



CHAROLAIS BREEDERS NEW ZEALAND INC

REGULATIONS

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. These regulations take effect as from 30/11/2023 and are to be read pursuant to the Articles of the Association.
- 1.2. These regulations may be amended from time to time by resolutions passed by Council.
- 1.3. It does not follow that acceptance of any Charolais for registration implies acceptability of that animal for entry for any show or sale which may be conducted on behalf of the Society or on behalf of any Regional Committee or Sub-Committee of the Society. Such entry will be conditional on the animal complying with conditions for Shows and Sales and Events as set down in Regulations 14, 15 and 16 of the Society.

2. MEMBERSHIP

- 2.1. Applications for membership are to be submitted on the Membership Application form and include the member's name (individual, partnership or company) and authorised representative.
- 2.2. A member of any category shall pay entrance fees, subscription, annual subscriptions and levies as determined by the Society.
- 2.3. The Society will allocate a unique Breeder Identification (Herd TATTOO) which will consist of three digits (letters and numbers only – no symbols, conjoined or lazy letters) and is to be distinctive from all others so as not to be misleading.

3. PREFIX AND TATTOO

- 3.1. A Member shall apply to have both a Herd Prefix and a Herd Tattoo registered with the Society before applying to enter (ownership of) any animal in the records of the Society.
- 3.2. The registered Herd Tattoo shall be as described in Regulation 2.3.
- 3.3. The Registered Herd PREFIX shall be used as a prefix to and as a part of the name of every animal of which that member is the first owner and which is submitted for entry in the Records of the Society. Such Registered Herd Prefix shall not exceed seventeen (17) alphabetic and/or numeric characters.
- 3.4. The Herd Prefix is considered unique to the assigned Herd tattoo and cannot be used with another tattoo.
- 3.5. The Prefix shall be distinct from all others within the Charolais breed so as not to be misleading.

4. HERD INVENTORY

- 4.1. Within each Financial Year of the Society, an Active Dam list, (ADL) shall be generated for each Honorary or Financial Life membership and for each Full, Youth membership, of all registered Charolais (if any) recorded by the Society as owned by that membership at that time.

- 4.2. For the determination of active status, the 1st January of each year will be used. Any animal that a member wishes to record progeny from, transfer or otherwise transact from in the date range of 1st January to 31st December must have an active status.
- 4.3. The ADL to be returned by 31st August each year. Members will be advised the dates applicable for the return of Herd Maintenance Listings and payment of fees with the distribution of Herd Maintenance Lists.
- 4.4. Honorary Life, Life, Full members and Youth or representative with respect to their own Charolais herd, are required to pay the relevant Active Dam Fees (ADL) for all Active Females that will reach 30 months (2½years) of age by December 31 of that year.
- 4.5. Animals not active in the herd and recorded on the list are to be 'fated' in accordance with the instructions accompanying the list.
- 4.6. Active Dam List Fees payable are to reach the Society within 30 days of invoice.
- 4.7. A late fee will apply to invoice amounts outstanding after 60 days of invoice.
- 4.8. No calves can be registered for a particular inventory year until all Active Dam List Fees are paid for that year and the active listing for the herd is finalised.
- 4.9. An active female is entitled to register progeny from natural gestation for the year ADL fees have been paid for including multiple births.
- 4.10. Inactivation of animals will apply for non-payment of ADL as at December 31 of that year. All affected animals will be subject to reinstatement fees and all subsequent regulations pertaining to reinstatement.

5. REGISTRATION OF ANIMALS

- 5.1. Application for registration of an animal into the records of the Society shall be submitted on the Calf entry form (C1) or other format approved by the Society.
- 5.2. The recorded owner of the dam of an animal (or recipient if got by ET) at the date of birth, will be recognised as the breeder of that animal.
- 5.3. Application for registration will only be accepted for progeny of females that are Active in the inventory year in which the progeny are born.
- 5.4. Animals are to be submitted for registration no later than 6 months from date of birth. Late fees will apply for animals submitted after this time.
- 5.5. Every animal submitted for entry into the Records of the Society shall be tattooed or triple tagged in ear or ears with the Registered Herd Tattoo of its first owner followed by the Identification Tattoo incorporating letters and numbers as hereinafter prescribed:
 - 5.5.1. One (1) letter denoting the year in which the animal was born
 - 5.5.2. then, the Drop number followed by the Grade letter
 - 5.5.3. Primary Tag stud year letter, one tag must be Nait, Button or Brass Tag
- 5.6. No two calves of the same first owner and born in the same year shall be tattooed or tagged with the same Drop number in the Tattoo.
- 5.7. The Society may cancel the registration of any animal in the Records of the Society if it can be found that the particulars furnished in the application for registration of such an animal are incorrect. In addition, the Society may cancel the registration of any descendant of such animal and/or correct the recorded information as required.
- 5.8. The Society may refuse to accept an application for registration if the member has any overdue fees and charges payable to the Society.
- 5.9. A name may be assigned by the Breeder to each animal for which an Application for Registration is made. Registration of an animal under a particular name or number will be

