

CHAROLAIS BREEDERS NEW ZEALAND (INC)

**Regulations
Articles**

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REGULATIONS ARTICLES

In the constitution and in the regulations of the society as from time to time exist the following expressions which shall, wherever the context shall reasonably permit, have the following meanings, that is to say:

"The Society" shall mean the Charolais Breeders New Zealand Incorporated.

"Council" shall mean the council of the society.

"Officers" shall be deemed to include the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Councillors, Secretary and Auditor.

"The Secretary" means the secretary of the society and where the context reasonably permits shall include the person or persons for the time being exercising the duties normally exercised by the secretary.

"Constitution" means these rules as from time to time amended by addition, alteration, or deletion pursuant to the provisions hereinafter contained.

"The rules" denotes the provisions of the constitution.

"The regulations" means the regulations of the society as from time to time amended by the council and in force.

"Person" shall deem to include individual, firm, company and/or institution.

"Approved" means approved by the Society.

"Charolais" denotes the original Charolais but includes an animal containing at least 96.875% of original blood.

"Charolais cross" denotes an animal which contains less than 96.875% Charolais blood.

"Charolais sire" means a bull registered in a herd book for Charolais cattle approved by the society.

"Service", "served", "got by" and "by" in relation to a bull shall be deemed to include insemination and inseminated with semen collected from the bull.

"Registered" in relation to an animal means that the animal is registered in the herd book by the society.

"Registered herd" means any herd registered with the society.

"Stud No." and/"Tattoo Number" in relation to an animal denotes the combination of the letter and number with which its ear has been tattooed pursuant to these regulation.

"Dispersal Sale" – any sale which is advertised, published, or held out as being any variation of the words Dispersal Sale. It is deemed that at such a sale all registered Charolais animals owned by the vendor at the date of the sale are offered for sale. No animals thereafter will be accepted for registration under that herd Prefix or herd Tattoo except in exceptional circumstances to be determined at the discretion of Council.

"Reduction Sale – any sale at which a any number but not the entire holding of registered Charolais animals owned by the vendor as at the date of sale is offered for sale.

"Syndicate Ownership" in relation to an animal is restricted to a maximum of six persons all of whom shall be members of the Society.

"Entered" in relation to an animal means that it is entered in the calf register of the society.

"Transferee" applies to a person purchasing an animal.

"Transferor" applies to a person transferring an animal.

HERD BOOKS, RECORDS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORDING AND REGISTRATION SECTION ONE

1. Charolais Crossbred Register

The executive officer shall keep in the head office of the society, a Charolais crossbred register in which all records of pedigree, tattoo or brand, sex, date of birth, performance data and owner of all Charolais-cross animals meeting the requirements as set forth by the rules and regulations for registration, offered for recording to the society will be maintained. Only animals containing up to 96.875% Charolais blood will be eligible for recording in this register.

2. Charolais Purebred Register

The executive officer shall maintain a Charolais purebred register for the recording of the pedigree, tattoo or brand, sex, date of birth, performance data and owner of all purebred Charolais animals meeting the requirements as set forth by the rules and regulations for registration as purebred animals in the register, which must have a minimum of 96.875% Charolais blood.

3. Any other Register the council feel is necessary.

4. Recognition of Certificates

This society shall accept at face value from reputable breeders properly executed certificates from Charolais herd books, as long as these certificates have met the requirements of the Charolais Breeders New Zealand and/or met the requirements of purebred status of the Country of Origin.

5. Membership

Only full/ordinary members who are fully financial shall be entitled to register animals in the herd book and registers of the society.

6. Herd Name/Stud Prefix

Each registered herd owner shall apply to the council for approval of a name which shall consist of not more than two words and shall remain the exclusive property of the herd owner.

7. Holding Tattoo

Members must apply to the executive officer for approval of holding tattoo letters for the exclusive use of that member with which to tattoo mark animals the property of such member. Letters shall be tattooed in the left ear unless otherwise designated by the executive officer at the time the letters are approved. In accordance with Rule 9.

8. Year Letters and Grade Codes - as from 1 July 2002 Year Letter, Identification Number and Grade Code shall be tattooed in the left ear if necessary in that order.

