

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK RECORDS CORPORATION

CANADIAN MEAT GOAT ASSOCIATION

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1) GENERAL RULES OF ELIGIBILITY FOR BOER GOATS

- a) Registration in the Canadian Meat Goat Association shall be granted to any foreign or domestic Boer Goat provided that it meets the appropriate Rules of Eligibility listed below.
- b) Foundation Stock is defined as animals born to embryos imported prior to December 31, 1995. Animals will be recognized by country of origin and must be accompanied by a registration certificate approved by the Boer Goat Association of the exporting country at the time of the opening of the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.
- c) At the expense of the owner, a sample of DNA source material on all Foundation Stock will be sent to a lab specified by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association. All moneys will be administered through the Association and the information will be kept on file by the laboratory and the Association.
- d) As part of the requirements of animal registration with the Canadian Meat Goat Association, the owner of any goats being registered under any of the Purebred Boer classifications must submit a sample of DNA source material taken from the animal to be registered, of a source approved by the Board of the CMGA (e.g. blood or hair sample). The sample must be submitted to the Registrar at the same time as the application for registration, for storage and possible use in the random DNA Parentage Verification Test described below. The Registrar must receive the DNA sample before proceeding with any Purebred Boer registration.

Beginning in 1999, the CMGA will complete a randomly selected full DNA parentage verification test on at least 1% of all Purebred animals being registered each year. This testing program will be administered as follows:

DNA PARENTAGE VERIFICATION TEST FOR PUREBRED BOER GOATS

- i) Animals to be verified will be randomly selected by the Registrar, and will consist of a minimum of 75% buck kids, and the remaining percentage for doe kids. The Registrar will inform the owner of the required test and the results. The Test will be completed as soon as possible by a lab appointed by the Board of Directors of the CMGA.
- ii) If the animal passes the test, the Registrar shall issue a registration certificate for the animal, provided all other criteria of the Bylaws of the Canadian Meat Goat Association are met.
- iii) If the animal fails the test, no registration certificate can be issued. The owner shall be informed of the results and may submit another sample of DNA source material from the same animal for re-testing, at the owner's expense.
- iv) If the animal passes a second test, registration may be granted. If, however, the animal is not re-tested or fails the second test, the owner will be informed that the animal has not passed and that the owner has the option of not registering the animal or, if one parent qualifies, registering the animal as follows: does will be registered as ½ Canadian Boer.
- v) The owner may appeal and re-test at his/her own cost, but the results of the testing must satisfy the Registrar as to the animal's eligibility before a registration certificate can be issued.

- e) The Board of Directors may direct that a breeder undertake such additional DNA verification tests as it deems necessary at the breeder's expense.
- f) In the event that DNA testing is not completed by the applicant as requested, the Board of Directors shall act as it deems necessary to enforce compliance including the withholding of registrations of the request for additional full DNA parentage verification testing or suspension or expulsion from membership in the Association.
- g) Foundation Stock, as defined in Article XVIII 1)b) is eligible for registration under either one of two classes:
 - i) Boer – these animals meet the minimum breed standard of a convex profile, “Roman” nose and pendulous ears.
 - ii) Traditional Boer – A Traditional Boer is required to have a white body; reddish brown on both sides of the head which is a minimum of 10cm; ears must be at least 75% reddish brown; reddish brown may extend as far as the withers and brisket; body may have a reddish brown mark but it cannot exceed 10% of area.

“Boer” and “Traditional Boer” are descriptive titles given to an animal by the breeder on the Association's Application for Registration form. The following prefixes will apply:

TR = TRADITIONAL PUREBRED BOER

R = PUREBRED

- h) All subsequent generations of goats deriving from registered Foundation Stock or foreign registered Purebred Boer Goats, may be granted registration provided the following conditions are met:
 - i) The animal must meet the requirements of Traditional Purebred Boer (TR) or Purebred Boer (R) as outlined in these Bylaws, and,
 - ii) The owner must provide evidence at the time of application of at least three generations of complete and registered lineage in a foreign or domestic goat association approved by the Board of Directors of the CMGA in a format also approved by the Board of Directors, and,
 - iii) In all cases of Purebred Registration, a sample of DNA source material from the animal must be placed on file and stored at a lab specified and approved by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and pass the random DNA Parentage Verification test as set out in these Bylaws, if selected for testing and,
 - iv) The animal is an imported Purebred pursuant to **Article XVIII-4), 5) or 6)** or,
 - v) The animal is born or resides outside or inside of Canada and the sire and/or dam are registered as Foundation Stock or Purebred in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book, or,
 - vi) The animal is born in Canada and both the sire and dam are registered as Foundation Stock or purebred in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.
- i) The Canadian Meat Goat Association recognizes the following rules to facilitate the breeding up of goats of non-Boer origin to a level where they can be registered as Purebred Canadian Boer Goats.
 - i) A percentage bred female doe kid, that has either the sire or dam registered as a Purebred Boer in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book, may be registered as a one-half (1/2) Percentage Boer doe.