accepted provided that such name or number together with the prefix shall not exceed 30 characters and that name must not be so like the name of any other registered animal as to be likely to mislead. Names should begin with the current Year letter.

- 5.10. The Society may refuse to accept an application for registration if the information supplied (pertaining to an animal's Ident and/or name) is considered to be misleading, misapplied or contrary to the interests of the members generally.
- 5.11. Where the first owner of an animal submitted for registration was not the owner of the dam at the time, she was served to produce such calf the "Application for Registration" shall be accompanied by a document certifying the parentage of the calf and signed by the owner of the dam at time of service.
- 5.12. An animal submitted for registration must be the progeny of a sire which is registered in the Herd Book at the date of entry or in such other Approved Herd Book and of a dam registered in the Herd Book provided that if the said animal has been got by AI then it must comply with Regulation 7 of these Regulations provided further that if the said animal has been got by AI and is the result of an Embryo Transfer then it must comply both with Regulation 7 and Regulation 8 thereof and comply as per rule 6.

6. HERD BOOK REGISTER

- 6.1. For an animal to be eligible to enter the Herd Book Register it must.
 - 6.1.1. Be the progeny of a Sire and Dam each of which are also registered in the Herd Book or;
 - 6.1.2. Comply with the Grading Up Convention Chart as set out below with at least one parent being registered in the Herd Book with a minimum Grade D (thus being eligible to enter the Herd Book as Grade A).

Table 1 Grading Up Convention Chart (Only Charolais of Full French blood may carry the Grade Letter "F")

	SIRE							
DAM↓↓	Base (X)	A	B	C		D	E	F
Base (X)	-	-	-	-		-	A	A
A	-	-	-	-		A	B	B
B	-	-	-	-	B	C	C	
C	-	-	-	-	C	D	D	
D	A	B	C	D	D	E	E	
E	A	B	C	D	D	E	E	
F	A	B	C	D	D	E	F	

- 6.2. If the dam has been exposed to more than one sire within a period of 28 days then the animal may remain eligible for registration provided that the animal's Application for Registration (C1) form is accompanied by documentation of parent verification by DNA procedure.
- 6.3. Other than multiple births and progeny got by ET, the birth date of a calf must be a minimum of 300 days separate from the birth date of any other calf registered with the same genetic dam.
- 6.4. For multiple births, birth dates must be either the same day or two adjoining days.

