

BRITISH CHAROLAIS CATTLE SOCIETY LIMITED

BYE LAWS

As at June 2021

These Bye-Laws of the British Charolais Cattle Society Ltd and the Appendices will be revised and reissued to all members as and when the Council of Management sees fit to make amendments thereto.

BYE LAWS

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BYE LAW – 1

THE BRITISH CHAROLAIS HERD BOOK

1.1 The Herd Book and any registers supplementary thereto shall include particulars of the pedigrees of Charolais cattle eligible to be entered therein and such other information as the Council may from time to time decide.

1.2 The Society will not accept an entry tendered for registration in the Herd Book by a person or his authorised agent who is not a full member of the Society.

1.3 Registration, importation or transfer of animals not domiciled in the United Kingdom will not be eligible for inclusion in the Society's Herd Book.

1.4 A member of the Society shall be entitled to tender for registration in the Society's Herd Book under and subject to the conditions contained in these Bye Laws entries of animals belonging to such member either alone or jointly with any other person or persons whether as partnership property or otherwise.

1.5 The entry of every animal must be tendered for registration by the breeder of such animal except (i) in the case of a foundation animal for a Base Female of the British Charolais Supplementary Register or as the Council shall otherwise permit and (ii) in the case of an animal imported into the United Kingdom by a member.

1.6 In the last preceding paragraph the breeder of an animal means a member of the Society who at the time such animal is born is the bona fide owner of the dam of such animal either alone or jointly with any partner or partners or other person or persons. In the case of embryo calves the bona fide owner of the embryo at the time the calf is born will be deemed to be the breeder.

1.7 It shall be the duty of every member of the Society to give information in writing to the Council without delay of every case of alleged misrepresentation or inaccuracy in the particulars furnished by any member or other person with reference to the pedigree or identity of any animal or the entry of any animal in the herd book or to the notification of the birth of any animal which shall come to his knowledge and to assist the Council by every means in his power to investigate every such case.

1.8 The furnishing of false or inaccurate particulars with reference to the pedigree, identity or performance of any animal in the herd book or any register supplementary thereto or to the notification of the birth of any animal or to the exhibition, sale or transfer of any animal or any misrepresentation or gross carelessness in furnishing or keeping Herd Book particulars shall be considered as conduct derogatory to the character and prejudicial to the interests of the Society under the Society's Articles of Association. The use of performance enhancing drugs, stimulants or tranquilizers by any member or their authorised representative on any animal shall be considered as conduct derogatory to the character and prejudicial to the interests of the Society under the Society's Articles of Association. Members displaying dissent or conduct deemed to be derogatory to the name and interests of the British Charolais Cattle Society at shows, sales, inspections or any other related event may be referred to the Society's Disciplinary Procedure.

1.9 The Society shall be entitled either before or after the entry of any animal in the Herd Book to make such enquiries or investigations with respect to the animal (including the inspection by any of its officers or agents of the animal or its parents or progeny or any records maintained by members) as the Council shall consider reasonable in the interests of the members of the Society with the object of ensuring the accuracy of the Herd Book and entries therein.

1.10 Members must permit that data relating to the genealogy and performance of their cattle to be communicated to and examined and processed by competent authorities in the field of livestock breeding subject to Council's approval and the Society be free to disseminate the results of this analysis as the Council see fit from time to time.

1.11 The Society may refuse to accept any registration or transfer requests from a member who employs as his servant or appoints as his agent any person or company whom the Council at its absolute discretion considers not to be a fit and proper person or company for that purpose. The Council will notify its decision to any member affected thereby by letter from the **CEO** and the member will be entitled within two weeks of such notification to make either oral or written representations to the Council for their further consideration.

1.12 The Society reserves the right to suspend or attach special conditions to registration or transfer requests from a member or members whose conduct is being considered under the Society's Articles of Association and the Disciplinary Procedures contained therein.

1.13 The acts and omissions of any person or persons who own animals jointly with any member of the Society shall for all the purposes of these Bye Laws and the Articles of Association of the Society be treated as the acts and omissions of such members.

1.14 The entry of any animal in the Herd Book shall be at the absolute discretion of the Council.

1.15 The Council may refuse to accept entries for registration in the Herd Book or any registers supplementary thereto from any member who is also a member of a Society issuing a Charolais Herd Book in the United Kingdom in opposition to or distinct from the British Charolais Cattle Society Herd Book and any registers thereto of the Society.

1.16 The Council may at any time cancel the entry of any animal in the Herd Book or any registers supplementary thereto which shall be found to contain any false or inaccurate particulars or statement or to have been made on the faith of any false or inaccurate particulars or statement given or made to the Society. On the cancellation of the entry of any animal in the Herd Book or any registers supplementary thereto the certificate of registration issued by the Society in respect of such animal shall be delivered up to the Society and be cancelled.

1.17 The Society will enter into the breeding book, animals of the same breed, line or cross that are eligible for entry under the Society's breed criteria, without discrimination on account of their country of origin.

BYE LAW – 2

REGISTRATION APPLICATION AND REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

2.1 To be eligible for entry into the Herd Book or any registers supplementary thereto except by means of Base Female of the British Charolais Pedigree Register an animal must be born of parents whose entries are already registered in a recognised Charolais Herd Book. Imported cattle must meet the following requirements:

- a) The Herd Book of Origin must be either from the EU or a recognised [third country](#)
- b) Zootechnical certificate, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1012, for trade in purebred breeding animals of the following species: (a) bovine species (Bos taurus, Bos indicus, Bubalus bubalis)
- c) The parents and grandparents are in the main book of the herd book of origin.
- d) Extended certificate to show 5 generations where the zootechnical certificate covers less than 5.
- e) A SNP DNA profile with a minimum of 554 ICAR markers or at least 200 ISAG markers.
- f) The imported cattle must be at least sire verified, myostatin tested for F94L and Q204x genes, as well as be tested and be free from the Progressive Ataxia gene.
- g) Where a cow is imported in calf, section 14 of the zootechnical certificate must be completed with the insemination details of the potential sires and must either already be in the British Charolais Herd Book with a SNP profile or points a-f must be met for the sires used for the insemination of the cow. It is the responsibility of the member to provide this information to the society.

Where a suitable SNP profile cannot be provided, a semen or hair sample is required to be provided to the society to generate a SNP profile and conduct the various tests to determine eligibility.

Imported embryos or imported recipient cows with implanted embryos must meet the following requirements:

- a) The Herd Book of Origin must be either from the EU or a recognised [third country](#)
- b) Zootechnical certificate, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1012, for trade in embryos of purebred breeding animals of the following species: (a) bovine species (Bos taurus, Bos indicus, Bubalus bubalis)
- c) The parents and grandparents are in the main book of the herd book of origin.
- d) Extended certificate to show 5 generations where the zootechnical certificate covers less than 5.
- e) A SNP DNA profile with a minimum of 554 ICAR markers or at least 200 ISAG markers for each of the parents.
- f) The parents mentioned in point e) must be tested free of the progressive ataxia gene or the resulting calves will be tested if the parents cannot be tested. In this instance only calves which are free of the progressive ataxia gene can be registered.

Where a suitable SNP profile cannot be provided, a semen or hair sample is required to be provided to the society to generate a SNP profile and conduct the various tests to determine eligibility.

The registration of legacy imported embryos will be at the discretion of the society if they are unable to meet the above requirements.

2.2 The fact of an animal being a twin or otherwise one of a multiple birth shall be notified to the Society on a birth registration document stating the sex of the other twin or other calves and which shall be mentioned in the Herd Book against the registration entry of such animal.

2.3 IMPORTED SEMEN

The use of imported semen within the Herd Book is permitted if the following requirements are met:

If the animal is not already in the herd book:

- a) The Herd Book of Origin must be either from the EU or a recognised [third country](#)
- b) Zootechnical certificate, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1012, for trade in semen of purebred breeding animals of the following species: (a) bovine species (Bos taurus, Bos indicus, Bubalus bubalis)
- c) The parents and grandparents are in the main book of the herd book of origin.
- d) Extended certificate to show 5 generations where the zootechnical certificate covers less than 5.
- e) A SNP DNA profile with a minimum of 554 ICAR markers or at least 200 ISAG markers for the animal.
- f) The animal must be at least sire verified, myostatin tested for F94L and Q204x genes, as well as be tested and be free from the Progressive Ataxia gene.