Year Letters:

2002	'T'	2003	'U'	2004	'V'	2014	'J'
2005	'A'	2006	'B'	2007	'C'	2015	'L'
2008	'D'	2009	'E'	2010	'F'	2016	'M'
2011	'G'	2012	'H'	2013	'I'		

Grade codes are as follows:

- A = ½ or (F1) first cross by means of a Pure Charolais Bull
- B = ¾ or F2
- C = 7/8 or F3
- D = 15/16 or F4
- E = New Zealand Domestic Purebred - Charolais animals with 96.875% or more Charolais - denoted in documentation with actual percentage and tattooed as E.
- G = New Zealand Graded Pure – Five or more generations of grading up using only Full French **bulls**. A further 3 generation using only a Full French **bull** will result in a Full French progeny. I.e. 8 generations using only Full French **Bulls will** result in a Full French calf.
- F = Full French purebred and tattooed as F.

9. Herd Number/Registration Number

For the purpose of maintaining the Register every animal shall be given a unique registration number consisting of the herd number (3 digits), year (2 digits) and the zero padded number of the animal (4 digits). All animals are to be numbered consecutively males and females in order of birth. Animal numbers are to commence at one (1) each year. Preceding zeros must be used in the registration number to make up the four (4) digit number. Followed by the Grade letter.

Example:

Herd number (700)	Born in 2002	Animal numbered (5)	Grade E
700	02	0005	

Registration number 700 020005E Name: Aotea Tucky T5

10. Tattooing/Identification

The minimum requirements of identification of cattle on the Society’s register may be the official Animal Health Board’s two tag system and either a tattoo or metal tag as a third means of identification. Tattooing shall be carried out in two rows in the inside of the calf’s left ear. The herd Number shall be on the top row with the year Letter and Sequence number on the bottom row. In case of grade animals, the grade Letter will follow the Sequence number on the bottom row.

11. Animal Names

The society reserves the right to refuse any name which may be misleading as to the origin or relationship of an animal. ET to be printed after an animal’s indicates that the said animal is progeny resulting from an Embryo Transfer. RF to be printed after an animal’s indicates that the said animal has a coat colour other than white or straw.

12. Penalty for Late Registration

The penalty for late registration of progeny, i.e. for those registered after 31 March (for calves born in the previous calendar year), will be \$10.00 per calf if submitted during the 12 month period beginning 1 April. After this time registration and fees will be subject to Council discretion.

13. Limitations on Time period for Registration

The society will not accept applications for registration of New Zealand born animals of age greater than 24 months or of imported animals that have been in New Zealand greater than six months. Dispensation may be considered by council.

14. Registration of Animals Born Overseas

Animals born outside New Zealand will only be accepted for registration if previously registered with the Charolais herd book or breed society in their country of birth and after receipt of advice from a responsible officer of that herd book or society that all relevant registration and transfer fees have been paid.

15. Inspections

All animals put up for society approved sales must be inspected. Inspectors are society appointees. Should an animal be rejected the reason must be stated on the inspection certificate.

16. An animal once registered remains so for its lifetime, except in circumstances as directed by council.

17. Blood Percentage

All figures for Charolais blood percentage are rounded off to the nearest whole number except for those over 99% which are rounded down.

SECTION TWO CHAROLAIS CROSS BRED REGISTER

1. All females to be accepted for registration in the Charolais crossbred register must contain some Charolais blood.

2. The breeder applied to a Charolais cross means the member who first registered the animal.

3. Information that must be supplied to the society prior to registration includes:

- (a) Identification of sire and dam
- (b) Tattoo identification of calf
- (c) colour
- (c) Sex of calf
- (d) Date of birth of calf
- (e) Calving data
- (f) Artificial breeding information pertaining to dam and sire including ET status (when applicable).
- (g) Horned Status – Horned , Polled, Scurred
- (h) DNA profile of sire.

4. **Certificates of Registration** will be supplied to the breeder on request.

5. **Charolais crossbred register certificates** will provide the following information:

- (a) Identification of sire and dam
- (b) Tattoo identification number
- (c) Colour and ET status
- (d) Date of birth
- (e) Sex
- (f) Name and address of breeder
- (g) Breed of dam if base cow
- (h) Horned Status – Horned , Polled, Scurred

6. **Crossbred Bulls** (of less than 96.875% Charolais blood)

Crossbred bulls will be registered in the Charolais crossbred register and upon request a pedigree certificate will be issued.