- 6.5. If requested the Society shall furnish a Certificate or such other evidence of registration. Whilst the pedigree shown is certified in accordance with information supplied by the Breeder, the Society accepts no responsibility for its accuracy.
- 6.6. No alterations to an animal's Date of Birth will be accepted after the registration has been completed without evidence of error and consideration from the Society.
- 6.7. An animal registered in the Herd Book shall not be re-tattooed without prior permission from the Society.
- 6.8. Black coated animals are not eligible for registration in the D, E and F grades.
- 6.9. Any animal may be recorded as Inactive, either by application from the registered owner, direction of Council or as otherwise stipulated in these regulations.
- 6.10. A registered animal that becomes 'inactive' will not be eligible for any of its progeny to be registered in the Herd Book during the period of inactivity.
- 6.11. Application for reinstatement of any animal which has been recorded as Inactive, shall be made in writing to the Society and accompanied by written permission from the owner of the animal at the time of inactivation, along with such fees as determined from time to time by Council. Registration of any progeny of an animal deemed to be inactive shall be completed upon payment of such fee, provided that all other registration requirements of the Society are complied with.
 - 6.11.1. A reinstatement fee is payable on a Dam to allow the progeny to be registered.
 - 6.11.2. A reinstatement fee is not required to complete a (an overdue) Transfer of a Dam if Dam fees were currently paid.
- 6.12. For an animal born after May 2016, in order to be registered in the herdbook, its sire must have a DNA profile recorded with the Society from a Society approved DNA testing facility.
- 6.13. From June 2022 a sire must have SNP of 100k or greater on file.
 - 6.13.1. For an animal born after June 2022 in order to be registered in the Herd book, its Sire must have a Single Nucleotide Polymorphism DNA profile (SNP) or other recorded with the Society from a Society approved DNA facility. Natural sires are required to have the equivalent of the GGP-LD test and Overseas AI Sires are required to have an equivalent of a GGP-HD test or DNA on File.
 - 6.13.2. From 1st January 2024 all sires are required to be DNA sire verified to their recorded sire if a SNP profile is available on the sire and dam.
 - 6.13.3. Progeny of sires with a Microsatellite DNA profile on file to 31/12/2022 may be excluded from the requirements of Regulation 6.11 if Microsatellite profile information is recorded with the Society.
 - 6.13.4. Progeny of sires recorded prior to DNA requirements (introduced 1 January 2024) may be excluded from the requirements of Regulation 6.11 if Blood Type or Microsatellite information is recorded with the Society if it is no longer possible to collect a new sample, Council or Breed Registrar to be consulted.
- 6.14. The Society has the right to amend the records for an animal in cases where genotype data indicates the records for an animal in the Herd book are incorrect or misleading. The current owner and breeder of the animal will be notified.
- 6.15. In cases where genotype data indicates a required amendment to the records for an animal, the current owner and breeder of the animal will be notified if possible, and the amendment will be made.
- 6.16. If a dispute arises as to any amendment made by the Society to the records for an animal, the current owner may lodge an appeal in writing with the Society within 21 days of being notified of the amendment. An investigation will be conducted by the Society and a response provided in writing within 60 days of the appeal lodgement. The current owner

and any previous owner if possible, must cooperate faithfully with the investigation, allow access to the animal by the Society, and agree to retesting the animal if requested by the Society. The current owner may make written submissions not exceeding 20 pages to the Society within 30 days of the investigation commencing.

- 6.17. Where genotype data indicates unresolved discrepancies in the recorded parentage, of an animal born prior to 1/1/2020 the recorded information and the animal's registration status will remain unchanged. The animal will be identified with a suffix (PNQ) indicating Parentage Not Qualified on Society databases and certificates.
- 6.18. Where genotype data indicates unresolved discrepancies in the recorded parentage, of an animal born on or after 1/1/2018 the suspected erroneous information may/will be removed from the Society database and the animals' registration status will be revoked until the discrepancies are resolved.
- 6.19. All costs associated from research, DNA testing and investigation work will be borne by the breeder or current owner.

7. ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

- 7.1. An animal got by AI shall be eligible for entry in the records of the Society providing that the sire used by the owner of the Dam at the time of insemination is:
 - 7.1.1. CBNZ ARS (Charolais Breeders New Zealand Approved Restricted Sire approved prior to July 2012) or
 - 7.1.2. Approved Imported sire, or
 - 7.1.3. Registered in the CBNZ Herd book and complies with regulations 6.2.
 - 7.1.4. Note: All AI sires should be on the Approved List if used in any herd other than herd of origin.
 - 7.1.5. A semen straw should be sent for 100k or greater DNA testing if not on file.
 - 7.1.6. All calves got by AI need to be sire verified prior to registration. 14 August 2023.

7.2. Approved Imported Sires

- 7.2.1. A member may import semen from a sire registered in an approved overseas Herd Book with the object of approval for registration with the Society of any resultant progeny, provided the following items are supplied to the Society prior to registration of progeny of such sires in the Herd book:
- 7.2.2. Copy of the bull's pedigree for the five successive generations prior to and including the subject bull;
- 7.2.3. A SNP DNA profile at greater or equal to 100K panel from a Society approved DNA testing facility;
- 7.2.4. Have a clear test result for Myophosphoralyse Deficiency from a Society approved DNA testing facility;
- 7.2.5. From October 2023 the result recorded on registration of a Progressive Ataxia (PA) test from a Society approved DNA testing facility;
- 7.2.6. Genomic data verifying both sire and dam from an approved testing facility or information from Birth country origin registration.
- 7.2.7. A profile colour photograph of the bull. Council reserves the right to request further images of the bull;
- 7.2.8. Payment of the fee for International Sire application; and

- 7.2.9. The bull must be duly registered with the Society.
- 7.2.10. The Society reserves the right to reject any sire that does not comply with the CBNZ Regulations and/or Breed Standards.

