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# **TULI JUNIOR INSPECTORS' COURSE TRAINING MANUAL SECTION B As approved at the AGM 2022**

## **BYE - LAWS**

### **1. HERD BOOK**

#### **1.1 General**

1.1.1 The Society shall ensure that the Registering Authority keep record of all registered Tuli cattle and that the Herd Book shall be divided into three main sections, namely-

- (a) the Basic Section,
- (b) the Appendix Section; and
- (c) the Studbook Proper Section (SP) of the Herd Book.

1.1.2 The progeny begotten from multiple sires shall only be considered where parentage is confirmed by a recognised DNA test. The parentage of "Not for Registration" animals shall be accepted provided that it has been determined by DNA tests and submitted within six months after birth.

1.1.3 Production recording is compulsory for animals born from 1 July 2013. Only Basic animals or animals with the permission of Council do not need to have production data to be approved.

#### **Raadslede / Council Members**

B Raath (President), S Mains-Sheard (Vise-President/Vice President),  
J Bredenkamp, E Clark, D Mullins, C Rothmann (Gekoöpteerd/Co-opted)

- 1.1.4 From 01 January 2023 all herd sires must have a genomic profile and paternity verification is mandatory.

## **1.2 Basic Section**

- 1.2.1 A Basic animal must have a SP sire/dam from any commercial bull/heifer and must be Tuli characteristics. Any female which complies to the minimum breed standards and which possesses the phenotypical *cum* genotypical characteristics of a Tuli, shall after inspection and approval be eligible for recording in the Basic Register of the Herd Book.
- 1.2.2 Female animals that conform to the Tuli Breeders' Society colour prescription and which conform to the functional efficacy and type prescriptions may be recorded into the basic register after inspections and approval by the Council.
- 1.2.3 The female progeny of a Basic female animal and an Appendix B bull may be recorded into the Basic Register after inspection and approval by the Council.

## **1.3 Appendix Section**

### **1.3.1 Appendix A**

- 1.3.1.1 The female progeny of a Basic female animal and a SP which comply with the minimum breed standards and in respect of which all other registration requirements have been met or has been proven by means of a genomic test to cluster as a pure Tuli shall be eligible for registration in the Appendix A section of the Herd Book.
- 1.3.1.2 Female progeny of an Appendix A female animal and an Appendix B bull which comply with the minimum breed standards and in respect of which all other registration requirements have been met shall be eligible for registration in the Appendix A section of the Herd Book.
- 1.3.1.3 Exception: where for a number of years only SP registered Tuli bulls have been used within a commercial herd, the female progeny, after paternity was verified by DNA and after inspected by

the Society's Inspectors and approved by the Council be eligible for registration in the Appendix A section.

### **1.3.2 Appendix B**

The progeny of an Appendix A female animal mated to a SP bull which has already been approved and which comply with the minimum breed and production standards and in respect of which all other registration requirements have been met shall be eligible for registration in the Appendix B section of the Herd Book.

The progeny of an Appendix B female animal and an Appendix B bull shall after inspection and approval be eligible for registration in the Appendix B section.

### **1.4 Studbook Proper Section (SP)**

For this section of the Herd Book, the following animals, if they meet the minimum breed and production standards and all other registration requirements, are eligible for registration –

- (a) All progeny of Appendix B females mated to SP bulls which has already been approved.
- (b) All progeny of Appendix B bulls mated to SP females which has already been approved.
- (c) All progeny of SP animals which has already been approved.

## **2. PREFIX AND HERD DESIGNATION MARK**

- 2.1 No animal shall be accepted for recording or registration unless the breeder has previously, requested the Society to register on his behalf, through the Registering Authority, a Prefix for his exclusive use at the organisation appointed by the Department to manage Intergis, by which all animals bred by him and eligible for recording or registration shall be designated. A Herd Designation Mark must furthermore be registered with the Society by which such animals shall be identified.
- 2.2 No prefix shall exceed 18 characters, and the name of a city, town or post office in the Territory shall not be accepted for registration as a prefix.