7. The registration of Graded Charolais cattle into Section Two of the rules is permitted provided that one of the animals in the mating is a pure bred Charolais i.e. a full five generations using a pure Charolais Bull. The resulting progeny if a graded bull is used will receive the same grade as the bull used; for example if the 15/16 Bull was used over a Purebred Cow the resulting progeny would have a 15/16 grade. Further grading up can be achieved with the use of E, G or F grade bulls.

SECTION THREE CHAROLAIS HERD BOOK FOR PUREBRED CATTLE

1. **Males and females** to be accepted for registration in the Charolais registry book must contain at least 96.875% Charolais blood.
2. **The society requires** the following data on animals to be registered in the Charolais herd book:
 - (a) Tattoo identification and name
 - (b) Colour; if other than white
 - (c) Identification of sire and dam
 - (d) Date of birth and sex
 - (e) Calving data
 - (f) Embryo Transplant information
 - (g) Artificial breeding information (i.e. Technician's Certificate) pertaining to dam and sire (when applicable).
 - (h) Horned Status – Horned , Polled, Scurred
 - (i) DNA profile of sire
3. **Charolais herd book pedigree certificates** shall provide the following information:
 - (a) Name of animal
 - (b) Tattoo identification number
 - (c) Colour if other than white or light straw
 - (d) Date of birth
 - (e) Sex
 - (f) Name and address of breeder
 - (g) Four generation pedigree
 - (h) Herd book registration number
 - (i) Embryo Transplant information
 - (j) Horned Status – Horned , Polled, Scurred

SECTION FOUR GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. **Multiple Breeding**

Progeny from multiple sire breeding (ie using more than one bull in a pasture) are not eligible for recording or registration in any herd book or register of this society. Progeny resulting from a change of bulls within Eighteen (18) days (after AI or with single bull pasture matings) may be declared ineligible for recording or registration until such time as positive evidence of actual sire can be furnished to the satisfaction of the council. If DNA testing is required the cost shall be born by the breeder.
2. **Foundation Cows**

Foundation cows shall be cows of any recognised beef breed, dairy breed, or a combination of these breeds, and for the purpose of recording her progeny with the society, the amount of Charolais blood in any foundation female shall be assumed to be zero. It is necessary that all foundation females be given permanent identification. (eartag and/or tattoo).
3. **Breeder Records**

Each member is required to keep accurate records of cattle recorded or intended for recording in the herd book or registers of the society. These records must contain all information that is required from time to time by the society for recording and registration of animals and such other information that will clearly determine the parentage and Charolais blood percentage of all animals offered for recording by the society. Calves must have the appropriate

permanent tattoo, brand, or identification affixed before application is made for registration. All breeder records shall be open for inspection at any time by an authorised society representative. Cattle owned by any corporation, partnership or firm can be registered only in the name of the membership as issued, although it is quite permissible for all individuals who are party to said corporation or firm to keep adequate records on the cattle owned by the corporation or firm.

4. Multiple Ownership

A total of six individuals and/or firms may be co-owners of an animal or group of animals. The society requires the said group to file a memorandum of multiple ownership and a signature card with each co-owner's signature. One of the co-owners must be selected as the chief representative for said ownership and so indicate on the signature card.

The chief representative will be responsible for knowing the location of any and all animals owned by the multiple ownership and must attest to all transfers of animals by this group.

5. Change of Name

Change of an animals' name is not permitted on overseas imports.

6. Red Factor.

Red factor Females and Males are acceptable, namely, those with even coat colour ranging from light brown to red, but must be identified with (RF) on registration certificates, sale catalogues and promotion.

6.2. If the resulting progeny has a coat colour of Red factor the resulting calf will be recorded and registered on the same terms as all calves entered into the herd Books and must comply with the rules in Section Two or Three.

Coat colour of mixed colour, Deep Red and/or black is not acceptable for registration.

Note: Harsh broken colour describes cattle with two (or more) colours, or marked in such a way, as to make doubtful their identity as purebred Charolais.

6.3. A minimum of three (3) months' prior notice shall be given in writing to the Secretary of any requirement for an opinion by Council of acceptability of any Charolais on the ground of colour. It should be noted that the decision with regard to colour of any duly appointed Inspector at a show or sale would be final.

6.4. No Charolais of a coat colour which does not meet the standards set down in these regulations, (refer 6.1-6.3 above) will be shown.

7. Blood Percentage References

Actual percentages, rather than fractions will be used in all references expressing the content of Charolais blood in an animal.