8. EMBRYOS

8.1. Embryo Transfer

- 8.1.1. Progeny got by an “Embryo Transfer” (ET) will be registered in the records of the Society provided that:
 - 8.1.1.1. The Regulations of the Society and the Special Regulations as set out hereunder and which may be altered from time to time and at any time in the light of further scientific knowledge are complied with.
- 8.1.2. All Females used for Embryo Transfer within New Zealand must be recorded with the Society as Approved ET donors. Original flush sheets are required to verify the flush date for embryos collected.
- 8.1.3. After 1st January 2024 Donor Dams must have a minimum 100K SNP DNA profile recorded.
- 8.1.4. Donors recorded before this date require either a Blood Type or Microsatellite DNA profile from a Society approved testing facility.
- 8.1.5. Recipient dam information including breed, age and Ident must be provided to the Society prior to registration of an Embryo Transfer Calf.

8.2. Importation of Embryos

- 8.2.1. The donor dam must be registered with the Charolais Society of the country of origin and have a 100K DNA profile established.
 - 8.2.2. The Donor dam must be registered in the CBNZ herdbook and pay applicable registration fees.
 - 8.2.3. The donor dam must be recorded as a donor dam with the CBNZ with any applicable fees payable.
 - 8.2.4. The sire of an imported embryo must be registered as an Approved International Sire in NZ.
 - 8.2.5. By time of lodgement of the relevant form for either transfer (sale) of any embryo (either in or ex utero) or registration of any ET calf, the following documents must be lodged with the Society:
 - 8.2.6. Relevant embryo registration details, in the form approved by Council from time to time: including the technician’s flush sheet with flush date, Society’s transfer sheet if applicable and technician’s implant sheet showing the name and year of birth of the recipient dam and date of embryo implant.
 - 8.2.7. Registered sire’s indent number.
- 8.3. The Council reserves the right to at all times to refuse to accept the Application for Registration in the records of the Society of any animal “Got by ET” if after due consideration it considers that such animal should not be so registered, and the Council is not required to give nor shall it give any reason for so not approving the application for the said animal.
 - 8.4. The Council reserves the right to accept embryos from historical flushes prior to DNA regulations being introduced.

9. CLONES

- 9.1. To be eligible for registration the DNA profiles of the clone and the genetic donor must be identical.
- 9.2. The cloned animal will carry the suffix of (CLONE) in the name.
- 9.3. In order for a breeder who is not the owner of the genetic donor to register a cloned animal, written consent from all owners of the genetic donor must accompany the cloned animal's application for registration if possible.

10. TRANSFER OF ANIMALS

- 10.1. Upon the sale, exchange, gift, lease, or other disposition of an animal registered with the Society the recorded owner shall lodge with the Society within 60 days of such disposition an application in the prescribed form for recording of the transfer of the animal, signed by the recorded owner as transferor.
- 10.2. The notification for recording of a Transfer of a registered animal shall be in writing on either the Certificate of Registration issued by the Society or other approved written communication formats and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fees. (Email is sufficient).
- 10.3. Once the transfer is completed it shall be recorded in the herdbook and published online.
- 10.4. The transferee shall be responsible to pay to the Society the prescribed fee in respect of each animal transferred and recorded on the Society data base:
 - 10.4.1. to a financial member of the Society;
 - 10.4.2. to any other category of transferee where such transfer has been requested, provided that where the transferee has not made written request to the transferor within 6 months from the date of sale for such fee to be paid, this obligation of the transferor will cease;
 - 10.4.3. the transferee may exercise his option to decline provision of a Certificate of Registration (ie payment of the prescribed fee) in respect of any animal he has purchased, in which case the Society may require the transferor to provide written and satisfactory evidence of such declination.
- 10.5. A late fee shall be payable in respect of each application for transfer lodged for recording after 60 days and within six months of the date of the sale and an increased late fee shall be payable in respect of a late application for transfer lodged after expiration of the said six months.
- 10.6. A member of a syndicate may transfer his part of a syndicate ownership as if he were the complete owner provided that he complies with all the requisite regulations and pays the requisite fees.
- 10.7. A transfer of an animal by a member of the Society in favour of his/her spouse and/or one or more of his/her children may be approved by the Society and may be recorded at such special fee as determined by the Society.
- 10.8. The Transferor shall be responsible to physically check the Tattoos or 3 tags are correct before that animal is delivered or consigned to the transferee. If a Tattoo/tags cannot be clearly read, or if an error has been made on the Registration Certificate, it shall be reported by the transferor to the Society for direction.
- 10.9. The transferee shall be responsible to physically check the tattoo/tags with which the relative animal has been tattooed/tagged immediately the animal is received from the