- 2.3 The herd designation mark registered with the Society and recorded by the Registering Authority for the breeder's exclusive use shall not exceed four digits and shall consist of letters.
- 2.4 Application for the registration of such prefix and herd designation mark shall be made to the Society and shall be accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed from time to time by Council or by the Registering Authority.
- 2.5 No transfer of a prefix or herd designation mark shall be allowed from one breeder to another, except under such conditions and to such persons as are provided for in the Constitution of the Registering Authority.

### **3. IDENTIFICATION**

- 3.1 Ear tattooing and ear notching shall be the Society's official system of marking for the uniform and permanent identification of all animals submitted for recording or registration in the Herd Book and in the records of the Registering Authority: Provided that where ear notches were applied the animal shall at wean, but not exceeding the age of eight months be tattooed or branded. Tattooing and brand marks shall consist of the herd designation mark, year letter and sequence number.
- 3.2 The identification of calves shall consist of the following-
  - (a) herd designation mark which may not exceed four digits;
  - (b) year letter which shall consist of the last two figures indicating the year of birth; and
  - (c) a sequence number, which may not exceed five numbers and need not start at one each year.
- 3.3 Every calf must be identified by the breeder within three days after birth.
- 3.4 Identification marks, once affixed to an animal, even if wrong, faint or illegible, shall under no circumstances be corrected, improved or altered in any respect without the prior written consent of the Society.
- 3.5 In the event of a breeder making a mistake when marking a calf, or in the event of a mark becoming defaced or illegible, the owner of the animal shall report the fact to

the Society in writing, and the animal shall be re-marked in the presence of an inspector appointed by Council, after such inspector has satisfied himself as to the correctness of the identity of the animal.

- 3.6 The insertion of any other code or tattoo mark whatsoever in the ears or body of an animal, by the breeder or owner or his agent, is strictly prohibited and animals with such marks, may be subjected to disqualification.
- 3.7 Except for the possible compulsory mark/branding of animals as regulated by legislation or the voluntary mark/branding of animals registered in the Studbook Proper section of the Herd Book with the registered brand of the Registering Authority for production recording achievement, or as prescribed or affixed by the relevant service provider of a production recording test or service, the branding of any other brand whatsoever on an animal, by the breeder or owner or his agent, is strictly prohibited and the recording and/or registration of any animal so marked shall be liable to cancellation.
- 3.8 No animal shall be sold or transferred unless clearly marked.

#### **4. NAMES**

- 4.1 No animal will be eligible for entry in the Herd Book unless the animal is clearly marked and explicitly provided with a name or number, which represents the name: Provided that the Council shall have the right to refuse any application in respect of an animal which in its opinion cannot be clearly identified or is misleadingly named.
- 4.2 The name shall include the prefix registered in favour of the breeder, and inclusive of the prefix, no name may exceed four words and exclusive of the prefix, shall not exceed 20 digits.
- 4.3 The name of any animal, once accepted for recording or registration, shall not thereafter be changed or amended, except when the name reflects an obvious error, in which event it shall be permissible to amend the name only to the extent of correcting the error.

#### **5. SERVICE AND INSEMINATION CERTIFICATES AND JOINT OWNERSHIP OF BULLS**

## **5.1 Service or insemination certificates**

- 5.1.1 If a pregnant animal, recorded or registered or eligible for recording or registration, is sold, the seller shall supply the buyer with a service (natural mating) or an insemination certificate (artificial insemination).
- 5.1.2 Such certificate must state the name and recorded or registered number of the sire, the name and recorded or registered number of the dam concerned and the date of service or insemination.
- 5.1.3 In the case of the exact date being unknown, the service certificate must state the period during which the dam was running with the sire indicated and further that such dam could not have been served by any other sire during such period.
- 5.1.4 Multiple siring is acceptable. Only fully registered and approved bulls may be used as multiple sires. The progeny so begotten shall only qualify for recording or registration in the herd book once paternity had been verified by DNA or any other proven scientific method of confirming parentage.

