

Cross into profit



**Charolais**

CHAROLAIS SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA LTD

## **REGULATIONS**

Updated 01/01/2023

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1. These regulations take effect as from **01/07/2022** 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. In the case of a company membership, proof of ASIC registration may be required.
- 2.2. Youth memberships will only be accepted in the individuals' name. Youth membership may be siblings in the one membership. The age of the eldest sibling on the membership application will be used for eligibility for Youth Membership.
- 2.3. A member of any category shall pay entrance fees, subscriptions, and annual subscriptions as determined by the Society.
- 2.4. 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 2.4.
- 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. A Prefix that has not been allocated to any registered animal will become available for use by a subsequent membership application five (5) years after the resignation of the previous holder.
- 3.5. The Prefix shall be distinct from all others within the Charolais breed so as not to be misleading.
- 3.6: The registered prefix of another member can only be included in an animals name if the dam of the animal is at least 25% joint owned by the two members at the time of birth.

## **4. HERD INVENTORY**

- 4.1. Within each Financial Year of the Society, a Herd Maintenance List, (HMF) shall be generated for each Honorary or Financial Life membership and for each Ordinary and Youth membership, of all registered Charolais (if any) recorded by the Society as owned by that membership at that time.

- 4.2. Members will be given the opportunity to assign their herd as Autumn or Spring for the determination of Herd Maintenance. A herd can only be assigned to Spring if greater than 70% of their natural calves are born after the 1st July.
- 4.3. 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.
- 4.4. Distribution of HMF list will occur from January 1 for Autumn herds and 1st July for Spring herds. 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.
- 4.5. Honorary Life, Life and Ordinary members or representative, with respect to their own Charolais herd, are required to pay the relevant Herd Maintenance Fees (HMF) for all Active Females that will reach 30 months (2 ½ years) of age by December 31 of that year.
- 4.6. Youth and Intermediate members are required to complete the Herd Maintenance Listing request but are not required to pay the HMF Fee annually. Youth and Intermediate members will be invoiced for all calves registered with the Society in accordance with the Fee Schedule.
- 4.7. Animals not active in the herd and recorded on the list are to be “fated” in accordance with the instructions accompanying the list.
- 4.8. Herd Maintenance Fees payable are to reach the Society within 30 days of invoice.
- 4.9. A late fee will apply to invoice amounts outstanding after 60 days of invoice.
- 4.10. No calves can be registered for a particular inventory year until all Herd Maintenance Fees are paid for that year and the active listing for the herd is finalised.
- 4.11. An active female is entitled to register progeny from natural gestation for the year HMF fees have been paid for including multiple births,
- 4.12. Inactivation of animals will apply for non-payment of HMF 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 C1 Form 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 12 months from date of birth. Late fees will apply for animals submitted after this time.
- 5.5. Every animal submitted for entry in the Records of the Society shall be tattooed within 180 days of its birth.
- 5.6. Every animal submitted for entry into the Records of the Society shall be tattooed 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:
  - 5.6.1 one (1) letter denoting the year in which the animal was born;
  - 5.6.2 then, the Drop number followed by the Grade letter
  - 5.6.3 Calves born after the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023 are not required to have the grade letter tattooed if the breeder elects.
- 5.7. No two calves of the same first owner and born in the same year shall be tattooed with the same Drop number in the Tattoo.
- 5.8. 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.

- 5.9 The Society may refuse to accept an application for registration if the member has any overdue fees and charges payable to the Society.
- 5.10 A name shall 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.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 Application for registration of calves from the result of natural service, born after the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 will only be accepted for progeny of males the applicant for registration has a recorded ownership share in the sire or written authority from a recorded owner for the registration to be processed.

## 6 HERD BOOK REGISTER

- 6.6 For an animal to be eligible to enter the Herd Book Register it must
  - 6.6.1 Be the progeny of a Sire and Dam each of which are also registered in the Herd Book or;
  - 6.6.2 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")

DAM ↓	SIRE						
	Base (Z)	A	B	C	D	E	F
Base (Z)	-	-	-	-	A	A	A
A	-	A	A	A	B	B	B
B	-	A	B	B	C	C	C
C	-	A	B	C	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>
D	A	B	C	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	E	E
E	A	B	C	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>
F	A	B	C	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>

- 6.7 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.

- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 For multiple births, birth dates must be either the same day or two adjoining days.
- 6.10 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.
- 6.11 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.
- 6.12 An animal registered in the Herd Book shall not be re-tattooed without prior permission from the Society.
- 6.13** Black coated animals are not eligible for registration in the D, E and F grades
- 6.14 Any animal may be recorded as Inactive, either by application from the registered owner, direction of Council or as otherwise stipulated in these regulations.
- 6.15 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.
- 6.16 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.
- 6.16.1 A reinstatement fee is payable on a Dam to allow the progeny to be registered.
- 6.16.2 A reinstatement fee is not required to complete a (an overdue) Transfer of a Dam.
- 6.17 For an animal born after January 1, 2006, in order to be registered in the Herd book, its Sire must have a DNA profile (SNP) recorded with the Society from a Society approved DNA testing facility.
- 6.17.1 For an animal born after January 1, 2012, in order to be registered or recorded in the Herd book, its Sire must have a Single Nucleotide Polymorphism DNA profile (SNP) recorded with the Society from a Society approved DNA testing 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-LD test.
- 6.17.2 From 1st January 2018 all sires are required to be DNA sire verified to their recorded sire if a SNP profile is available on the sire.
- 6.17.3 Progeny of sires with a Microsatellite DNA profile tested prior to 31/12/2011 may be excluded from the requirements of Regulation 6.11 if Microsatellite profile information is recorded with the Society.
- 6.17.4 Progeny of sires recorded prior to DNA requirements (introduced 1 January 2006), may be excluded from the requirements of Regulation 6.11 if Blood Type information is recorded with the Society.
- 6.18 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.
- 6.19 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, and the amendment will be made.
- 6.15 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 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.

- 6.16 Where genotype data indicates unresolved discrepancies in the recorded parentage, of an animal born prior to 1/1/2018 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.
- 6.17 Where genotype data indicates unresolved discrepancies in the recorded parentage, of an animal born on or after 1/1/2018 the suspected erroneous information will be removed from the Society database after three months and the animals' registration status will be revoked until the discrepancies are resolved.

## **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 A CARS (Charolais Approved Restricted Sire approved prior to July 2012), (see Appendix B) or
- 7.1.2 An Approved Imported Sire, or
- 7.1.3 Registered in the Australian Herd book and complies with regulations 6.12.

### **7.2 Approved AI 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 four 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 The results of a Myophosphorylase Deficiency test from a Society approved DNA testing facility;
- 7.2.5 In the case of Red Factor cattle a Genomic test result showing no black Allele present.
- 7.2.6 Genomic data verifying both sire and dam from an approved testing facility.
- 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 CSA Regulations and/or Breed Standards.

### **7.3 Controlled AI Sires**

- 7.3.1 A member may apply to list an AI Sire as a Controlled AI Sire by applying to the Society in writing and payment of prescribed fees from the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022.
- 7.3.2 A sire can only be made a Controlled AI Sire if
- 7.3.2.1 no semen has been previously marketed,

- 7.3.2.2 the sire if imported, was registered in the Australian Charolais Herdbook after the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022
- 7.3.2.3 Australian sires born after the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021.
- 7.3.3 The registered owner may remove the Control status of a Sire but once removed the Sire cannot be reinstated as a Controlled Sire again. In the case of multi owned sire all recorded owners must provide the written authorisation to remove the control status.
- 7.3.4 Progeny can only be registered in non-owner herds with written authority of a recorded owner. In the case of multi owned sires the authorisation will only be approved for registrations from an owner with marketing rights assigned.

## **8 EMBRYO TRANSFER**

- 8.1 Progeny got by an “Embryo Transfer” (ET) will be registered in the records of the Society provided that:
  - 8.1.1 The Regulations of both Commonwealth and State Governments are complied with; and
  - 8.1.2 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.
- 8.2 All females used for Embryo Transfer within Australia must be recorded with the Society as Approved ET donors and after the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012 have a minimum GGP-LD SNP DNA profile recorded. Donors recorded before this date require either a Blood Type or Microsatellite DNA profile from a Society approved testing facility. Original flush sheets are required to verify the flush date for embryos collected prior to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011.
- 8.3 Recipient dam information including breed, age and Ident must be provided to the Society prior to registration of an Embryo Transfer Calf.

### **8.4 Importation of Embryos.**

- 8.4.1 The donor dam must be registered with the Charolais Society of the country of origin and have a GGP-LD SNP DNA profile established;
- 8.4.2 The Donor dam must be registered in the Charolais Society of Australia Herd Book and pay applicable registration fees.
- 8.4.3 The donor dam must be recorded as a donor dam with the Charolais Society of Australia with any applicable fees payable;
- 8.4.4 The sire of an imported embryo must be registered as an Approved International Sire in Australia;
- 8.4.5 A Sire with Controlled status in Australia cannot be used as a flush sire internationally for embryos to be imported and registered in Australia without the authority of the recorded owner(s).
- 8.4.6 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:
- 8.4.7 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.
- 8.4.8 Registered sire’s ident number.



- 8.5 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.
- 8.6 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.