Where a suitable SNP profile cannot be provided, a semen or hair sample is required to be provided to the society to generate a SNP profile and conduct the various tests to determine eligibility.

If the animal is already in the herd book the society can still ask the member for a copy of the Zootechnical certificate, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1012, for trade in semen of purebred breeding animals of the following species: (a) bovine species (Bos taurus, Bos indicus, Bubalus bubalis) which is associated with the imported semen they have used resulting in the calves being registered.

The registration of calves conceived using legacy semen will be at the discretion of the society if they are unable to meet the above requirements.

2.4 PROCEDURE AND METHODS OF REGISTRATION

The Society's fees for entry of a registration in the Herd Book or any registers supplementary thereto shall be at the rate currently determined by resolution of the Council of Management as applicable to each separate class and/or category of animal eligible for registration therein. The current rates are and shall be as set out in Appendix A to these Bye Laws. The birth of every calf whose entry is desired to be registered in the Herd Book shall be notified to the Society by the breeder or his representative by one of the following three options:

- i) Traditional paper/postal means
- ii) Web based on-line registration
- iii) Telephone registration.

1 Birth registrations must be received by the Society office within 27 days of the date of birth – all details on the form having been correctly completed, otherwise be subject to the appropriate late registration fees.

*See Appendix F

2 The calf must be tagged within the statutory period. Tattooing is optional.

3 All live calves must be named with a word beginning with the Year Letter, it must be one word consisting of not more than 15 letters, with no hyphens or full.

4 The date of birth, birth weight and calving ease score is compulsory. (Birth weight should not be guessed and should be determined by weighing using scales or by use of a calf weigh tape)

5 It is mandatory for all caesarean births to be notified, failure to do so may lead to progeny being de-registered. See bye-law 2.13.

*See Appendix C

Registration applications must be submitted to the BCCS in line with the time limits set out as above.

In respect of traditional paper/postal means, this shall be done by the breeder or his authorised representative fully completing and transmitting to the Society in respect of every such calf one of the Society's birth registration documents obtained from the Society.

In respect of web based on-line and telephone registration applications this shall be done by the breeder or his authorised representative. To use the web-based method a breeder must apply for and be issued with a unique user name and password. A breeder must **make payment by** Direct Debit to use either of these registration means. Breeders or their authorised representative must supply to the Society in respect of every such calf, the required pedigree registration application information.

2.5 The Council reserves the right to refuse the notification of birth of a calf where the data provided is deemed to be deficient or inaccurate.

The registration period for fees to be charged will be deemed to be at the point when the registration notification is received at the Society office.

The level of fees applicable to each registration period and the registration option used is determined by the Council of Management from time to time and is set out in Appendix A.

2.6 In order to ensure that birth weights and/or birth dates of calves are recorded accurately members herds will be subject to herd checks.

Maximum allowable weight gain parameters will be applied depending on the age of the calf:

- (a) Up to 45 days of age the maximum weight gain allowable for registration is as per the parameters set by the Institut De L`Elevage.

Any Charolais calves recorded with growth rates exceeding the allowable range will not be eligible for registration or if registered will be subject to de-registration and **thereafter**, the breeder being required to birth notify all calvings within **seven** days of parturition and further checks may be carried out at the breeder`s expense.

- (b) Beyond 45 days of age Charolais calves with excessive weight gains outwith the range considered by BCCS to be possible may result in the breeder being required to birth notify all calvings within 7 days of parturition and further checks may be carried out at the breeder`s expense. Any calves found or recorded with excessive growth rates may be subject to de-registration at the absolute discretion of the Society

2.7 On the entry of an animal in the Herd Book or any registers supplementary thereto, the Society shall issue to the member registering such animal a **zootechnical** certificate containing all the information about that said animal from time to time specified by the Council set out in precisely that style and format as shall currently be approved by the Council.

2.8 Export **zootechnical** certificates will be issued in respect of cattle registered and paid up in accordance with clause 2.4 above on demand to the **CEO**, accompanied by the export **zootechnical** certificate fee currently determined by the Council. The **CEO** shall not issue any export certificate until the Society fee thus determined has been received. The level of this fee currently determined by the Council is set out in Appendix A to these Bye Laws.

2.9 Any member may withdraw the registration of any animal of which he is the bona fide owner and instruct the Society to accept no further registrations from the named animal. If the breeder notifies the withdrawal of the animal and the animal remains in the breeder's ownership and the **zootechnical** certificate is returned to the office before the animal is 365 days of age then a portion of the registration fee will be refunded as determined by the Council from time to time as set out in Appendix A.

Registration refunds are not available to owners of animals who are not the breeder of the animal and who wish to withdraw the registration.

2.10 Breeders may enter bulls in the Semen Royalty Scheme and specify royalties payable to them on registration of progeny in the Herd Book under the terms and conditions determined by the Council from time to time. Please note Bye Law 6.

2.11 A Base Female may be registered at any time from 18 months of age for the basic fee determined from time to time by the Council and currently set out in Appendix A of these Bye Laws.

2.12 All pedigree Charolais calves must be tagged in accordance with the Ministry requirements for beef animals as of 01 January 1998.

2.13 All caesarean operations must be notified and recorded. If the caesarean operation was due to a non-sire factor as set out on the pro-forma supplied with the pedigree certificate that caesarean operation may, subject to the pro-forma being duly completed and signed by the professionally qualified veterinary surgeon who performed the operation be re-classified.

2.14 ANIMALS WITH POLLED GENES

All animals with polled genes whether polled, scurred or horned will be entered in the appropriate register. At the time of declaring the status of an animal the appropriate polled status will be applied to the animal's pedigree certificate.

Any attempt to dehorn scurs will reduce the status of an animal to de-horned. Scurs may be removed for health and/or welfare reasons only once status has been confirmed by a vet and permission granted from the Society.

BYE LAW – 3

BRITISH CHAROLAIS SUPPLEMENTARY FEMALE REGISTER

Female cattle entered in this register include animals that have been accepted into a grading up system. Cattle entered into the BCCS Supplementary Register and their subsequent female progeny will remain in this register until such time as female progeny are registered from a SR Female Z.

3.1 GRADING UP

Grading-up Scheme Conforming to [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1012](#)

European Community Regulations require recognised Breed Societies in member states to operate a three generation grading-up programme from females conforming to breed type. A base cow will be of a good Charolais type and conform to breed standards.

3.2 BASE COW REGISTRATION

Base X Females may be of unknown origin when applied for. The minimum age of introduction is 18 months. They must be free of any defect or deformity and to be correct in all considerations of character, colour, locomotion, growth, conformation and considered to be progressive breed improvements.

Progeny from Base X Females must have been sired by a Main Book pedigree Charolais bull registered in the BCCS Herd Book.

3.3 SALES

All cattle from the Supplementary Register entered at Society Sales shall be clearly labelled in the sale catalogue with their grade X, Y or Z as appropriate.

3.4 SHOW RECOMMENDATION

The Society has no jurisdiction over show societies in determining the eligibility for Charolais classes with the exception of Royal Shows/National Shows.

BYE-LAW – 4

FERTILISED OVUM TRANSPLANT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Cattle born as a result of the transplantation of a fertilised ovum shall be eligible for registration in the main Herd Book or Supplementary Registers of the Society subject to any statutory regulations

promulgated by the Ministers of Agriculture and any conditions agreed by the BCCS Council of Management.

4.2 GENERAL

No calf born by FOT will be registered in the BCCS Herd Book unless all the conditions stated in these regulations have been fully satisfied.

4.3 BASIC QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF A DONOR COW

The donor cow is to be a Charolais cow registered in the British Charolais Herd Book. All donor females must be SNP DNA profiled and must have a minimum of 554 ICAR markers or at least 200 ISAG markers.. See Bye-Law 2.1 and 4.11 for imported embryos.

4.4 BASIC QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE USE OF A SIRE FOR FOT

The sire is to be a Charolais bull or semen from a Charolais bull:

- a) Registered in the British Charolais Cattle Society Herd Book.
- b) Be SNP DNA profiled and must have a minimum of 554 ICAR markers or at least 200 ISAG markers.