## **5.2 Joint Ownership of Bulls**

- 5.2.1 In the case of joint ownership of bulls, the full name and address of each owner must be on record with the Registering Authority.
- 5.2.2 If a breeder allows the use of his bulls by a fellow breeder, the applicable stipulations in the Act and this Bye-law must be adhered to.

## **6. RULES GOVERNING ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (A.I.)**

- 6.1 All animals which have been begotten through A.I. shall be eligible for recording or registration; Provided that all requirements of the Act and the Constitution have *mutatis mutandis* been complied with.
- 6.2 Irrespective of the provisions of Bye-law 6.1, where different bulls are used for the supply of semen for the artificial insemination of the same female at two consecutive heat periods less than 21 days apart, no resultant progeny shall be eligible for recording or registration unless the paternity has been confirmed by DNA test or any other proven scientific method of confirming parentage.

- 6.3 The Society reserves the right through its officers to supervise and/or inspect the keeping of records in connection with A.I. by its members.
- 6.4 The Society and the Registering Authority reserve the right to refuse to record or register the progeny resulting from A.I. should any of these rules not be fully adhered to.
- 6.5 Breeders resident in the Territory outside South Africa who enjoy the privileges of recording or registration of animals under the provisions of the Constitution, may apply for recording or registration of progeny begotten by A.I.: Provided that the semen is obtained from a source approved by the Society and the Registering Authority, and provided further that the collection of semen, the handling thereof, the insemination of the animals and the maintenance of records shall be effected in such manner as may be duly approved by the Society from time to time.
- 6.6 The Society confirms the right of breeders, subject to the provisions of the Act, to collect, freeze and store the semen of their own bulls for use in their own herds, and progeny resulting from the use of such semen shall be eligible for recording or registration: Provided that –
- (a) complete details of the ownership of the sire concerned have been submitted to the Society;
  - (b) the official DNA test laboratory number of the animal has been submitted to the Society;

## **7. RULES GOVERNING EMBRYO TRANSFERS (E.T.)**

- 7.1 All animals which have been begotten as a result of E.T., shall be eligible for recording or registration: Provided that –
- (a) all requirements of the Constitution *mutatis mutandis* are complied with.
  - (b) both the male and the female animals which gave rise to the embryo concerned, were approved for the purpose by the Council;
  - (c) except in the case of an animal begotten as a result of E.T. and imported *in utero*, all the following documents are submitted to the Society within 120 days of each ovulation –

- (i) the official DNA test laboratory numbers of the male and female animals that gave rise to the embryo concerned;
  - (ii) a certificate signed by a veterinarian, an embryo transferor, or, in the case of intra-herd E.T., by the owner, to the effect that the provisions of the Act have been complied with; and
- (d) in the case of an animal begotten from an in imported Ovum, the following evidence and documents issued by a competent body in the country of origin are submitted to the Society within 30 days of the arrival of the recipient dam in South Africa -
  - (i) evidence of the service or insemination and flushing of the embryo donor;
  - (ii) evidence of the transfer of the embryo concerned and date thereof to the relevant recipient dam;
  - (iii) two-generation pedigrees of both donors;
  - (iv) DNA profiles of both donors; and
  - (v) evidence that both donors' standard of excellence meets the requirements as may be determined by Council from time to time;
- (e) a birth notification in respect of an animal resulting from E.T. is submitted as referred to in Bye-law 9.2;
- (f) parentage must in each instance be confirmed by DNA test or any other proven scientific method of confirming parentage unless otherwise determined by the Society and the Registering Authority; and
- (g) all other requirements of the Constitution in respect of birth notifications, applications for registration, registrations, inspection and performance and reproduction are complied with.

7.2 The Society reserves the right through its officers to supervise and/or inspect the keeping of records in connection with the practice of E.T. by its members.