## **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.
- 10.3 Upon recording of the transfer of an animal the current Registration Certificate shall be retained by the Society and a new Registration Certificate shall be sent by the Society to the transferee as the new recorded owner.
- 10.4 The transferor 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 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 before that animal is delivered or consigned to the transferee. If a Tattoo 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 with which the relative animal has been tattooed 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.

## **11 EXPORT SALE**

- 11.1 An export fee shall be paid to the Society on sale of Live Animals / Semen / Embryo's 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 Herdbook recognised by the Charolais Society of Australia Ltd.
- 12.3 Imported Charolais cattle shall be registered with the Society within 120 days of landing in Australia, 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.
- 12.5 Imported Charolais must have genomic data verifying both sire and dam from an approved testing facility.

## **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.

#### **14 STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SOCIETY SPONSORED SALES**

- 14.1 The Council has resolved that the following Regulations as Conditions of Sale 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 Sales 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 The purchaser shall be entitled at his expense to submit the animal to veterinary examination and/or tests for such of the diseases or maladies as may be required as a condition precedent to its entry into the State or Territory (to be nominated for that purpose by the Purchaser on the fall of the hammer) within the Commonwealth of Australia in which the animal is intended to be initially used provided that the animal shall not be removed from the Sale Area without the vendor's consent prior to the vendor being notified of the result of the tests. If the result of the examination or tests is unfavourable the purchaser shall have the right to surrender the animal to the vendor or his agent on the Sale Area in the same good order and condition as it was prior to the examination and/or testing and by notice in writing to the vendor or his agent to cancel the sale and upon such cancellation the purchase money or part of it as has been paid by the purchaser shall be refunded to him together with the veterinary expenses incurred in carrying out the examination and/or tests.
- 14.5 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.
- 14.6 All animals are guaranteed breeders by the Vendors
- 14.6.1 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.
- 14.6.2 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.
- 14.6.4 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.
- 14.7 The Society shall not be liable for any warranties made by the vendor of cattle.
- 14.8 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:-

- 14.8.1 The animal is true to the Charolais type, and conforms to Breed Standards as set down in Appendix A, attached to these Regulations;
- 14.8.2 The animal meets the requirements of Regulation 16.
- 14.8.3 The animal is of such description or merit as to be submitted for sale;
- 14.8.4 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;
- 14.8.5 The animal is presented in its natural conformation, except for removal of horns or scurs;
- 14.8.6 The animal shows no indication that its age is other than that declared in the Certificate of Entry;
- 14.8.7 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:-
  - 14.9 The animal is entire;
  - 14.10 The animal is suffering from or has any ailment, injury, infection, or Caesarean Scar;
  - 14.11 The animal is carrying any known genetic abnormality.

## **15 SHOW CONDITIONS**

- 15.1 The Council prescribes the following conditions for all cattle entered for all Royal Agricultural Shows and any other shows, displays or events which may from time to time be prescribed.
- 15.2 Before being presented for show, 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 the animals meet the following requirements:
  - 15.2.1 All animals entered in classes under 18 months of age shall not show evidence of having had or having got any permanent teeth;
  - 15.2.2 All animals entered in a class for animals under 24 months of age shall have no more than 2 permanent teeth;
  - 15.2.3 The animal meets the requirements of Regulation 16;
  - 15.2.4 No animals other than grades D, E, and F are to be entered for Royal Shows;
  - 15.2.5 Animals must be registered and active with the Society;
  - 15.2.6 Animals must have a legible and correct tattoo;
  - 15.2.7 No animal bearing a Caesarean Scar is to be shown;
  - 15.2.8 Calves at foot must be:-
    - 15.2.8.1 the cow's own genetic natural progeny but not ET progeny;
    - 15.2.8.2 eligible for registration with the Society; and
    - 15.2.8.3 able to meet the requirements of Regulation 16.
- 15.3 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.
- 15.4 The official attire for handlers of Charolais cattle exhibited at Royal Shows and Society endorsed events is a medium blue coloured dust coat worn over other garments.

## **16 COAT COLOUR FOR SHOWS AND SALES**

- 16.1 Harsh broken colour 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 Harsh broken colour is not permitted on the head, body, legs or tail of the animal and is only acceptable where it is on the underside of the animal and is not visible from the front or rear (and meets the requirements of 16.3)
- 16.3 Harsh broken colour on the underside of the animal must not be visible above a line from the point of the elbow to the highest point of the flank.
- 16.4 Black hair colour will not be acceptable.
- 16.5 Red factor cattle will be acceptable as long as there is no visible black hair showing in the coat.
- 16.6 \*Council discourages the display of deep red coloured cattle.