4.4.1 Imported semen from a Charolais bull can only be used for FOT if it meets the requirements of Bye-Law 2.3.

4.5 THE RECIPIENT DAM

The recipient dam is always to be identified with a tag number and breed. The identification must be recorded in the BCCS FOT documentation mentioned below.

4.6 PROCEDURES FOR EMBRYO REGISTRATION

Each embryo which is either frozen or implanted is to be registered with the BCCS by the Embryo Transplant (E.T.) Unit on behalf of the owner of the dam by the submission of the following:

- a) An Embryo Registration Form (ET1/ET2) completed and signed by the Veterinary Officer who carried out the flushing.
- b) The Embryo Registration Form (ET1/ET2) is to arrive at the Registered Office of the BCCS within 21 days of the embryo(s) being flushed.

A copy of the Embryo Registration Form is to be retained by the owner of the donor dam (the Breeder's copy) and one copy submitted to the BCCS. A further copy of the Embryo Registration Form is to be retained for record purposes by the E.T. Unit which carried out the flushing (the E.T. Unit's copy).

4.7 D.I.Y. EMBRYO TRANSPLANT

For any calves born as a result of "do-it-yourself" embryo transplant the flushing details should be forwarded to the Society office within 30 days of flushing or implanting and when the resultant calves are born they are to be registered within seven days of birth. Inspections of the relevant calves may be carried out. If registrations are received after the seven-day period, then an inspection will be carried out at the breeder's expense.

4.8 PROCEDURES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF AN FOT CALF

Registration of an FOT calf will be accepted by the BCCS upon receipt of the following documents:

- a) A completed FOT Birth Registration form or FOT registration application information received by telephone or on-line registration method within 27 days of birth, or subject to the relevant late fees if received thereafter.
- b) All FOT calves being registered will be parentage verified by DNA testing, regardless of whether single or multiple sires have been used during the flush. In addition, the FOT calf will be tested for Myostatin genes F94L and Q204x and Polled genes Fresian and Celtic if declared as a polled animal. N.B Subsequently if the calf is determined as not polled then the status will be updated.
- c) The relevant registration fee payable as set out in Appendix A.

4.9 REPORTING CHANGES OF CIRCUMSTANCES

The BCCS is to be informed of the following changes of circumstances as soon as they occur:

- a) In the case of a frozen embryo: transfer of ownership, embryo thawed and implanted, embryo destroyed.

- b) In the case of a recipient dam: transfer of ownership or death.
- c) In the case of an FOT calf: loss of calf if this occurs at any time prior to registration. (These details are required for record purposes only.)
- d) Changes of circumstance are to be notified on an embryo amendment form.
- e) FOT calves may be withdrawn from the Herd Book before 12 months of age for a part refund of the registration fee (only if still in the ownership of the breeder registering the calf and when the pedigree certificate is returned to the Society office).

4.10 EXPORT OF EMBRYOS

Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 requires that when an embryo is exported it is to be accompanied by a Zootechnical certificate, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1012, for trade in embryos of purebred breeding animals of the following species: (a) bovine species (*Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus*, *Bubalus bubalis*) In the case of exports from the U.K. an Export Certificate will normally be issued by the embryo collection or production team and not by BCCS. Where BCCS issues an export certificate it will only be issued for an embryo which has been registered with the BCCS. The fee for the issue of an Export Certificate is noted in Appendix A.

4.11 IMPORTATION OF EMBRYOS

An imported frozen embryo may be registered with the BCCS if it meets the requirements set out in **Bye-Law 2.1**

The BCCS will not register any imported frozen embryo nor accept into the Herd Book the progeny resulting from any such importation unless the requirements of **Bye-Law 2.1** have been complied with and all other Society and Ministry regulations applying to the importation of pedigree embryos have been strictly followed.

Thereafter the progeny resulting from an imported frozen embryo may be registered with the BCCS in accordance with the paragraphs above.

BYE LAW – 5

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF CATTLE

5.1 EXPORT OF ANIMALS

International regulations require that when an animal is exported it is to be accompanied by an Export Certificate issued by the Herd Book Society. In the case of exports from the U.K. an Export Certificate in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 will only be issued for an animal which has been registered with the BCCS. The fee for the issue of an Export Certificate is noted in Appendix A.

5.2 IMPORT OF ANIMALS

Imported animals will be allowed into the Herd Book if it meets the requirements set out in **Bye-Law 2.1** and the appropriate import fee as set out in Appendix A.

BYE LAW 6

SEMEN ROYALTY SCHEME

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Any full member of the BCCS who owns a registered Charolais bull is entitled to charge a royalty fee for the registration of any calf resulting from use of any semen from his bull which is used in AI for pedigree breeding. If membership of the Society lapses any bulls previously entered on the scheme to that individual will be withdrawn from the scheme.

6.2 ELIGIBILITY OF BULLS

Only bulls which have been approved for AI by both the relevant AI licensing authority (where applicable) and the Society may be entered onto the Scheme.

In order that the scheme may properly function semen must not be distributed anywhere in the World from potential scheme bulls prior to them being entered for the scheme.

Only bulls which have been DNA SNP tested (with a minimum of 554 ICAR markers or at least 200 ISAG markers.), at least sire verified, myostatin tested for the Q204x and F94L genes, as well as be tested and be free from the Progressive Ataxia gene, will be accepted to go onto the scheme.

6.3 ELIGIBILITY OF SEMEN

For imported semen from a Charolais bull that meets the requirement of Bye-Law 2.3, the semen royalty payments must be made through an agent who is a fully paid up member of the BCCS.

6.4 ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

An entry fee must be paid for each bull entered in the Scheme to cover the initial costs of administration, printing and advertising. The owner of the bull is required to agree to abide by the rules of the scheme as stated herein and to declare the price of semen royalty fees that will be charged.

6.5 SEMEN ROYALTIES

a) Semen royalty fees due will be collected by the BCCS and will thereafter be paid to the bona fide owner of a bull's pedigree AI semen royalty rights. In relation to this scheme the term 'bona fide owner' refers either to:

- (i) An individual who is a full member of the BCCS, or
- (ii) A syndicate of which at least one component number is a full member of the BCCS.

b) It is not possible under this scheme for semen royalties to be claimed by or paid to more than one 'bona fide owner' at the same time. This means that if ownership of a semen royalty bull is to be transferred the AI pedigree semen royalty rights must either be retained in total by the vendor or transferred in total to the purchaser as at an agreed date of registration of progeny. Where these semen rights are transferred to the purchaser this must also include the right to claim royalties on all semen which has been sold prior to the aforesaid transfer of the bull and resulting in births after the agreed date of transfer of rights.

c) Where a member sells a bull and retains a stated quantity of semen and the bull is subsequently entered into the Semen Royalty Scheme by the purchaser the vendor will be eligible to register pedigree cattle by the given bull under his prefix without having to pay the royalty fee. Subsequent progeny from females sold in calf to the royalty bull by the original vendor either privately or at auction will be subject to pay the royalty fee as stated.

d) Upon initial entry to the scheme a bull's semen royalty fee may be fixed at any level chosen by the owner of the semen rights but thereafter may only be increased annually on 1st January and after having previously given 18 months notice to the Society's office of the intention to do so (to enable advance notice to be given to members). Reductions in semen royalty fees may be notified to the Society and introduced at any time.

e) Semen royalties will be published by the BCCS on an annual basis in a BCCS publication and the Society's website. Additionally details of the scheme will be made known to all new members upon joining the Society.

g) The Council of Management of the BCCS Ltd reserve the right to refuse any Charolais bull onto the British Charolais Semen Royalty Scheme.

6.7 COLLECTION OF SEMEN ROYALTY FEES

The BCCS will collect the appropriate semen royalty fees on behalf of the 'bona fide owner' and credit their account accordingly. An administration fee determined by the BCCS Council from time to time will be applied for provision of this service. See BCCS Appendix A.

BYE LAW – 7

DNA PROFILING

All Charolais animals registered in the British Charolais Society Herd Book will be required to be DNA tested:

- a) When their progeny is registered for the first time in the herd book. (i.e. 1st registered calf)
- b) Before they are entered into a society sale. (testing must be complete or in progress before the animal is entered for a sale)

c) When privately transferred for pedigree breeding.