- transferor. If the Tattoo cannot be clearly read, particulars of such shall be reported to the Society, for direction.
- 10.10. It shall be the purchaser's responsibility to satisfy themselves with regard to a registered Charolais female, the subject of a (proposed) purchase, both as to that female's status as a donor dam and the number of embryos or progeny retained by the vendor or any other person.
- 10.11. It shall be the purchaser's responsibility to satisfy themselves with regard to the registered status and activity status of an animal prior to purchase.
- 10.12. Where a calf is to be transferred together with its natural Dam, the application to transfer is to be received by the Society within 8 months of the date of birth of the calf. (ET calves are to be transferred with their recipient Dam).
- 10.13. Multiple ownership is limited to eight members of the Society whose interest in any given animal shall be registered with the Society, and possession must be vested with at least one of the eight multiple owners. Each multiple owner shall be issued with a registration certificate on payment of the requisite fees. The certificate may show the exact interest of the part owner.
- 10.14.9. Leases. Should an animal registered with the society be leased for breeding purposes, a copy of the lease must be completed and signed by both the lessor and leasee and a copy thereof forwarded to the society head office. The terms of the agreement shall be fully disclosed on the application. The leasee will in all cases, be considered the owner of the progeny of the leased females.
- 10.15. Myophosphorylase Deficiency. It is the responsibility of the seller of an animal to provide the office with the results of the Myophosphorylase deficiency test, if a clear status is not known for both parents, prior to any transfers being completed. It is also the responsibility of the seller to clearly advertise the status of any animal they are selling that is transferable to other members. As of the 1st January 2007 only animals of a clear status for Myophosphorylase Deficiency can be transferred.
- 10.16. From May 2016 all sires transferred must have a DNA profile.
- 10.17. From June 2022 all sires transferred must have a DNA profile SNP 50K or greater.
- 10.18. From August 2023 all sires transferred must have a DNA profile SNP 100K or greater, be sire verified and have a published result on file for Progressive Ataxia (BPA).

11. EXPORT SALE

- 11.1. An export fee shall be paid to the Society on the sale of Live Animals / Semen / Embryos for export that requires certification from the Society.

12. IMPORTED CHAROLAIS

- 12.1. All imported Charolais cattle must comply with the Herd Book requirements as set out in these regulations.
- 12.2. Imported Charolais must be registered with an International Country of Origin herdbook recognised by the CBNZ.
- 12.3. Imported Charolais cattle shall be registered with the Society within 120 days of landing in NZ, or thereafter be so registered only with the consent of Council, at the prescribed fee current at that time.

- 12.4. Coat colour of any imported Charolais must meet the approval of the Council. Grade will be registered as per current grade in country of origin of the imported animal.

13. DISPERSAL OF STUD HERDS

- 13.1. Any member conducting a dispersal sale is required to submit to the Society at least 30 days prior to the sale a list of the registered animal identifications and names where applicable of all animals to be offered at the dispersal.
- 13.2. Inactive animals must be offered separately and so described.
- 13.3. In the case of a member holding a dispersal sale, no animals the subject of that dispersal sale will be accepted thereafter for registration under that Herd Prefix or Herd Tattoo except in exceptional circumstances to be determined at the discretion of Council for a period of three (3) years. Any registered Charolais animals remaining unsold 6 months after the sale date will be recorded inactive.
- 13.4. The Society reserves the right to appoint an inspector for the purpose of verifying the ear tattoos of all registered Charolais cattle intended to be sold at any advertised dispersal sale. Such inspection, and any resultant corrections to tattoos, is to be completed no later than on the last weekday prior to the sale. All costs incurred by the Society in the conduct of such inspection shall be met by the vendor.
- 13.5. It must be clearly advertised if the sale is a dispersal or a reduction sale.

14. STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SOCIETY SPONSORED SALES

- 14.1. The Council has resolved that the following Regulations as Conditions of Sale to be applied to all Regions for all Auction Sales conducted on behalf of the Society or on behalf of the Regional Committee or Sub-Committee of the Society:
- 14.2. The Council may approve, adopt, and/or prescribe Standard Conditions of Sale applicable to Sale of Bulls and/or Females recorded in the Records of the Society and/or applicable to sales of other animals of the Charolais Breed or Cross Breed and may prescribe the extent if any to which any such conditions shall apply to any such sales.
- 14.3. Every animal including calves at foot shall be registered with registration fees paid before it is transferred.
- 14.4. All unmated females over twenty-four (24) months of age must be accompanied by a Veterinary Certificate stating that, in the declarant's opinion, there are no apparent defects which would prevent the heifer from conceiving.
- 14.5. All animals are guaranteed breeders by the Vendors.
- 14.5.1. Any female being offered joined or in calf, the joining sire shall have been a registered Charolais bull that meets the DNA requirements outlined in Regulation 6.
- 14.5.2. A female being offered PTIC must have been pregnancy tested in calf by a qualified veterinarian and the relevant certificate must be in the hands of the auctioneer prior to the sale, together with the service certificate.
- 14.5.3. A female in calf less than three months must be accompanied by a declaration setting out the date of service and the ident of the registered Charolais sire used.
- 14.5.4. The Society shall not be liable for any warranties made by the vendor of cattle.

- 14.6. Before being offered for sale each animal shall be subject to inspection and/or examination by an inspector or inspectors appointed by the committee responsible for the event. It is the responsibility of the vendor to present cattle for inspection as required by the inspector/s. Each inspector/s shall report to the Society's appointed representative in respect of each animal whether or not in his/their opinion: -
- 14.6.1. The animal is true to the Charolais type and conforms to Breed Standards as set down in Appendix A, attached to these Regulations.
 - 14.6.2. The animal meets the requirements of Regulation 16.
 - 14.6.3. The animal is of such description or merit as to be submitted for sale;
 - 14.6.4. The animal bears all the markings whether in the nature of colour, tattoo, fire, chemical, or otherwise attributed to it on the Entry Form and that all such markings shall conform with the Society's Registration Certificate and does not bear any markings not attributed to it on such Entry Form.
 - 14.6.5. The animal is presented in its natural conformation, except for removal of horns or scurs.
 - 14.6.6. The animal shows no indication that its age is other than that declared in the Certificate of Entry.
 - 14.6.7. The animal being under 18 months shows no evidence of having had a permanent tooth, and in addition he/she/they may at his/her/their discretion require a veterinarian to make an examination and submit a report to the Society's appointed representative on any of the following:-
 - 14.6.8. The animal is entire.
 - 14.6.9. The animal is suffering from or has any ailment, injury, infection, or Caesarean scar
 - 14.6.10. The animal is carrying any known genetic abnormality.

15.SHOW CONDITIONS

- 15.1. Animals must be registered and active with the Society.
- 15.2. Animals must have a legible and correct tattoo.
- 15.3. No Animal bearing a Caesarean Scar is to be shown.
- 15.4. Calves at foot must be:-
 - 15.4.1. The cow's own genetic natural progeny but not ET progeny.
 - 15.4.2. Eligible for registration with the Society; and
 - 15.4.3. Able to meet the requirements of Regulation 16.
- 15.5. Where an animal fails to meet the conditions specified then the Society's representative shall request the member to not exhibit the animal. If the animal is exhibited the Society representative shall report to the Society management who shall liaise with Council on the matter and issue a decision. The decision will be advised in writing and will be final.
- 15.6. The official attire for handlers of Charolais cattle exhibited at Royal Shows and Society endorsed events must be neat and tidy.

16.COAT COLOUR FOR SHOWS AND SALES

- 16.1. Broken colour is not permitted – this describes the hair coat of a red factor animal with white markings where a clearly defined contrasting line is visible. (Harsh broken colour is determined where a line can be drawn around a coloured section).

- 16.2. Black hair colour will not be acceptable.
- 16.3. Red factor cattle will be acceptable as long as there is no visible black hair showing in the coat.
- 16.4. Council discourages the display of deep red coloured cattle.

