>ITALY</b>	IT	ITSB
<b>JAPAN</b>	JP	JASB
<b>JORDAN</b>	JO	RJSB
<b>KAZAKHSTAN</b>	KZ	KASB
<b>KUWAIT</b>	KW	KSB
<b>LEBANON</b>	LB	LSB
<b>LIBYA</b>	LY	LYSB
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	LT	LASB
<b>MOROCCO</b>	MA	MSB
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	NA	NSB
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	NL	AVS
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	NZ	NZHS
<b>NORWAY</b>	NO	NAHF

COUNTRY	ISO	STUD BOOK CODE
OMAN	OM	OMAN
PAKISTAN	PK	PKSB
POLAND	PL	PASB
PORTUGAL	PT	PSB
QATAR	QA	QASB
ROMANIA	RO	ROSB
RUSSIA	RU	RASB (ISO Code SU until 1992)
SAUDI ARABIA	SA	SAUDI
SERBIA	RS	SRBSB
SLOVAKIA	SK	CZSB
SLOVENIA	SI	SSBA
SOUTH AFRICA	ZA	SASB
SPAIN	ES	SSB
SWEDEN	SE	SESB
SWITZERLAND	CH	CHAV
SYRIA	SY	SYSB
TUNISIA	TN	TSB
TURKEY	TR	TASB
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	AE	UAE
UNITED KINGDOM (inc. Malta, Ireland & Greece)	GB	AHSB
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (inc. Mexico and Panama)	US	AHRA (Before 1.1.1998 and from 1.1.2008)
URUGUAY	UY	UASB
VENEZUELA	VE	VASB
ZIMBABWE	ZW	ZASB
*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (inc. Mexico & Panama & Canada)	US	PAHR (From 1.1.1998 to 31.12 2007 only)

**Applying Members of WAHO:** Cuba: CU; Yemen: YE

**Additional ISO Codes for countries "looked after" by others:** Bolivia: BO; Brunei: BN; Greece: GR; India: IN; Indonesia: ID; Ireland: IE; Luxembourg: LU; Malaysia: MY; Malta: MT; Mexico: MX; Panama: PA; Paraguay: PY; Peru: PE; The Philippines PH; Singapore SG; South Korea: KR; Taiwan: TW; Thailand: TH; Vietnam: VN.

## **APPENDIX C: RECOMMENDATION FOR ADDITIONAL IDENTIFICATION BY UELN NUMBER**

### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The UELN (Universal Equine Life Number) is a standardized internationally recognized system which is coming into use in many Registering Authority Member countries. WAHO is represented on the international World Horse Identification, Registration and Data Exchange Committee. Registration Authorities should contact WAHO for more information on how the system is to be used. WAHO will continue to keep its Registering Authority Members fully informed of developments.

Every WAHO Registering Authority Member has been issued with a unique 6-digit UELN prefix which is its country code (3 digits) with its database code (3 digits). An alphanumeric code may also be used. This information is available from WAHO or from the dedicated UELN website: [www.ueln.net](http://www.ueln.net)

### **2. UELN: PRACTICAL USE FOR IMPORTED AND EXPORTED HORSES**

Please be advised that UELN numbers should not be confused with domestic registration numbers which may be given to imported horses. It may be necessary for technical reasons for the importing country to create a domestic registration number in order to register the horse in their database, but that number should not be considered as a UELN and only has significance within the country of import.

As regards the UELN itself and how this will work with imported horses, it is imperative that importing Registries do not issue a UELN which starts with their own unique 6-digit or alphanumeric country and database code to any imported horses, whether recent or historic. It is only the stud book where a foal is born and registered that is entitled to issue the UELN. For example, if a European Registry imports a horse born in a South American country which had not already been issued with a UELN but then issues that horse with a UELN containing their own 6-digit or alphanumeric prefix and database number, this is incorrect. The UELN is designed to be a permanent Life number, therefore the only valid UELN prefix would have to be one issued by the Registry of the original South American country of origin.

If an imported horse has no UELN number and the importing Registry requires one, it must contact the country of origin's Registry and agree a specific UELN to be issued for that horse, which the exporting registry must also keep on record to prevent accidental duplication of numbers later on. It is a simple process to incorporate their unique 6-digit or alphanumeric country and database prefix with the horse's unique registration number in its country of origin, if such is issued.

If a horse is imported from a country of origin which does not issue registration numbers, it is also just as simple to create a correct UELN by using their unique 6-digit or alphanumeric country and database prefix followed by the required sequence of nine digits or alphanumerics. What Registering Authority Members must not do is to use their own unique 6-digit or alphanumeric country and database prefix for any imported horse.

In the case of Registering Authority Members which issue UELN numbers, this must be included in the export documentation. Registering Authority Members which print their own export certificates rather than using the WAHO ones should include a space for this information.

## **USEFUL INFORMATION:**

WAHO Export Certificates may be purchased from the WAHO Office.

WAHO Passport mini-stickers with the WAHO logo may be obtained from the WAHO Office.

Sample forms, which Registering Authorities may adapt for their own use, such as those for Artificial Insemination Permits, International Breeding Certificate forms for exported semen breedings, Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Permit Applications, Embryo Transfer or Ovum Transfer Permit forms and Embryo Transfer Performance Logs may be obtained on request from the WAHO Office.

## **THE WAHO OFFICE:**

### **Katrina Murray, Executive Secretary**

Newbarn Farmhouse,  
Forthampton,

Gloucestershire GL19 4QD  
UNITED KINGDOM

Tel: +44 (0) 1684-274455

Fax: +44 (0) 1684.274422

Email: [waho@btconnect.com](mailto:waho@btconnect.com)

Website: [www.waho.org](http://www.waho.org)