Animals will be DNA SNP tested (with a minimum of 554 ICAR markers or at least 200 ISAG markers.), at least sire verified and myostatin tested for the Q204X and F94L genes. Animals designated as polled on registration will also be tested for the Polled genes Fresian and Celtic. Imported animals must also be tested free of the progressive ataxia gene.

For all animals entered into Society sales they must be DNA SNP tested (with a minimum of 554 ICAR markers or at least 200 ISAG markers.), at least sire verified and myostatin tested for the Q204X and F94L genes., if the correct sire is not established prior to the sale date, the animal must be withdrawn from the sale. If there is a change of sire/parentage due to a DNA sire exclusion after the catalogue has been published by the auctioneer, the animal must be withdrawn from the sale. Appeals to the executive committee, all liabilities lie with the vendor and a disclaimer must be signed by the vendor.

Registrations that are the first registered progeny of a sire or dam will not be accepted until the sire and/or dam have been DNA SNP tested (with a minimum of 554 ICAR markers or at least 200 ISAG markers.) and myostatin tested for the Q204x and F94L genes.

In the case of animals which have died or been slaughtered for which semen/hair/Tissue-tags is not in store, the Council of Management may at its absolute discretion allow a derogation for registrations without such a DNA type if parentage of resulting calves cannot be verified.

All animals must be DNA tested, when privately transferred from one BCCS member to another BCCS member. The cost of this will be covered by the vendor as per the society's DNA testing guide rules.

The Society reserves the right to request DNA samples from any animal for DNA testing.

The Society will issue DNA pending sample bags with every calf registered with the Society. If a member returns the sample bag back to the office before the calf reaches 10 months of age the Society will hold the sample without further action with no charge at the time, unless the member has ticked the "process now" box, in which case it will be tested. From the 01/01/2022 any calf that is tested before it turns 10 months old, will be tested at the pending DNA rate. Any animal older than this will be charged the full rate. Pending samples submitted and stored prior to this date will be charged the pending rate when requested to be tested.

For costs of DNA profiling – see Appendix A.

BYE LAW – 8

BIRTH REGISTRATION DOCUMENTS

This Bye Law is applicable to the traditional paper/postal registration method only. The Society's birth registration documents shall be available from the Society upon request to all fully paid up members of the Society free of charge with the exception of any member or herd which at the time may be suspended for any infringement of the Society's Articles or Bye - Laws. The registration fee appropriate as stated in Appendix A must accompany the completed registration form to the Society if the member is not eligible to pay by Direct Debit.

The Society's birth registration documents will be printed as the Council may from time to time direct and shall be issued and used respectively for all registers within the BCCS Herd Book.

BYE LAW – 9

HERD PREFIX AND ANIMAL NAMES

9.1 Every paid up member desiring to tender an animal for registration in the Herd Book or any registers supplementary thereto shall first submit for registration a prefix to be approved by the Society and which shall be applicable to animals bred and tendered for registration by that member either alone or jointly with any partner or partners or other person or persons. A prefix shall consist of one approved word only up to a maximum of twelve characters and the member shall pay a fee as from time to time determined by the Council and currently set out in Appendix A to these Bye Laws before registration is effective in the Society's records. Except by special permission of the Council, a prefix that has already been used by a member may not be used by another member. When a herd is sold or discontinued its prefix shall lapse (also note bye-law 13.3.10 - Dispersal Sales). When a herd is taken over by a representative of the family of the previous owner of such herd the Council may in its absolute discretion grant a request for the herd

prefix to be continued. When a herd belonging to any persons jointly, either as partnership property or otherwise is taken over either by a survivor or survivors of such joint owners or in the case of any partnership property by the successor or successors in business of such joint owners or the survivors or survivor of them the Council may if in its absolute discretion it shall so determine grant a request for the herd prefix to be continued and be applied to animals bred and tendered for registration by such survivor or survivors or successor or successors or successor in business for so long as the Council may think fit. Provided always that such person, or persons shall be or include at least one member of the Society.

Every prefix is the absolute property of the Society.

9.2 In addition to the prefix each animal must have a name which shall not be altered after being imported or registered in the Herd Book or any registers supplementary thereto except under special circumstances as the Council may direct. Only one prefix may be used in the name of any animal. All names shall be short and subject to the approval of the Council and shall be limited to two words in all including the prefix. The name of the animal must start with the year letter indicating the year of birth.

BYE LAW – 10

SIRE, DAM AND SEMEN OWNERSHIP

10.1 The Council may refuse to accept entries for registration in the Herd Book or any registers supplementary thereto from any member who fails to observe or perform any of the provisions of these Bye Laws. The Council shall not sanction definite acceptance by the Society of a birth registration document unless the dam of the calf concerned has been properly transferred to the breeder of that calf.

10.2 If the sire and dam of a calf were not in the same ownership at the time of service or insemination, a letter of service verifying this service must be submitted when the calf is tendered for registration except where upon the sale or transfer of a bull, semen is retained by the vendor or transferor in private storage i.e. Other than at an approved place and the transfer certificate has been marked in accordance with Bye Law 11. An approved place shall be an artificial insemination centre licensed for the purpose by a Ministry or a Department of Agriculture or such other place as may be approved by the Council from time to time. Where calves are born as a result of insemination with stored semen such calves may only be tendered for registration provided that the semen has been collected on behalf of the bona fide owner of the bull by a veterinary surgeon or qualified technician and then processed and identified at an approved place.

10.3 Upon the transfer of the bull either by sale or transfer all stored semen owned by the vendor or transferor must be transferred to the new owner of the bull except where as a condition of the transaction it is agreed that such semen shall be retained by the vendor or transferor and in such case the fact that such semen is retained must be notified to the Society. (NOTE: For the purpose of this Bye Law the transfer of a bull shall mean a bona fide change of ownership and shall not apply to a loan or other temporary use when all stored semen shall remain the property of the owner of the bull unless it is agreed as a part of the transaction that such semen shall pass to the lessee or person having temporary use of the bull).

Any semen retained when a bull is entered into an official Society sale or dispersal sale must be notified in the official sale catalogue.

Any semen stored by the lessee or person having temporary use of the bull must pass to the owner of the bull upon expiry of the period of loan or temporary use unless it is agreed as part of the transaction that such semen shall be retained when the Society must be notified.

10.4 Females purchased in calf either at sales or privately must have details of the service sire.

BYE LAW – 11

TRANSFERS AND DE-REGISTRATIONS

11.1 Every member shall inform the Society of the sale or transfer of any of his registered cattle for pedigree purposes. In the case of any animal whose entry has been registered in the Herd Book or any registers supplementary thereto the vendor/transferor must forward either the zootechnical certificate (with the transfer section completed and signed), a signed transfer form, an email from their registered email address or letter of authority to the Society for noting of the transfer and transmission to the purchaser/transferee and the transfer date. All purchased stock should be officially transferred to the new owner within 6 months of the date of purchase. Every animal being transferred must be DNA SNP tested

(with a minimum of 554 ICAR markers or at least 200 ISAG markers.), at least sire verified where possible and myostatin tested for the Q204x and F94L genes. Stock bulls on transfer which are not dam verified will have their dam tested at the society's cost and the subsequent dam-link will also be paid for by the society to complete the full parentage verification.

A fee as detailed in Appendix A will be payable to the BCCS by the purchaser for each animal requiring transfer. The following exceptions apply;

a) All animals sold at official BCCS sales.

b) Calves sold at foot which are eight months of age and under at the time of purchase. In the case of transfers effected at Society sales the auctioneer forwards a list of all cattle sold to the BCCS office who then issue revised certificates.

The Society will in January of each year run a purge of the system to auto-deactivate animals which are older than five years of age and have not had progeny in the last five years. These animals can be reactivated at the request of the member and/or when registering calves and they have been identified as being still active.

11.2 The Council may at its absolute discretion accept such other evidence of change of ownership as may be considered satisfactory or required in order that the name of the bona fide owner may be noted in the records of the Society.

11.3 De-registrations: Bye-law 2.9 applies

11.4 The Council reserves the right to refuse to recognise or accept any transfer especially one made by a member whose conduct has been considered or is being considered under the Society's Articles of Association and also has the right to refuse to register in the Herd Book or registers supplementary thereto an entry of the progeny of a registered animal that does not comply with these Bye Laws.