## **17 DNA**

- 17.1 The following regulations apply in relation to regulations 6 which state “For an animal born after January 1, 2006, in order to be registered in the Herdbook, its sire must have a DNA Profile on file with the Society”.
- 17.2 Only the recorded owner of an animal may request a DNA test through the Society unless approval has been granted by the Society.
- 17.3 The Society reserves the right not to load DNA testing from an unauthorised testing facility or results from private testing processes.
- 17.4 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.
- 17.5 Lodgement of DNA Profiles, in relation to regulation 17.4, must be undertaken prior to or at Transfer of Females.
- 17.6 The Council reserves the right to Parent verify every 500th Herd Book 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.
- 17.7 The Society will cover the cost of parent verification of every 500th registration if the parent verification result is consistent with the registration application.
- 17.8 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.
- 17.9 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 - Australian Charolais Characteristics & Breed Standards

Item	Desirable	Undesirable
<b>Fertility</b>	Longevity. Females – feminine, regular calving Males – masculine, virile, high libido	
<b>Hind Quarters</b>	Broad, wide between pins. Females – deep with moderate muscling Males – deep, well muscled.	
<b>Hips and Tail</b>	Square from side and wide from behind.	High tail setting or too much slope.
<b>Sheath &amp; Navel</b>	Retracted Prepuce. Less than 45 degree angle from the horizontal.	An excessively long and badly angled sheath. Exposed prepuce. Navel rosette.
<b>Scrotal</b>	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.
<b>Udder &amp; Teats</b>	Well attached, balanced (even quarters). Fine teats of moderate length.	Bottle teats.
<b>Legs</b>	Squarely set, sound joints.	Post legs (straight hocks), sickle hocks, cow hocked, bow legged, knock kneed.
<b>Shoulders</b>	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.
<b>Feet</b>	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.
<b>Body</b>	Well balanced, long and deep. Females – angular and feminine. Males – masculine. Well muscled. Ability to finish.	Double muscling. Extreme muscling. Extreme frame score.
<b>Weight</b>	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  19 mths = 667kg    25 mths = 766kg 20 mths = 683kg    26 mths = 784kg 21 mths = 700kg    27 mths = 800kg 22 mths = 716kg    28 mths = 817kg 23 mths = 733kg    29 mths = 833kg	
<b>Head &amp; Neck</b>	Good extension, smooth attachment. Feminine in Females. Masculine in Males.	
<b>Muzzle</b>	The extremities of both lower and upper jaws should meet accurately.	Under and/or over shot jaws. Black colouring around nostrils.
<b>Eyes</b>	The animal should have full sight. Clear, well set hooded eyes.	“Poppy eyed”. Protruding eyes.
<b>Horns</b>	Ideally horned animals should be dehorned. Animals registered as polled then developing scurs should have registrations altered to indicate scurs.	
<b>Brisket</b>	Clean and trim.	
<b>Dentition</b>	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.	
<b>Temperament</b>	Animals must be of quiet disposition. Easily managed.	Unruly behavior or nervousness.
<b>Colour</b>	Uniform in range from white to light red.	Dark red, black, harsh broken colour.
<b>Other</b>		Surgical scar tissue.

## Appendix B – CHAROLAIS YEAR LETTERS

YEAR	LETTER	YEAR	LETTER	YEAR	LETTER	YEAR	LETTER
2007	C	2014	K	2021	S	2028	Z
2008	D	2015	L	2022	T	2029	A
2009	E	2016	M	2023	U	2030	B
2010	F	2017	N	2024	V	2031	C
2011	G	2018	P	2025	W	2032	D
2012	H	2019	Q	2026	X	2033	E
2013	J	2020	R	2027	Y	2034	F

### 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 sperms 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 Society of Australia Ltd.

**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 hereditary 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.

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

**Financial Year:** The financial year for the Charolais Society of Australia Ltd commences January 1 and concludes December 31<sup>st</sup>.

**Full French:** An animal with a pedigree 100% descended from the French Herdbook.

**Herd Book:** The database maintained by the Charolais Society of Australia Ltd 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 Society of Australia Ltd 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.

**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 (/ˈsnɪp/; plural /ˈsnɪps/), 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 Society of Australia Ltd.

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

**Dispersal Sale: In this section, the following definitions shall apply:-**

“Animal” shall mean a live animal, semen other than licensed semen, or embryos, whether owned fully or in part.

“Dispersal Sale” - any sale which is not a reduction sale and is advertised, published, or held out as being any variation of the words “Dispersal Sale” or at which it is represented that all of the vendor’s animals as at the date of sale are offered for sale. It is deemed that at such a sale all registered Charolais animals owned by the vendor at the date of sale are offered for sale.

“Reduction Sale” - any sale at which 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.

“Registration” shall mean initial entry into the Register of any animal having passed all pre-requisite checks and tests.