- ii) Provided that a properly registered Purebred Boer buck is used as a sire and mated to a 50% or higher Boer doe, the percentage make up of the progeny is the average of the 2 parents. For example, (100% buck + 75% doe) / 2 = 87.5% offspring.
- iii) There is no requirement to have a sample of DNA source material placed on file nor any requirement for random DNA parent verification testing, on registered percentage Canadian Boer does, prior to them reaching the level of fifteen-sixteenths (15/16).
- iv) At fifteen-sixteenths (15/16), a percentage Boer doe may be registered as a Canadian Purebred Boer (CR) provided the animal satisfies the requirements of these Bylaws. If the animal fails to meet the Traditional Boer requirements of Article XVIII 1 g) ii), the animal must be registered as Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer (RCR).
- v) At thirty-one thirty-seconds (31/32), a percentage Boer buck may be registered as a Canadian Purebred Boer (CR) provided the animal satisfies the requirements of these Bylaws. If the animal fails to meet the Traditional Boer requirements of Article XVIII 1 g) ii), the animal must be registered as Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer (RCR). Bucks that are less than 31/32 Boer are unregistrable.
- vi) Provided that a properly registered Purebred Boer buck (of any classification) is used as a sire, the guidelines of sections (iv) and (v) apply to the registration of the offspring of Canadian and Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer parents.
- vii) The offspring of a Canadian Purebred or Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer parent and a Traditional Purebred or Purebred Boer parent will be registered as a Canadian Purebred or Recorded Canadian Purebred Boer provided the offspring otherwise meet the requirements of the Bylaws.
- viii) In all cases of purebred registration, a sample of DNA source material from the animal must be placed on file and stored at a lab specified and approved by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and pass the random DNA Parentage Verification test as set out in these Bylaws, if selected for testing.

2) GENERAL RULES OF ELIGIBILITY FOR KIKO GOATS

- a) Registration in the Canadian Meat Goat Association shall be granted to any Kiko Goat provided that it meets the appropriate Rules of Eligibility listed below.
- b) **Foundation Stock:** is defined as Kiko goats identified as 100% purebred prior to December 31, 2012 by the New Zealand Kiko Goat Registry.
- c) **Recognized foreign registries:** The following registries shall be recognized: New Zealand Kiko Goat Registry, the International Kiko Goat Association, the American Kiko Goat Association and the National Kiko Registry. The CMGA Board of Directors may from time to time approve additional foreign registries in accordance with the process for Foreign Registry approval set out in the CMGA policy and procedures manual.
- d) **Purebred:** is defined as an animal that is at least 15/16 Kiko related back to foundation stock or to other purebred Kikos and meets the minimum breed standard of a straight profile of the nose, ears that are moderate in length, not too pendulous nor too erect, and muscling heavier than a milking breed. There are two possible classes of Purebred:
 - i) New Zealand Purebred Kiko (NZP) – animals that derive 100% from Kiko foundation stock (as per Section XVIII.2)b.), including animals deriving from Purebred Kikos which trace back 100% to Kiko foundation stock.
 - ii) Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) – all other purebreds.
- e) As part of the requirements of animal registration with the Canadian Meat Goat Association, the owner of any goats being registered under either of the Purebred Kiko classifications must submit a sample of DNA source material taken from the animal to be registered, of a source

approved by the Board of the CMGA (e.g. blood or hair sample). All males must successfully pass DNA parentage analysis before proceeding with any New Zealand Purebred Kiko (NZP) or Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) buck registration. For Purebred Kiko (NZP or DP) females, the DNA sample must be submitted to the Registrar at the same time as the application for registration, for storage and possible use in the random DNA Parentage Verification Test described below. The Registrar must receive the DNA sample before proceeding with any Purebred Kiko registration.