BYE LAW – 12

HERD AND CALF INSPECTIONS

12.1 HERD INSPECTIONS

The Society reserves the right to carry out complete herd inspections including the taking of hair root follicles or semen samples for testing for the purposes of checking herd book records.

12.2 CALF INSPECTIONS

The Society reserves the right to inspect calves or cattle registered or birth notified in the Herd Book without stating the reason for doing so. Breeders of calves selected in this way will be contacted by the Society office. The Society will appoint an inspector to contact the member to arrange a suitable time to visit the farm, inspect and weigh the calf and its dam, take DNA samples and if necessary, inspect other calves, check Herd Book identity, and examine Herd Book records on the farm.

If any calf has a weight which places it outside the maximum allowable weight gain parameters as determined by the BCCS Council of Management, then the calf /calves will not be acceptable for registration and further herd checks will be carried out as per clause 2.6.

Repeated irregularities will lead to the member being referred to the BCCS Complaints and Disciplinary Investigation Committee.

Inspectors when carrying out a herd or a calf inspection have the right to insist that the member insert the Ministry double tags or allow the inspector to insert the Ministry double tags at the time of inspection. Any member refusing to insert the Ministry double tags or allowing them to be inserted will have the registration cancelled from the Herd Book.

During routine herd inspections it remains the full responsibility of the member at all times to control, prepare and present the animals for inspection. Any accident or injury incurred by members, livestock or personnel remains the sole responsibility of the member unless the loss or injury is due solely to the negligence of the BCCS representative.

It is the responsibility of the member to ensure there is a non-biased set of scales available for the inspection, even if they are borrowed.

BYE LAW – 13

SALES

13.1 Preliminary: the subjoined rules are prescribed for the use of members of the Society who may be desirous of adopting them and are applicable to sales of British Charolais cattle by auction. They shall in any case be applicable to all collective sales held under the auspices of the Society and shall be applied and enforced by auctioneers appointed by the Society to organise and conduct such sales. Only full members of the Society are eligible to sell cattle at official Society sales.

13.2 SALE COMMISSIONS -

At official sales which are classified as collective sales all animals will be sold in guineas. The Society will collect as a commission a percentage of the guinea as agreed with the appointed auctioneer prior to the sale.

Official pedigree transfers will be free of charge by the British Charolais Cattle Society as soon as possible after all official sales.

13.3 AUCTION RULES

13.3.1 The catalogues of sale shall state plainly that the sale is to be held under the British Charolais Cattle Society's Auction Sale Rules and subject to the Terms and Conditions of Sale.

13.3.2 In all published particulars of female animals to be sold, the date of the last service shall be stated in the catalogue of sale or by the Auctioneers at the time of sale. In the event of a cow or heifer having been running with a bull, the date of both the commencement and the termination of the running period must be stated and in the event of a cow or heifer having been served or inseminated by two or more bulls or by the same bull at different heat periods, the names of all such bulls and the dates of service or insemination must be given.

If there is an interval of less than three weeks running periods with different bulls or between a running period and an individual service or insemination by different bulls, vendors must ensure that all bulls concerned are DNA profiled at the time of use so that in the event of any question as to the identity of the sire of any calf being raised by a purchaser after the sale a DNA profile check can be arranged by the Society on the purchaser's behalf but at the expense of the vendor to prevent the necessity of cancellation or refusal of registration which might otherwise result. Arrangements for the DNA profiling of the bulls concerned should be made through the Society so that records can be kept of all the details both by the Society and a recognised DNA laboratory.

13.3.3 The minimum selling age for bulls entered in Official Collective Society Sales is 13 months of age. (Stirling February and October Sales – 14 months). The minimum upset price is 2,000 gns per bull.

13.3.4 An animal cannot be substituted into a sale after the catalogue for that sale has been printed.

13.3.5 Vendors whose animals at a collective sale have been performance recorded by Breedplan have Estimated Breeding Values and Society Index information published in the catalogue of sale to the following criteria;

Animals that have been recorded for birth weight, 200 and 400 day weight and have been independently ultra sound scanned will have their indices published. Additionally an animal under one year of age will be eligible to have relevant estimated breeding values printed if it has been Breedplan recorded for the relevant trait.

Vendors will not be permitted to display unofficial or non-authenticated data in the sale premises or on the pen cards, neither will any facilities be provided for weighing animals in the sale premises except by specific order of the Society Inspectors.

13.3.6 In all cases where a female has been flushed for embryo transplant purposes such fact must be stated on the entry form and will be printed in the catalogue.

13.3.7 All animals catalogued for sale where applicable from the British Charolais Supplementary Register will have their Grade % and pedigree status clearly printed in the sale catalogue.

13.3.8 Where a registered Charolais female is entered in a sale as being in-calf the catalogue will clearly state the service sire details.

13.3.9 All statements made in the sale catalogue are the entire responsibility of the vendor.

13.3.10 Where a sale is advertised as a dispersal sale the herd prefix will cease to exist upon the completion of the sale. A dispersal sale cannot be held in parts over a period of time unless it is clearly stated that the remainder will be offered at a specific sale. Members holding a dispersal sale **may, at the discretion of the Council of Management, retain bulls** and semen for future use or sale. When bulls are sold from which semen has been collected details of all semen retained must be published in the sale catalogue.

13.3.11 The name and address of the vendor (if more than one vendor the names and addresses of each vendor together with a clear indication of which lots in the catalogue belong to each vendor) shall be stated in the catalogue of sale.

13.3.12 An animal that is not registered with the British Charolais Cattle Society nor any animal that is not owned by a member of the Society shall be offered for sale by auction subject to these Rules. Every animal entered for the sale must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

13.3.13 Any cattle imported from other Herd Books must be in the ownership of a BCCS member for a minimum of three months prior to entry to a Society Sale. A copy of the movement papers for the animal must be forwarded to the Society at the time of entry.

13.3.14 If a bull from which semen has been taken and stored is offered for sale it must be stated in the catalogue the amount of straws taken and the intention of use, (i.e. whether for use in the breeder's own herd or for sale.)

13.3.15 Any animal entered for sale which is a twin or is otherwise one of a multiple birth must be so described in the catalogue. If it is a twin this description shall state whether it is twin to a bull or a heifer and if it is otherwise one of a multiple birth this description shall state the sex of the other calves.

13.3.16 All calves offered for sale must be identified in accordance with the Society's regulations and must have been registered with the Society by the vendor or the entry must have been lodged with the secretary of the Society. The auctioneers shall have the power to deduct from the sale proceeds a sum of money sufficient to cover the costs of such registration in the Society's Herd Book if such cost or fees have not been paid by the vendor at the time of sale.

13.3.17 Members electing to sell their cattle subject to these Rules shall have the option of offering their animals subject to the rules governing the importation of bovines into all countries. Such option must be indicated by the vendor in the catalogue of sale. N.B. Animals which are offered for export sale are the subject of special conditions which are binding upon both vendor and purchaser.

13.3.18 In the case of any animal to be sold that has been involved in any way in the process of embryo transplant the following information shall be clearly stated in the catalogue of sale:-
(a) In the case of an animal whose birth is as a result of embryo transplant the fact shall be clearly stated.
(b) In the case of a female that has been flushed for embryo transplant purposes it shall be clearly stated in the catalogue of sale and whether any embryos have been retained by declaring the number of embryos and the service sire(s) of the embryos.

13.3.19 No specific warranty as to soundness of udder is given or implied but vendors must declare any known faults, deficiencies or unsoundness at the time of sale.

13.3.20 If a member of the Society shall commit or knowingly suffer any breach of these Rules he or she shall be deemed guilty of conduct derogatory to the character and prejudicial to the interests of the Society's Articles, Rules and Bye - Laws, as the case may be.

13.3.21 Notwithstanding anything in these Rules contained the decision of the Council shall in all matters be final and binding on all parties and the Council may order the payment of such costs and expenses as it thinks fit.

A member of the Society being a party to a dispute shall have the right to require the Council of the Society to settle the same.

13.3.22 Calves sold suckling their dams are given to the purchaser free and no guarantees apply unless specifically stated by the vendor at the time of sale. Calves sold suckling their dams at any sale under Society rules will be subject to an identity inspection only.