7.3 Breeders resident in the Territory outside South Africa who enjoy the privileges of registration of animals under the provisions of the Constitution, may apply for registration of progeny begotten as a result of E.T.: Provided that the fertilized ova are obtained from a source approved by the Society and the Registering Authority, and provided further that the collection of ova, the handling thereof, the in ovulation of the animals and the maintenance of records shall be effected in such manner as may be duly approved by the Society from time to time.



- 7.4 The Society and the Registering Authority reserve the right to refuse to record or register the progeny resulting from E.T. should any of these rules or the provisions of the Act not be fully adhered to.

## **8. GESTATION AND INTER-CALVING PERIODS**

- 8.1 The minimum acceptable gestation period shall be 265 days, and the maximum period shall be 310 days.
- 8.2 Any gestation or inter-calving periods outside these ranges shall not be recognized unless the parentage of the calf concerned is confirmed by DNA.
- 8.3 The minimum period between the dates of birth of two successive calves out of one cow (inter-calving period) shall be 270 days, except in the case of multiples who are not born on the same day.

## **9. NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS AND APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION**

- 9.1 The breeder of an animal born from a registered dam or one eligible for registration shall notify the Registering Authority of the birth of the calf, whether it be born dead or alive or otherwise.
- 9.2 All births shall be notified in the format as approved by the Registering Authority within 90 days after birth.
- 9.3 Notwithstanding Bye Law 9.2, the Registering Authority may accept a notice of birth for registration which reaches the Registering Authority more than 90 days after the birth of the calf: Provided that the notice also includes the fine.
- 9.4 Records shall be kept by the Registering Authority in the name of each breeder of all animals born, whether born dead or alive, whose births have been duly notified by the relevant breeder to the Registering Authority, and of such other details as may be determined by the Society.
- 9.5 The birth notification is subject to the breeder's full responsibility for accepting the pedigree, breeding details and permanent identification of the animal or animals in

the birth notification and that all the requirements of the Constitution regarding birth notifications have been met.

9.6 In the case of an animal imported *in utero*, the birth notification must be accompanied by a certificate duly signed by a competent body in the country of origin and indicated-

- (a) the identity of the sire, as indicated by the said documents, is correct; and
- (b) that the sire conforms to the recording or registration, minimum breed and production standards and other requirements as may be determined by Council.

## **10. CONFIRMATION OF PARENTAGE**

10.1 In order to confirm the parentage of a recorded or registered animal or an animal suitable for recording or registration, the Society shall have the right to at any time insist on a DNA test or any other proven scientific method of confirming parentage—

- (a) as a routine procedure, on a basis to be determined by the Registering Authority from time to time; and
- (b) in any case of doubt.

10.2 In respect of the DNA test referred to in Bye-law 10.1(a) the Society will bear the cost of the first parentage control test nominations and thereafter the breeder will be responsible for the costs of all successive parentage control tests.

10.3 In respect of the DNA test referred to in Bye-law 10.1(b) the owner or the Society, as may be determined by Council, shall bear the costs of DNA tests required.

## **11. REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION**

### **11.1 General**

11.1.1 (a) Inspection shall be a prerequisite for the recording or registration of South African bred or imported animals and except by special permission of Council or in the case of bulls that completed an approved growth test, no animal shall be recorded or registered under the age of 12 months.

#### **(b) Production recording**

Production recording will be compulsory from 1 July 2013 (See Production Standards-Annexure A).

11.1.2 Except as provided for in Bye-law 11.2.1 no application for registration or recording of a South African bred animal shall be considered unless –

- (a) details of its birth have been duly recorded or were accepted for registration or recording in terms of Bye-law 9, and
- (b) both its parents or, in the case of an animal imported *in utero* or resulting from imported semen, its dam has been recorded or registered with the Registering Authority.
- (c) the sire and the dam at the time of service was 12 months old and a DNA test sample of the sire is on record.

11.1.3 No animal, which does not comply with the minimum breed and production standards, shall be eligible for recording or registration.