17.DNA

- 17.1. The following regulations apply in relation to Regulation 6 which state “For an animal born after 1 May 2016, in order to be registered in the Herdbook, its sire must have a DNA profile on file with the Society”.
- 17.2. It is the responsibility of the vendor to lodge a DNA Profile with the Society for the mating sire used when females are sold as PTIC.
- 17.3. Lodgement of DNA profiles, in relation to regulation 17.2, must be undertaken prior to or at transfer of females.
- 17.4. The Council reserves the right to Parent Verify every 100th herdbook calf registered. Members will be requested to supply DNA samples to enable this process to occur within two (2) months of receipt of this letter.
- 17.5. From the 1st January 2024 the sire is to have 100k or greater SNP on file.
- 17.6. The Society will cover the cost of Parent Verification of every 100th registration if the Parent Verification result is consistent with the registration application.
- 17.7. In any event If the Parent Verification is not consistent with the registration application, the registration will be suspended until further investigation can be conducted. Costs will be borne by the member if more than one Parent Verifications are conducted without parentage being determined.
- 17.8. If the Parent Verification cannot be determined consistent with the registration, the Council reserves the right to further Parent Verify nominated animals within the herd. Costs will be the member’s responsibility if the Parent Verification is not consistent.

Appendix A – New Zealand Charolais Characteristics & Breed Standards.

Item	Desirable	Undesirable
Fertility	Longevity. Females – feminine, regular calving Males – Masculine, virile, high libido	
Hind Quarters	Broad, wide between pins. Females – deep with moderate muscling Males – deep, well-muscled	
Hips and Tail	Square from side and wide from behind	High tail setting or too much slope
Sheath & Navel	Retracted Prepuce. Less than 45-degree angle from the horizontal.	An excessively long and badly angled sheath. Exposed prepuce. Navel rosette.
Scrotal	Testicles should be even sized and firm and, as a guide, must meet the following minimum scrotal size: 15-20 months of age 34cm 21-30 months of age 35cm Over 31 months of age 36cm	Soft. Spongy. Uneven. Tied. Thick or short necked.
Udder & Teats	Well attached, balanced (even quarters). Fine teats of moderate length.	Bottle teats.
Legs	Squarely set, sound joints.	Post legs (straight hocks), sickle hocks, cow hocked, bow legged, knock kneed.
Shoulders	Smooth, free moving, correct angle	Straight shoulders impairing free movement and resulting in wide shoulders. Too much angle resulting in animals sitting back on the hoof.
Feet	Even claws, correct angle.	Uneven claws indicating uneven weight distribution; short claws indicating straightness in the leg; long claws indicating too much angle in pastern and hock.
Body	Well balanced, long and deep. Females – angular and feminine. Males – masculine. Well-muscled. Ability to finish.	Double muscling. Extreme muscling. Extreme frame score.
Weight	Animals should be well grown for their age. Bulls should meet the following weights: 18 months of age – Minimum 650 kg 24 months of age – Minimum 750 kg 30 months of age – Minimum 850 kg <i>19 mths = 667kg 25 mths = 766kg</i> <i>20 mths = 683kg 26 mths = 784kg</i> <i>21 mths = 700kg 27 mths = 800kg</i> <i>22 mths = 716kg 28 mths = 817kg</i> <i>23 mths = 733kg 29 mths = 833kg</i>	
Head & Neck	Good extension, smooth attachment. Feminine in Females. Masculine in Males.	
Muzzle	The extremities of both lower and upper jaws should meet accurately.	Under and/or overshot jaws. Black colouring around nostrils.
Eyes	The animal should have full sight. Clear, well set hooded eyes.	“Poppy eyed”. Protruding eyes.
Horns DNA Testing Status	Ideally horned animals should be dehorned. Animals registered as polled then developing scurs should have registrations altered to indicate scurs.	
Brisket	Clean and trim.	
Definition	No animal should show signs of permanent teeth under the age of 18 months. At the age of 24 months an animal should have no more than two (2) permanent teeth.	
Temperament	Animals must be of quiet disposition. Easily managed	Unruly behaviour or nervousness.
Colour	Uniform in range from white to light red.	Dark red, black, harsh broken colour.
Other		Surgical scar tissue.

DEFINITIONS

Active Animal: An active animal is an animal in the herdbook that is a female that reaches the age of 30 months by the 31st December of the financial year that the herd maintenance fees have been paid, a female under the age of 30 months and all males either entire or otherwise that the owner has not advised an inactive status.

Artificial Insemination (AI): Artificial insemination is the technique in which semen with living sperm is collected from the male and introduced into female reproductive tract at the proper time with the help of instruments.

Certificate: A Society generated document showing the pedigree and individual information as submitted by the breeder of registered animals. The certificate remains the property of the Charolais Breeders New Zealand Inc.

Clone: Cloning in biotechnology refers to processes used to create copies of DNA fragments (molecular cloning), cells (cell cloning), or organisms.