It is recommended that a purchaser of a bull calf under 10 months of age should have the calf DNA sire verified within **three** months of the sale. If after **three** months from the sale, the parentage is found to be incorrect there is no claim against the original vendor.

13.3.23 Where a cow or heifer calves at a later date than the due date stated in the catalogue the onus of proving the identity of the service bull shall be upon the vendor.

13.3.24 Any female (cow or heifer) that has been flushed for embryo transplant will be excluded from the terms of the guarantee until such time as she has had a natural calf since the ET operation but individual vendors of such animals shall have the option of giving their personal guarantee to be announced at the time of sale. All claims under the BCCS Terms & Conditions of Sale must be submitted within the correct time limits in writing to the auctioneers who will forthwith inform the vendor and the **CEO** of the Society of the receipt of a claim.

13.3.25 The pedigree information is supplied by breeders to the Society and to their best knowledge and belief, the information contained therein is true and correct. The Purchaser shall at his expense have the right to verify the parentage of his purchases and rescind the sale contract if within two months from date of sale the parentage is found to be incorrect and thereafter no claim whatsoever shall lie against the Vendor in respect of such matters.

13.4 SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Preliminary: It may be necessary for a sale to be cancelled at any time and the Society retains power for this purpose. The Society also reserves the right to limit the number of entries from any one vendor should such limitation in its opinion be necessary or desirable.

13.4.1 All BCCS registered males and females are to be offered for sale as single lots (except calves sold at foot).

13.4.2 All bulls entered at collective official Society sales must be trained to lead by halter and be lead by halter during inspection and sale. Females entered in the collective official Society un-halter sales will be the only exemption to this rule.

13.4.3 All animals entered in the sale will be inspected on the sale premises at a time fixed by the auctioneers and the Society. Animals which are not presented for inspection at the times published in the catalogue will be rejected from the sale. The appointed panel of inspectors reserve the right to inspect animals out-with the published times in the event of exceptional circumstances. **Hair samples will also be taken by the vets and stored by the society to allow DNA verification, should there be any future dispute on the animal presented and sold.**

All registered Charolais entered for collective official Society sales are subject to inspection by a veterinary surgeon(s) appointed by the Society.

All registered Charolais entered for official Society production, reduction and dispersal sales are subject to an identity check only by a Society appointed inspector.

13.4.4 As from 1 January 2014, bulls entered into the Stirling February and October sales must be Breedplan recorded and meet the following criteria: have been recorded for birth weight, calving ease, 200 day weight, 400 day weight, been ultra sound scanned and had a scrotal circumference measurement taken. From the 1st January 2017 all cattle entered must be from herds which are in a CHeCS approved health scheme.

13.4.5 Any BCCS member who semen tests his bulls prior to a BCCS auspices sale and advertises the fact above the stalls must publish the results for each bull above the bull stall or on the pen gate.

13.5 HERD HEALTH

All Charolais cattle sold through BCCS Sales must be **either** BVD double vaccinated with the final vaccination being administered at least three weeks prior to the sale, **or BVD vaccinated with a single jab vaccine at least three weeks prior to the sale.** If the herd is not BVD accredited through a CHeCS approved Health Scheme then the animals must be blood tested to ensure it is not a Persistently Infected (PI) BVD virus carrier and a veterinary certificate confirming the negative test accompanies the animal(s) to the sale.

All vendors must complete a British Charolais Herd Health Declaration Form at the time of entry into the sale, **failure to provide this may result in automatic rejection of the entry.** All information provided is supplied by the vendor who has the responsibility to ensure the details are correct.

All animals entered for sale must have their DNA testing complete or being processed at the lab at the time of entry, any entry that does not meet these criteria will not be allowed to be entered into the sale.

By completing and signing the respective sale entry forms or completing an entry on-line members agree to and accept all BCCS Bye-Laws pertaining to Official BCCS Sales. The BCCS reserves the right to check the accuracy of the information provided by members with the relevant CHeCS licensed health scheme provider.

It is mandatory for all Charolais animals being sold through BCCS Sales to be DNA SNP tested (with a minimum of 554 ICAR markers or at least 200 ISAG markers.), at least sire verified where possible and myostatin tested for the Q204x and F94L genes, the results published, although it is not mandatory that this completed before the sale. See Appendix A for fees.

Once a catalogue has been printed corrections regarding parentage cannot be made and the bull will be withdrawn from the sale. Upon completion of the amendments the animal can be entered into future sales.

13.6 REJECTED ANIMALS

All animals forward for the inspection at official collective Society sales will be sale numbered. An animal which fails any part of the pre-sale inspection will have its ticket marked with an "R". These animals will be eligible to remain in their allocated pens but must not be sold by private treaty before the sale. Any vendor or his representative failing to comply with this rule will be subject to disciplinary action by the Society.

13.7 ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

At the point of inspection all animals born after 01 January 1998 must be clearly identified in accordance with bye-law 2.12. This includes all calves at foot.

13.8 WEIGHTS

All bulls entered for BCCS Official Collective Sales will be weighed at the pre-sale inspection and the weights recorded on their pen cards. Bulls must satisfy the minimum weight for age standards for BCCS National Sales as outlined in Appendix C.

Bulls not attaining the minimum weight at the point of inspection will be rejected from the sale and cannot be re-presented for a second weighing.

13.9 VETERINARY INSPECTION

All bulls and females for show must be placed in a suitable crush in the market to allow the Society's veterinary surgeon to carry out inspections at collective sales.

13.9.1 Teeth

Teeth must make proper contact with the dental pad of the upper jaw but due allowance will be made for the age and dental development of the animal. Any animal with severely undershot or severely overshot jaws will be rejected.

Where the veterinary surgeon declares that an animal is marginally overshot or undershot that animal may still be offered through the sale. The auctioneer will announce that at the point of inspection the animal was found to be marginally overshot or undershot and a yellow D will be put on the lot number and pen card denoting it has a declaration. Any animal declared by the vet as having marginal teeth is not eligible to be shown within the pre-sale show.

Un-haltered females and their calves must have their dentition checked by the vendor or his agent/veterinary surgeon prior to the sale and must comply with this clause.

13.9.2 Testicles

Bull's testicles will be measured and inspected by the veterinary surgeon. They must be a minimum size of 34 cm in circumference at 13 months of age, measured at the widest point of the scrotum. The vet retains the right at his discretion to reject any bulls with uneven or soft testicles. See Appendix C.

13.9.3 Udders

Females' udders may be inspected by the veterinary surgeon. Cows with active mastitis will be rejected. Females with blind quarters may be entered but an announcement must be made at the time of sale.

13.9.4 Warts

Animals with active warts must be treated by the member's veterinary surgeon at least a month before the sale and a vet's certificate should be available for inspection at the sale. The Society veterinary surgeon may reject animals with warts around the genitalia or in areas where there is a high risk that they will transmit infection to other animals in the buyer's herd.

13.9.5 General Health

Animals with active infections, a contagious disease, or a disorder or condition may be rejected by the veterinary surgeon. Minor injuries may be treated by a veterinary surgeon in the market but this must be announced at the time of sale.

The decisions of the veterinary surgeon(s) appointed by the Society are final and binding. Any animal which is considered by the veterinary surgeon not to be in a healthy and proper condition or representing a good specimen of the breed at an official collective sale will be rejected.

13.10 BREED INSPECTION

13.10.1 Locomotion

Animals which are structurally unsound or lame may be rejected by the veterinary inspector.

13.10.2 Temperament

Animals which exhibit poor temperament in the market or during inspection may be rejected by the inspectors.

13.10.3 Blood/DNA Typing

Inspectors reserve the right to take a blood sample or a hair sample from any given animal for the purpose of confirming parentage, drug testing or for other veterinary tests.

13.10.4 Rejected cows with calves at foot

If a cow is rejected from the pre-sale inspection the calf at foot cannot be sold on its own unless it has been entered in the sale catalogue as an 'A' lot.

13.10.5 Inspection of 'A' lots

Where a calf at foot offered at a collective sale is catalogued as an 'A' lot that calf will be subject to a pre-sale inspection.

13.11 The decision of the inspectors are final and binding on vendors. There is no formal appeals procedure.

13.12 Exhibitors will in all cases be responsible for the care of their stock.

13.13 All animals are accepted for sale on the terms that the vendor warrants his or her right to sell the same and undertakes to indemnify the Society and the auctioneers against all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, costs, charges and expenses to which they may be exposed by reason of any defect in the vendor's title.