11.1.4 Any animal of which the particulars recorded at birth or accompanying information or data are open to question, may in the discretion of Council be debarred from registration.

11.1.5 The method of application shall –

- (a) be laid down by the Registering Authority; and
- (b) be endorsed by the Society to the effect that all the requirements of the Constitution in respect of recording or registration have been met.

11.1.6 No female animal from a mixed multiple birth shall be eligible for recording or registration unless her ability to breed has been confirmed either by parturition, a DNA test or any other proven scientific method of confirming fertility.

## **11.2 Imported Animals**

11.2.1 An imported animal or one resulting from imported semen or an embryo shall be eligible for recording or registration provided the provisions of the Constitution have *mutatis mutandis* been complied with.

11.2.2 A pedigreed animal imported into the Territory shall be eligible for recording or registration provided that the application for recording or registration is received within three months of arrival and accompanied by –

- (a) a certificate of recording or registration or an export certificate reflecting a two-generation expanded pedigree issued by a body responsible for recording and/or registration (or body recognized by the Society and the Registering Authority) in the country of origin;
- (b) evidence to the effect that the animal concerned conforms to the recording or registration, minimum breed and production standards, and other requirements as may be determined from time to time by the Society;
- (c) a report of the inspector confirming that the animal bears the permanent indelible identification marks as recorded on the recording, registration or export certificate;

11.2.3 Recording or registration certificates shall be issued by the Registering Authority, at the request from the owner in respect of imported animals.

### **11.3 Imported Semen and Embryos**

11.3.1 Animals resulting from the transfer of imported ova in respect of which the provisions of the Constitution have *mutatis mutandis* been complied with, shall be eligible for recording or registration: Provided that such imported ova –

- (a) were collected by a competent body in the country of origin (approved by the Director: Animal Health of the National Department of Agriculture) from an animal which complies with the minimum requirements for recording or registration determined by the Council; and
- (b) if fertilised, such ova shall have been fertilised with the semen of an animal which likewise complies with the minimum requirements for recording or registration as determined by the Council.

11.3.2 The birth notification must, subject to the relevant provisions of Bye-law 6, also be accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent body in the country of origin, recognised for this purpose by the Society and the Registering Authority –

- (a) of the names, identification and recording or registration numbers of

- the ovum and semen donors;
- (b) of the date and place of the collection; and
- (c) of the number of viable ova collected from the donor concerned.

## **12. INSPECTION AND PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS**

### **12.1 Minimum Breed and Production Standards**

Minimum breed and production standards (as set out in Annexure A) shall be a prerequisite for recording and registration and shall be determined from time to time by Council.

### **12.2 Inspections and Duties of Inspectors**

12.2.1 Council will appoint inspectors according to Bye-law 9 (i), to inspect or classify, on application by breeders, all animals eligible for recording or registration. All imported animals must be inspected. The necessary arrangements for such inspection must be made between the owner and the Society.

12.2.2 Council will appoint inspectors to inspect all animals eligible for recording or registration and shall satisfy themselves that the age, identification, and other details as appearing on the said application, inspection list or certificate are correct and correspond with the animal offered for inspection. Furthermore, they shall satisfy themselves that the animal conforms in all aspects to the minimum breed and production standards as determined by the Council from time to time. Any difference or contradiction can disqualify such an animal and cause the animal to be cancelled.

12.2.3 It is compulsory that a breeder, during an inspection present all animals of the same age and same performance tested group must be placed before the inspector simultaneously as a group.

Bulls - Minimum age 18 months, except for bulls who completed an approved growth test and must be inspected after completion of the test.

Heifers - Minimum age 12 months.

The inspectors are empowered to use their discretion in holding any particular animal over for inspection during their next visit. Upon inspection an animal may be approved, rejected or downgraded.

12.2.4 Inspectors acting on the instructions of the Council may at any time, without previous notice, carry out a general inspection of any breeder's herd.

12.2.5 Any breeder dissatisfied with an inspector's decision may lodge a written appeal to the Society within three weeks after the inspection.