8. Gestation Period

Progeny resulting from an AI mating for which gestation period exceeds three hundred and six (306) days shall be required to submit proof of parentage before being accepted for preliminary enrolment, recording or registration. At least 18 days must elapse between the last day upon which a cow or heifer was served or AI'd or could have been served by a bull and the first day upon which such female has had access to further service by bull or AI.

9. DNA Profile

The society reserves the right to demand DNA profile and parentage verification on any animal falling within its jurisdiction if it is deemed necessary or advisable. Costs to be borne by the registered owner.

10. Export Certificate

An Appropriate Export certificate shall be obtained from the Secretary prior to export from New Zealand of Charolais live Animals, semen, or embryos.

11. Embryo Transplant Progeny

Calves propagated by embryo transplant will be recorded and registered on the same terms as calves propagated by natural or artificial mating, except as follows -

That a certified statement from the veterinarian who carried out the transplant operation together with DNA profiles of the sire and donor dam are to accompany the application to register the progeny.

That one calf per flush may be randomly selected by the registrar for DNA profiling and parentage verification.

That the application for registration of calves from each flush will be held until the respective DNA profile and parentage verification certificate are received.

That any additional animals which are requested to be registered subsequent to the initial registration/s of progeny from a flush, are to be DNA profiled and parentage verified - the documents to accompany the application to register.

Sire and Dam of all imported embryos shall have a negative translocation 1/29 certificate where the test is available from the country of origin.

12. Export of Embryo Transplants

In the case of recipient cows in calf by embryo transplant which are exported to another country, where the Charolais society in that other country requires an export certificate or other verification of the origin of the transplanted embryo, the society will charge the New Zealand vendor a fee equal to the combined registration and export transfer fee which would be charged for a live animal of comparable Charolais blood status to that of the transplanted embryo.

In all cases, veterinary certification of parentage is required for the society to issue export certificates. A fee per embryo is payable to the society. All costs incurred in the course of such tests and inspections shall be borne by the vendor.

SECTION FIVE REGULATIONS GOVERNING ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

1. General requirements

All artificial insemination must be done in compliance with the regular breeding requirements of the society. Semen must be taken from bulls of known pedigree which are registered by the society or by overseas societies and licensed by the society. All such bulls must meet any health and breeding requirements or standards that may from time to time be laid down by Government departments. Every cow bred by artificial insemination must be individually identified before mating, by ear tattoo, eartag and/or hot iron or freeze brand if her progeny are to be recorded or registered by the society.

2. The inseminator must record each insemination on an approved AI breeding record form at the time of insemination. This record must be retained by the breeder and must be available for inspection by authorised representatives of the society.

3. Licensing of Bulls for Semen Production

Bulls to be used for semen production for sale are required to be licensed. A fee for licensing shall be payable to the society. All costs to be borne by the Licensor.

A DNA profile of the bull is to be lodged with the society.

4. Documentation from the collection agency stating the number of straws collected to be lodged with the Society for any Charolais Bull whether for within herd use or for a licensed Sire. In the event of the Bulls death the Society must be notified of current numbers of straws.

5. Licensing of Imported Semen

Prior to being registered, the following are required:

- (a) A full five generation pedigree, complete with the country of origin. Herd book numbers and actual percentage purity for each animal. Country of origin grade will be accepted.
- (b) A calving summary if available of the progeny from the sire to be imported which includes the number of calvings recorded, percentage death rate at birth and percentage difficult calving rate (dystokia).
- (c) DNA profile of the animal.
- (d) Translocation 1/29. Bulls imported from overseas must have a negative Translocation 1/29 certificate, where the test is available from the country of origin. (Not required for animals or semen imported from Australia)
- (e) Clear Myophosphoralyse Test
- (f) Colour photo

6. The licence may be revoked by an inquiry at the discretion of the council.

SECTION SIX TRANSFERS AND DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES

1. It is the responsibility of the seller of an animal or of an interest in an animal to furnish the executive officer of the society with the certificate of recording or registration pertaining to the animal, with completed signed transfer application showing the purchaser's ownership within sixty (60) days of the date of transfer of the animal. Failure to do so shall be grounds for expulsion in the case of a member, or for refusal of registration recording or transfer in the case of a non member. Double fees will be charged for late registration of transfers 61 days or more after the actual date of transfer.