13.14 No animal once delivered may leave the sale premises without an official 'pass-out' slip obtainable only from the auctioneers.

13.15 All entries must be made on the approved or official entry form and must be received by the appointed auctioneers not later than the date stated in the sale schedule.

13.16 Entry forms may be obtained from the official auctioneers as stated in the sale schedule. The exhibitor of such suckling calves must warrant that the birth of the calf has been registered with the Society or will be registered and the appropriate pedigree certificate (if available) must be submitted with the entry.

13.17 No liability whatsoever is undertaken by the Society or the auctioneers for any error or mis-statement on the entry form and all information given on the entry form is the sole responsibility of the vendor.

13.18 At the discretion of the Council of the Society all vendors may be required to parade their animals in the sale premises at a fixed time to be notified so as to submit them to public inspection before the sale.

13.19 Each Vendor or an authorised representative must be present in the sale ring at the time his or her animal is offered for sale.

13.20 All animals will be sold in catalogue order and no alteration will be permitted to the order of sale save in special circumstances as authorised by the stewards or auctioneers. Bulls will be catalogued and sold first followed by pedigree females. Within each section animals will be catalogued in descending age order.

13.21 In the event of any alteration to the catalogue particulars being necessary the vendors must furnish full details of such alteration to the auctioneers before the commencement of the sale which shall then be announced from the rostrum at the time of sale. Such statements made from the rostrum shall take precedence over the catalogue information.

13.22 All animals will be sold in GUINEAS (105 pence).

13.23 All bulls forward at a collective sale will be subject to the Society's upset price of 2,000 guineas. The Society's Council of Management retains the right to alter the upset price for bulls at its discretion.

13.24 No animal once delivered to the sale premises may be sold privately prior to the sale but must be passed through the auction sale except in the case of injury or for females in the process of calving at the discretion of the stewards.

13.25 Any animals in the sale premises which are sold by private treaty after the auction are subject to the full commission on the price realised and all such transactions must be passed through the auctioneers.

13.26 Vendors shall have the right to fix a reserve price for any or all of their entries. Such reserve prices must be notified to the auctioneers before or at the time the animal concerned enters the sale ring.

13.27 The sale proceeds are guaranteed by the auctioneers (except in the case of animals sold for export for which special conditions apply) who will account to vendors within seven days of the sale.

13.28 All animals will be at the risk of the vendor up to the fall of the hammer and at the risk of the purchaser thereafter. NOTE: Special Conditions apply to the sale of animals for export.

13.29 All bulls over the age of 12 months must be ringed.

13.30 No undertaking by the Society or its appointed auctioneers or their servants to take charge of any animal before, during or after the sale or to forward any animal to its destination shall impose upon the Society, its appointed auctioneers or their servants any liability or obligation or vitiate any of these Conditions.

13.31 In the case of any violation of these regulations or of any false statements being made by any vendor regarding his or her entry or entries or any other act calculated to deceive the stewards, Society appointed veterinary surgeons, inspectors, appointed auctioneers and their servants, or to mislead the public the animals owned by such vendor shall be rejected from the sale and removed from the sale premises. The person or persons offending and the specifics of the offence will be referred to the Society's Disciplinary Procedure.

13.32 The Society will endeavour to prevent any breach of these rules but no warranty whatever is given by the Society in respect of the observance or any breach of the Regulations or in respect of any animal that has been entered at any such sale. Nor shall any warranty on behalf of the Society be implied or given.

13.33 The Council of the Society reserves the right to refuse the entries for the sale of any person without being called upon to give their reasons also the right to amend, vary or supplement these Regulations.

13.34 The British Charolais Cattle Society Ltd ("the Society") takes no responsibility if any injuries occur to either members of the Society, their employees or contractors, or the general public, whilst attending shows and sales held by or under the rules or auspices of the Society unless if caused by the negligence of the Society.

13.35 Vendors or exhibitors should ensure that cattle handlers are competent and suitably qualified.

13.36 BCCS members should ensure they have public liability insurance cover in place when attending shows and sales as well as on farm cover.

13.37 All Bulls over 24 months at the sale date may be eligible for parading but will not be eligible to be judged.

BYE-LAW – 14

MEMBERSHIP

14.1 The Society shall have the right to maintain a computerised record of members' transactions and reserves the right to penalise members found to be in breach of procedures vital to the accurate maintenance and integrity of the Herd Book as per the Society Articles of Association.

14.2 In the case of a partnership or company one person must be nominated to be the signee for the membership (known as the Nominee) to be fully responsible to the Society and to have the sole voting right to attend and vote at meetings of the Society.

14.3 Any membership in the name of a partnership/company must declare the full names, addresses and specimen signatures of every partner involved.

14.4 If a name of a membership is to be amended then the signed agreement of all partners must be provided plus full details and signatures of any new partners.

14.5 A member can be the Nominee for one membership only.

14.6 All memberships must be approved by the Council of Management and may be refused without any reason given.

14.7 Subscriptions are payable on 1st January each year.

14.8 Life memberships are no longer available.

14.9 A Life membership belongs to the Nominee and if this person dies then the membership type must be changed to an Annual membership.

14.10 Associate members are entitled to receive copies of all Society publications only. If they wish to register Charolais cattle in the Herd Book then they must up-grade their membership to Annual.

14.11 Overseas members are confined to Associate memberships only.

14.12 It is a condition of membership of the British Charolais Cattle Society Ltd that the member agrees to allow the Society to share contact details and details of Charolais cattle in their ownership with its data processors as per the privacy policy.

14.13 The member must opt in via a completed GDPR form to allow the Charolais society to share the members details over the phone or display online. This excludes any of the Society's data processors as per 14.12.

14.14 It is a condition of membership of the British Charolais Cattle Society Ltd that the member agrees to follow the British Charolais Cattle Society Ltd Social media policy.

Appendix A - BCCS SCHEDULE OF FEES

(Can be revised without an AGM by the society.)

Membership	Price	VAT	Total
Enrolment Fee (One off payment)	£25.00	£5.00	£30.00
Herd Prefix Fee (One off payment)	£25.00	£5.00	£30.00
Annual Membership (Annual Fee)	£50.00	£10.00	£60.00
Associate Membership (Annual Fee)	£20.00	£0.00	£20.00
<p>Overseas Members are restricted to associate membership status. Existing members who joined prior to 01/01/18 and currently eligible to pay by non-direct debit methods incur an annual membership charge of £66 including vat. Free copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be obtained from our website. Alternatively, a hard copy can be requested from the office at a price of £5.00.</p>			

Birth Registrations	Online			Telephone/Paper		
	Price	VAT	Total	Price	VAT	Total
Registration within 27 days of Birth	£30.00	£6.00	£36.00	£32.50	£6.50	£39.00
Registration between 28 days to 45 days. (Inspection and DNA parentage testing may be required at the breeder's expense)	£55.00	£11.00	£66.00	£57.50	£11.50	£69.00
Registration between 46 days to 6 months (Inspection and DNA parentage testing may be required at the breeder's expense)	£80.00	£16.00	£96.00	£82.50	£16.50	£99.00
Registration 6 months and above (Compulsory inspection and DNA parentage testing may be required at the breeder's expense)	£105.00	£21.00	£126.00	£107.50	£21.50	£129.00
Embryo/FOT Calf Registrations within 27 days of Birth	£100.00	£20.00	£120.00	£100.00	£20.00	£120.00
Embryo/FOT Registration between 28 days to 45 days. (Inspection and DNA parentage testing may be required at the breeder's expense)	£125.00	£25.00	£150.00	£125.00	£25.00	£150.00
Embryo/FOT Registration between 46 days to 6 months (Inspection and DNA parentage testing may be required at the breeder's expense)	£150.00	£30.00	£180.00	£150.00	£30.00	£180.00
Embryo/FOT Registration 6 months and above (Compulsory inspection and DNA parentage testing may be required at the breeder's expense)	£175.00	£35.00	£210.00	£175.00	£35.00	£210.00
Registration of Imported animals	£75.00	£15.00	£90.00	£75.00	£15.00	£90.00
<p>For live animal imports a Zootechnical certificate, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1012, for trade in purebred breeding animals of the following species: (a) bovine species (Bos taurus, Bos indicus, Bubalus bubalis) is required.</p> <p>For imported embryos A Zootechnical certificate, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1012, for trade in embryos of purebred breeding animals of the following species: (a) bovine species (Bos taurus, Bos indicus, Bubalus bubalis) is required.</p> <p>For imported semen A Zootechnical certificate, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1012, for trade in semen of purebred breeding animals of the following species: (a) bovine species (Bos taurus, Bos indicus, Bubalus bubalis) is required.</p> <p>All the requirements of Bye-Law 2 must also be met, extended pedigree to cover 5 generations and suitable SNP DNA profiles and testing completed. Parents and Grandparents on the Zootechnical certificate must be in the main section of the Herd Book of Origin.</p>						