Such appeal must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount as prescribed by Council from time to time. A board of appeal appointed by the Council shall then re-inspect the animal or animals in question, and if the appeal is upheld, the relevant deposit shall be refunded less expenses incurred by the Council. If not, the appellant forfeits his deposit and is responsible for all costs incurred by the board of appeal.

12.2.6 Except in cases referred to in Bye-law 12.2.4, timeously notice shall be given to breeders of an intended visit by an inspector.

12.2.7 Special inspections or classifications can only be carried out with permission of the Council; Provided that inspectors are available and the applicant agrees to pay the fees in respect of special inspections as laid down by the Council from time to time and the travel and other expenses of the inspector.

12.2.8 Inspectors may in addition to the inspections referred to above, perform other duties with the approval of the Council, including:

- (a) classification or grading of animals upon application by the breeder concerned at a fee determined by the Council from time to time; and
- (b) demonstrations and lectures at farmers' days or judges' courses.

12.2.9 Inspectors employed by the Society may not accept instructions from members or non-members to negotiate the buying or selling of animals nor may they accept any commission arising from sales or purchases of animals: Provided that breeders who are appointed as inspectors shall not be subject to this rule.

12.2.10 No breeder shall act as an inspector of his own animals or that of a relative.

## **13. RECORDING OR REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES**

### **13.1 Issuing of Certificates**

- 13.1.1 Registration certificates will be issued by the Registering Authority in the form as decided by the Society and the Registering Authority. Members can print these certificates as well as certificates of extended pedigrees, directly from the Registering Authority's system.
- 13.1.2 The owner of an animal can request a printed registration certificate or five-generation export certificate in writing from the Registering Authority at a cost determined by the Registering Authority from time to time.
- 13.1.3 Data in respect of production recording, processed by the relevant Service Provider, may appear on the certificates.
- 13.1.4 Registration certificates issued by the Registering Authority in respect of animals begotten by A.I. and E.T. shall bear the letters "AI" and "ET" respectively behind the names of the animals appearing on such certificates.
- 13.1.5 When a registered bull is sold to a non-member, the Registering Authority will send a registration certificate to the buyer, provided that the seller provides the Registering Authority with the name and address of the buyer.

- 13.2 No alteration or addition to the essential recording or registration information or particulars of any animal officially recorded by the Registering Authority or any endorsement or remark on printed certificates shall be allowed without prior written consent from the Society.

### **13.3 Cancellation of a Recording or Registration and Reinstatement of Animals**

- 13.3.1 Council may direct the Secretary to apply to the Registering Authority for the cancellation of the recording or registration of any animal which has –

- (a) been registered or recorded by mistake;
  - (b) been registered or recorded on the strength of false or fraudulent information supplied by the owner;
  - (c) been registered or recorded after the owner has failed to comply with any relevant Bye-law;
  - (d) failed to meet minimum standards as may be determined by Council from time to time of the Society;
- and to notify the breeder or owner accordingly.

13.3.2 The Registering Authority must be informed within 30 days of the cancellation and/or endorsement of an animal if not calved before reaching the age of 39 months or in the case of a heifer not born in the owners breeding season, and not calved before the age of 39 months, or after its death, sale for slaughter, culling, castration, spaying or other circumstances changing the status of recorded or registered animals.

13.3.3 In the event of the cancellation of an animal such an animal may be reinstated in the records of the Registering Authority only on recommendation of the Society: The owner of an animal may at any time apply through the Society to the Registering Authority for the reinstatement of an animal cancelled by him. The reinstatement of any such animal shall be effected upon payment of such fee as may be determined by Council from time to time.

13.3.4 No progeny of an animal of which the recording or registration has been cancelled in terms of Bye-Law 13.3.1, shall after date of cancellation qualify for recording or registration.

13.3.5 The system will automatically notify the breeder in advance of animals that will be cancelled that do not meet the minimum breed standards. Such a breeder may appeal to the Society.