2. It is the responsibility of both the seller and the purchaser to confirm that the tattoo identification of the animal being transferred is in accordance with the certificate issued to the said animal.
3. Each change of ownership of cattle recorded by the society must be made known to the executive officer of the society before progeny of the animal can be recorded by the new owner. Transfer fees to be remitted by the purchaser of the animal prior to registration certificates being forwarded to the new owner.
4. **In the case of a joined female**, an insemination certificate or breeding report must be completed and signed by the owner and by the inseminator and lodged with the mating and calving report when the resulting calf is registered.
5. **No crossbred female** or purebred Charolais of either sex may be transferred to another owner unless the animal has previously been registered with the society and appropriate registration fee paid.
6. **The date of transfer** shall coincide with the date of sale for purposes of the society.
7. **Duplicate certificate.** In the event that a certificate of recording or registration is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate certificate may be issued upon payment of the appropriate fee and receipt by the society of a statutory declaration prepared by the registered owner on a form issued by the head office of the society, showing to the satisfaction of the council that the original certificate was in fact so lost or destroyed.
8. **Upon Death.** When a recorded or registered animal is sold for slaughter, the transfer of ownership shall not be recorded as such with the society. In these circumstances, a notation in ink shall be made on the face of the certificate of the said animal, indicating that the animal was sold for slaughter, and the date that it was sold. The certificate shall then be forwarded to the head office of the society. Similarly, the certificate of animals that die accidentally should be so marked, and forwarded to the society head office.
9. **Leases.** Should an animal registered with the society other than a foundation female be leased for breeding purposes, an application for lease supplied by the society head office (if so required by the council) 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. **Myophosphoralasye Deficiency** It is the responsibility of the seller of an animal to provide the office with the results of the Myophosphoralasye 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 Myophosphoralasye Deficiency can be transferred.
11. All sires must be DNA profiled and have a Myophosphoralasye clear status before being transferred. All calf registrations will require a sire DNA profile on record. (May 2016)

SECTION SEVEN ERROR, FRAUD AND RESPONSIBILITY

1. **Erroneous Entry**
Should any animal be admitted to entry or transferred through error, misrepresentation or fraud, the council on discovery of same, shall declare the entry or transfer void, together with any entries, that may have been made of descendants of such animals. When an animal shall have been entered or transferred through misrepresentation or fraud, the council may direct the executive officer to refuse for record any subsequent entry of transfer dependent upon the signature of any person implicated in such fraudulent entry or transfer.
2. **Responsibility**
Every certificate of recording, registration or of transfer of ownership is based on statements in the breeder's application for such registration or transfer. The Charolais Beef Breeders' Society of New Zealand shall at no time be responsible for damages which may be caused by any certificate issued on erroneous or fraudulent information, damages arising out of any action taken under the provisions of these by-laws and rules and regulations.

These regulations are effective as at 11th October 2002: Updated as per meeting 7th February 2006. Updated 1st September 2014. Updated 16th May 2016.

FEES

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

1.	Registration of herd and prefix	\$115.00	
2.	Annual Subscription	\$150.00	
	Associate member	\$25.00	
	Youth member	\$ 5.00	
	Promotion Fee	\$50.00	
3.	Annual Cow Pre-list fees:	\$22.00	Charged on all active (in calf) Females as at 31 st July
	2 year old active females	\$17.00	
	Electronic Discount	\$ 2.00	
	Grades C, D, E & F and including in-calf recipients.	\$10.00	A&B Grades
4.	Transfer fees within CBNZ Society Database (to be paid by purchaser):		
	On all Charolais irrespective of grade	\$17.50	
	Embryo's (from one mating)	\$15.00	
	(Penalty fees apply for late transfers)		
	(See Section 6, No. 1)		
5.	Inspection fee (to be paid by vendor/owner)	\$50.00	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.	Export levy (including recipients)	\$50.00	
	Export per frozen embryo	\$10.00	
	Exportation of recipients in calf	\$30.00	
8.	License/Import Male Fees		
	Registered NZ Sires AI Multiple use approved for sale	\$100.00	
	Overseas Sires for semen sales within New Zealand	\$200.00	
9.	Reinstatement fee of Female previously deregistered	\$20.00	
	Male	\$10.00	
10.	ET Fees	\$16.00	
11.	Promotion Fee	\$50.00	
12.	Electronic Discount	\$2.00	