Transfer Fees (Private Sales)	Price	VAT	Total
All Registered animals	£20.00	£4.00	£24.00
All animals sold privately on or after 01/03/20 to pedigree herds must be DNA tested at the expense of the vendor prior to transfer of the animal to the new owner. Animals sold prior to this will be tested at the expense of the new owner.			
Exported Animals			
Regular Animal Export	£50.00	£10.00	£60.00
Embryo Export Certificate (per Ovum)	£10.00	£2.00	£12.00
Society Sales			
Transfer of Live cattle – Free of Charge Semen and Embryos sold at official society sales 5% +vat			

Animal Inspections	Price	VAT	Total
Identification Inspection (Up to six animals)	£35.00	£7.00	£42.00 Plus Mileage
Each Additional Animal	£3.00	£0.60	£3.60

Semen Royalty Scheme	Price	VAT	Total
Entry Fee	£50.00	£10.00	£60.00
Semen Royalty Admin Fee	£3.00	£0.60	£3.60
Bulls on the Approved Semen Royalty List are charged at individual prices – see full list on the society website or in the Charolais Newsletter.			
Dispersal/Production Sales			
For cattle, semen & embryos held under the society auspices 3% commission plus vat.			

Withdrawal Options	Price (Plus VAT)
Bull and Heifer Calves	£15.00 credit
Embryo/FOT Calves	£90.00 credit
Calves must be withdrawn before 12 months of age and the original pedigree certificate returned to be eligible for a refund.	

DNA Test Type	Pending Sample Price	Full Price
SNP Parentage & Myostatin	£27.00 (£32.40 incl. vat)	£32.00 (£38.40 incl. vat)
SNP Parentage, Myostatin & Polled	£29.00 (£34.80 incl. vat)	£34.00 (£40.80 incl. vat)
Additional Sires & Dams	£4.00 (£4.80 incl. vat)	
Sire Search	£9.00 (£10.80 incl. vat)	
Profile Certificate	£3.50 (£4.20 incl. vat)	
Imported Animal Profile	£3.50 (£4.20 incl. vat)	
Progressive Ataxia	£20 (£24.00 incl. vat)	
All homebred herd sires and first time calving heifers will be tested upon the registration of their first calf from the 1 st July 2018.		
Myostatin variants tested are Q204X & F94L. The results will be published on the certificate, the Charolais website and sale catalogues. Polled and Progressive Ataxia DNA results will also be published in the same way.		
We encourage all members to submit pending samples for all calves they register (hair samples are best taken when the calf is at least 6 months old, Tag samples can be taken immediately and will be stored at our laboratory). Further details regarding DNA testing can be found in the Charolais DNA testing Booklet.		

VAT: All the services provided to members by the Society are liable to VAT. Valid VAT invoices are issued for these services.

Note: all fees apply to each animal or embryo registered

Appendix B – DEFINITION OF CHAROLAIS BREED STANDARDS

CHAROLAIS BULLS

The Charolais bull should be a well-muscled animal on good strong feet and legs to carry the heavy weights associated with the breed.

The head should have a wide muzzle with a strong jaw placement.

The eyes should be set reasonably wide apart.

The ears should be big.

The head should be set proud on a strong muscular neck.

The back should be long and level without dips, particularly behind the shoulder.

There should be a good heart room and a minimum amount of brisket in the forequarter.

The tail-setting should be set comfortably into good wide plates over the hindquarters of the bull.

The hindquarters should also have a good depth of second thigh and should be well rounded.

There can be two extreme types of Charolais which should be discouraged. One type would be the tall, flat-sided bull which has a slack back and a poor hindquarter. This type has no place in modern day beef production and indeed never has. The second would be the double-muscled heavy shouldered bull which may have associated fertility and calving problems.

CHAROLAIS FEMALES

The females should have a feminine appearance and should not be heavily muscled and masculine in appearance as this type tend to be either poor or irregular breeders.

The head should be wide muzzled with a longer rather than boxy type appearance.

Like the bulls, the head should be alert.

The back should be long and level with a good spring of rib and a minimum of brisket in the forequarter.

The tail setting should not be dropped and preferably should be slightly raised as this is alleged to be associated with easier calving.

The legs should be of strong flat bone on good sound feet.

In the case of cows the udder should be of a good capacity with four well-formed teats for suckled calf production.

The colour of Charolais cattle is generally creamy white through to a light tan colour.

Broken coloured cattle are not to be encouraged although this would be of secondary importance to skeletal structure and good conformation.

Appendix C- Charolais Bull Sale Minimum Qualifying Weights

Age months/days	Minimum Weight (kg)	Age months/days	Minimum weight (kg)
12	365	20	610
	370		615
	375		620
	380		625
	385		630
	390		635
13	395	21	640
	400		645
	405		650
	410		655
	415		660
	420		665
14	425	22	670
	430		675
	435		680
	440		685
	445		690
	450		695
15	455	23	700
	460		705
	465		710
	470		715
	475		720
	480		725
16	485	24	730
	490		735
	495		740
	500		745
	505		750
	510		755
17	515	25	760
	520		765
	525		770
	530		775
	535		780
	540		785
18	545	26	790
	550		795
	555		800
	560		
	565		
	570		
19	575		
	580		
	585		
	590		
	595		
	600		
	605		

Minimum Scrotal circumferences		
13 - 18 months	-	34 cm
18 - 24 months	-	36 cm
> 24 months	-	38 cm

Note: Members are reminded to allow for weight loss in transport to market.

Appendix D – Bull and Female Breeding Warranties

Details of the BCCS Bull and Female Breeding Warranties are available on the BCCS website.

Appendix E - Breedplan Charges / Refunds

For BCCS members participating in the Charolais Breedplan Genetic Evaluation system the annual membership fee is £150 plus VAT for the first 10 breeding females. Thereafter the fees increase by £3 plus VAT per breeding female to a maximum of £500 plus VAT.

Ultrasound scanning credits

There is a refund of £75 plus VAT for up to two scanning visits per year providing a minimum of two Charolais calves of the same sex in a contemporary group are scanned.

Appendix F – Birth registration rules

- 1 Birth registrations must be received by the Society office within 27 days of the date of birth – all details on the form having been correctly completed.
- 2 The calf must be tagged within the statutory period. Tattooing is optional.
- 3 All live calves must be named with a name beginning with the Year Letter. It must be one word consisting of not more than 15 letters.
- 4 The artificial insemination date/natural service date (if known), date of birth, birth weight and calving ease score is compulsory.
It is mandatory for all caesarean births to be notified, failure to do so may lead to progeny being de-registered. See bye-law 2.13.
- 5 Additional costs to registration e.g. DNA typing are payable by the member.
- 6 Natural service confirmation letters (where applicable see bye-law 10.2) must accompany the registration or reason for delay.
- 7 To maintain a dam`s breeding records the breeder must register/birth notify the birth of all calves whether for full registration, for information only, or dead.
- 8 If the calf being registered is going to be the first fully registered calf for the Dam/Sire then the Dam/Sire must be SNP DNA Typed before the calf can be fully registered on the system.

All Fees and Services are subject to revision by the Council of Management.

APPENDIX G - Animal Types

MBM	Male	Main Book Male
MBMI	Male	Main Book Male Imported
EM	Male	E Book Male
MBF	Female	Main Book Female
MBFI	Female	Main Book Female Imported
SRFZ	Female	Female Supplementary Register Z
SRFY	Female	Female Supplementary Register Y
SRFX	Female	Female Supplementary Register X