## **14. TRANSFER OF ANIMALS**

14.1 A change of ownership shall be deemed to have taken place when –

- (a) an animal is sold, exchanged or donated;
- (b) an animal is inherited;
- (c) a partnership of two or more persons collectively being a participant is



dissolved; or

- (d) a male animal is recorded or registered jointly in the names of more than one owner and any one (or more) of such owners disposes of his share in the animal so registered or recorded or relinquishes his interest in the said registered or recorded male animal for any reason whatsoever.

14.2 Any seller, who transfers sole ownership of an animal, or part ownership in a bull, shall within 30 days of the date of such transfer; furnish –

- (a) the Registering Authority in writing of the identification of the animal concerned, and full particulars of the new owner; and
- (b) the Society with the prescribed fee as may be determined by Council from time to time:

Provided that should such application be received by the Society later than 30 days, but less than 90 days after such transfer is received by the Society, or more than 60 days, but less than 90 days after such transfer, the fees payable in respect of such transfer shall be respectively double and treble the prescribed transfer fee. Any application for such transfer received by the Society more than 90 days after such transfer shall be accepted and dealt with subject to the payment of such fees as the Council may from time to time determine.

14.3 In the case of sole ownership, the date of transfer shall be deemed to be the date on which the animal left the seller's possession.

14.4 If the animal to be transferred is:

- (a) a pregnant female, the seller shall, together with his application for transfer, furnish the Registering Authority as well as the buyer in writing with the name, identification number and registration number of the bull by whom she was served together with the service date/s, or of the bull with whose semen she was inseminated, and the insemination date/s, whichever the case may be;
- (b) a recipient dam, the application for transfer shall be accompanied by the birth notification or application for registration information and other information in compliance with Bye-law 6.

- 14.5 Should the seller or transferor for any reason whatsoever fail or refuse to take any steps to effect such transfer, including failing or refusing to provide the relevant recording or registration information in writing and should the buyer be willing to pay such fees as may be laid down by Council, Council may take such steps as it deems fit in order to effect the transfer.
- 14.6 No alteration to an already recorded transfer date, shall be effected unless an application in writing to that effect, duly signed by the buyer and the seller concerned, is made to the Society.

## **15. REFUSAL OF APPLICATIONS**

- 15.1 In the case of the progeny begotten from a dam mated to different males or inseminated with semen from different males at consecutive oestrus periods within 21 days, the Society shall request the Registering Authority to refuse registration unless the male parentage is confirmed by means of a DNA test or any other proven scientific method of confirming parentage acceptable to the Registering Authority.
- 15.2 The Society may request the Registering Authority to refuse to accept applications from any person who has intentionally supplied false, inaccurate or misleading information or who has negligently failed to supply any information or particulars which it was his duty to supply within a reasonable time.
- 15.3 Whenever the Registering Authority has refused to accept applications from any person, the Society may, in addition, request the Registering Authority to cancel any or all previous entries made in the Herd Book on behalf of such person.
- 15.4 The Society shall not take any action under Bye-laws 15.2 and 15.3 except after an investigation by a commission consisting of the President and/or Vice-President and two other members appointed by Council, and in accordance with the recommendation of that commission.

## **16. IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF ANIMALS, SEMEN OR OVA**

- 16.1 Applications to import or export animals, semen or ova shall, in terms of the Act, be submitted in duplicate on forms available from the Registrar, to the Society, together with the prescribed fee. The Society shall forward one copy together with its recommendation thereto, and the required documents reflecting the details referred to in Bye-law 16.2, to the Registrar and the Registering Authority.

- 16.2 Council shall determine minimum breed standards and other requirements for the importation and exportation of animals, semen and ova in terms of Clause 9(bb) of the Constitution, and no such importation or exportation shall be recommended to the Registrar by the Society unless the said requirements are complied with.
- 16.3 Only imported animals and animals resulting from imported semen or ova which comply with the minimum requirements referred to in Bye-law 16.2 and the requirements of the Constitution shall be eligible for recording or registration.