DNA: or deoxyribonucleic acid is the heredity material in cattle and almost all other organisms. DNA technology can be used to verify parentage of animals and evaluate qualitative traits such as polledness.

Embryo Transfer (ET): refers to a process of assisted reproduction in which embryos are placed into the uterus of a recipient female with the intent to establish a pregnancy.

Female Reinstatement: A request to reinstate a female previously set to inactive to an active status combined with payment of applicable fees and current registration rules.

First Owner: Owner of the animal at the time of birth.

Financial Year: The financial year for the Charolais Breeders New Zealand Inc commences October 1 and concludes September 30th.

Full French: An Animal with a pedigree 100% descended from the Full French Grade Cattle.

Herd Book: The database maintained by the Charolais Breeders of New Zealand Inc of membership and animal pedigree and performance data.

Herd Maintenance Fee (HMF): Fee applicable to every female that reaches thirty (30) months in the current financial year. This fee is set by Council and reported in the Charolais Breeders of New Zealand Inc Fee Schedule.

Member (ship): A member is an individual, partnership or company.

Microsatellite DNA: A microsatellite is a repeat of the base pair sequence at a specific location in an animal's DNA.

Myophosphorylase Deficiency: Myophosphorylase is an enzyme that releases glucose from glycogen stored in muscle. In the absence of Myophosphorylase activity cattle are unable to rapidly mobilise glucose and muscles lose function resulting in exercise intolerance. Affected calves tire easily and when driven may collapse but recover after a period of rest. The condition progresses to such an extent that the animal is unable to move and is usually destroyed for humane reasons.

Prefix: The prefix forms part of every registered animal's name and is unique to herd.

Progressive Ataxia (BPA) of Charolais cattle is an inherited neurodegenerative disease affecting the hind limbs that can gradually progress until the affected animal is unable to stand. PA is characterized by onset of unsteady gait and stiff hind limbs with gradual worsening of the condition that results in an inability to stand and permanent recumbency (lying down). Other signs of the disease include head bobbing when excited and, in females, irregular pulsatile urination. Onset of the disease is typically around 18 months of age but can occur as early as 6 months or as late as 3-5 years. The evolution of the disease is also variable from a few weeks to more than 18 months from onset of signs.

Purebred: An animal bred up from a base animal following the Grading up chart using registered Charolais genetics.

Registration: The act of submitting calf records for inclusion in the Charolais database.

Recipient Female: A surrogate female used to carry embryos produced through Embryo Transfer to produce a calf.

SNP: A single-nucleotide polymorphism, often abbreviated to SNP, is a variation in a single nucleotide that occurs at a specific position in the genome, where each variation is present to some appreciable degree within a population (e.g. >1%)

Society: Any reference to Society implies the Charolais Breeders New Zealand Inc.

Tattoo: A unique identification that is tattooed in the ear of every registered Charolais. The Tattoo will consist of three alpha numeric characters.

FEES

The council of the Society has prescribed the following scale excluding GST.

1.	Registration of herd and prefix	\$200.00
2.	Annual Subscription	
	Breeding Member	\$150.00
	Associate member	\$25.00
	Youth member	\$75.00
3.	Annual Cow Pre-list fees:	
	Charged on all active (in calf) Females as at 31 st July	
	Grades C, D, E & F and including in-calf recipients	\$27.00
	A & B Grades	\$27.00
	2-year-old active females	\$22.00
4.	Transfer fees	
	Within CBNZ Society Database (to be paid by purchaser):	
	On all Charolais irrespective of grade	\$17.50
	Embryos (from one mating)	\$15.00
	Penalty fees apply for late transfers	Double Fee
	(See Section 6, No. 1)	
5.	Inspection fee (to be paid by vendor/owner)	\$250.00 plus travel costs if applicable
6.	Female Import fee	
	from other Society/Registered Database	\$25.00
	Import of Recipients in calf	\$30.00
	Frozen Ova	\$15.00
7.	License/Import Male Fees	
	Sire import fee from NZ Charolais Cattle Society (must include 100k DNA & Sire Verification)	\$100.00
	Registered NZ sires AI Multiple use approved for sale	\$100.00
	Overseas sires for semen sales within New Zealand	\$250.00
	Export Levy (including recipients)	\$50.00
	Export per frozen embryo	\$10.00
	Exportation of recipients in calf	\$30.00
8.	Reinstatement fee	
	Female previously deregistered	\$44.00
	Male	\$10.00
9.	ET Fees	\$25.00