f) RULES FOR DNA PARENTAGE VERIFICATION

- i) Purebred Kikos must be parentage verified according to the following procedures: All males will be selected for verification. At least 10% of females will be randomly selected by the Registrar for verification. The Registrar will inform the owner of the required test and the results. The test will be completed as soon as possible by a lab appointed by the Board of Directors of the CMGA.
- ii) If the animal passes the test, the Registrar shall issue a registration certificate for the animal, provided all other criteria of the Bylaws of the Canadian Meat Goat Association are met.
- iii) If the animal fails the test, no registration certificate can be issued. The owner shall be informed of the results and may submit another sample of DNA source material from the same animal for re-testing, at the owner's expense.
- iv) If the animal passes a second test, registration may be granted. If, however, the animal is not re-tested or fails the second test, the owner will be informed that the animal has not passed and that the owner has the option of not registering the animal or, if one parent qualifies, registering the animal as follows: does may be registered as ½ (50%) Crossbred Kiko.
- v) The owner may appeal and re-test at his/her own cost, but the results of the testing must satisfy the Registrar as to the animal's eligibility before a registration certificate can be issued.
- vi) The Board of Directors may direct that a breeder undertake such additional DNA verification tests as it deems necessary at the breeder's expense.
- vii) In the event that DNA testing is not completed by the applicant as requested, the Board of Directors shall act as it deems necessary to enforce compliance including the withholding of registrations of the request for additional full DNA parentage verification testing or suspension or expulsion from membership in the Association.

g) REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION

i) RULES OF ELIGIBILITY FOR PUREBRED KIKOS

- a. An animal may be registered as a Purebred Kiko if the dam is a Purebred and the sire is either a New Zealand Purebred (NZP) or a Domestic Purebred (DP) no less than 31/32 Kiko, and,
- b. The animal shall comply with the purebred requirements as set out in Section XVIII.2)d) above, and,
- c. For animals whose parents are not registered with the CMGA, the owner must provide evidence at the time of application of at least five generations of complete and registered lineage in a foreign goat association approved by the Board of Directors of the CMGA in a format also approved by the Board of Directors, and,
- d. In all cases of Purebred Registration, a sample of DNA source material from the animal must be placed on file and stored at a lab specified and approved by the

Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and pass the DNA Parentage Verification test as set out in these Bylaws, and,

- e. The animal is an imported Purebred pursuant to **Article XVIII-4), 5) or 6)** or,
- f. The animal is born or resides outside or inside of Canada and the sire and/or dam are registered as Foundation Stock or Purebred in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book, or,
- g. The animal is born in Canada and both the sire and dam are registered as Foundation Stock or purebred in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.

ii) RULES OF ELIGIBILITY FOR CROSSBRED KIKOS

- a. A crossbred female kid, that has either the sire or dam registered as a Purebred Kiko in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book, may be registered as a one-half (50%) Crossbred Kiko (CB) doe.
- b. Provided that a properly registered Purebred Kiko buck is used as a sire and mated to a 50% or higher Kiko doe, the percentage make-up of the progeny shall be the average of the 2 parents. For example, (100% buck + 75% doe) / 2 = 87.5% offspring.
- c. There is no requirement to have a sample of DNA source material placed on file nor any requirement for random DNA parent verification testing, on registered Crossbred Kiko goats, prior to them reaching the level of fifteen-sixteenths (94%).
- d. At fifteen-sixteenths (94%), a Crossbred Kiko doe may be registered as a Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) provided the animal satisfies the requirements of these Bylaws.
- e. At thirty-one thirty-seconds (97%), a Crossbred Kiko buck may be registered as a Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) provided the animal satisfies the requirements of these Bylaws. Bucks that are less than 31/32 Kiko are unregistrable.
- f. The offspring of a Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) and a New Zealand Purebred Kiko (NZP) will be registered as a Domestic Purebred Kiko (DP) provided they otherwise meet the requirements of the Bylaws. Any purebred animal that has at least one Domestic Purebred Kiko parent can only be registered as a Domestic Purebred Kiko.
- g. In all cases of Purebred Registration, a sample of DNA source material from the animal must be placed on file and stored at a lab specified and approved by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and pass the DNA Parentage Verification test as set out in these Bylaws.

3) GENERAL RULES OF ELIGIBILITY FOR BOTH BOER AND KIKO GOATS

- a) Application for registration of an animal shall be made on a form approved by the Board of Directors of the Association or filed electronically with the Registrar in accordance with approved guidelines and signed by the owner of the dam at the time of birth. If the application is for an animal resulting from natural service, the signature of the owner of the natural service sire at the time of breeding is required. If the animal is the result of artificial insemination, the artificial insemination information is required in a form approved by the Board of Directors and a semen certificate if applicable, and the necessary signatures as outlined above.

- b) For the purpose of this article, “Owner” shall include the purchaser of an animal under the term of an agreement providing for payment of purchase of said animal over a period of time, provided a copy of the said agreement is filed with the Registrar of the Association.
- c) In the case of multiple ownership of an animal, each interest shall be on record in the Registrar’s office. No more than four owners may be shown on a certificate of registration issued by the Registrar and those owners must designate which owner is to receive the certificate of registration from the Registrar.
- d) When an animal is a multiple birth it shall be so stated when applying for registration for recordation.
- e) The breeder of an animal is the owner or lessee of the dam at the time she was served. The owner is the owner or lessee of the doe bearing the kid at the time it was born.
- f) All names must begin with the registered herd name of the owner or lessee of the dam at time of breeding. The only allowable exceptions would be in the registration of Foundation Stock which has been defined previously in Article XVIII 1) b) for Boers and Article XVIII 2) b) for Kikos. The owner at birth in these instances would be allowed to use their herd prefix.
- g) Animal names shall not contain more than thirty-six (36) letters, spaces or characters, including herd number and year letter if used. Use of duplicate names shall be prohibited within herds and between herds unless 35 years have elapsed.

4) FOREIGN AND IMPORTED ANIMALS

- a) Imported and foreign animals eligible for registration are as follows:
 - i) An animal registered with a minimum of three generations of recorded lineage in the Herd Book of an Association that is recognized and accredited by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association and on file with the Registrar; provided that it would otherwise be eligible for registration as outlined under the General Rules of Eligibility of these Bylaws.
 - ii) An animal whose sire/dam is registered in the Herd Book of an Association that is recognized and accredited by the Board of Directors of the Canadian Meat Goat Association, and/or whose dam/sire is registered or recorded in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.
- b) The following rules shall apply to applications for registration of imported and foreign animals
 - i) An animal imported into Canada shall be accompanied by such documents issued by the Registrar, General Manager or equivalent of an approved Association of the country of origin in such form and given such particulars of breeders, immediate owners.
 - ii) In the case of a bred female, the date of service and the service sire’s pedigree, with a minimum of three generations of recorded lineage in the herd book of an Association that is recognized and accredited by the Board of Directors of the CMGA will be required.
 - iii) Application for registration of animals shall be made on a form prescribed by the Board of Directors and shall be accompanied by the animal’s registration certificate issued by the foreign Herd Book and showing the applicant to have ownership.

- iv) All foreign registered imported animals must be tattooed with the herd letters and year tattoo that correspond with the foreign animal's registration certificate.

Animals born outside Canada are eligible to be registered with the Canadian Meat Goat Association provided that all the same requirements are met as what would be the case for animals born in Canada, including the specific DNA procedures for purebreds of each breed.

5) ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

- a) Boer and Kiko goats that are the result of Artificial Insemination shall be eligible for registration under the same rules as natural mating provided that the reporting format has been approved by the Board of Directors and is registered in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.
- b) The importation of semen in all cases must be in accordance with the rules and health requirements as determined by the Veterinary Director General of Canada.
- c) The importer of semen used in the production of kids otherwise eligible for registration shall provide the Registrar of the Association with a certified copy of the foreign certificate of registration and any other information required by the Registrar to prove acceptability for registration or ownership.

6) EMBRYO TRANSPLANT REGISTRATION

- a) Boer and Kiko Goats that are the result of embryo transplant shall be eligible for registration under the same rules as natural mating except that an embryo transplant report of service will be required.
- b) The embryo transplant report of service shall be on a form approved by the Board of Directors and signed by:
- The owner or lessee of the donor dam at the time the embryo was removed or their designated representative as approved by the Board of Directors.
 - The owner or lessee of the service sire at the time of the breeding or their designate representative as approved by the Board of Directors if the donor dam was bred naturally.
- If artificially bred, the rules governing the use of artificial insemination in these Bylaws shall apply.

- c) All animals so registered or recorded shall be tattooed with the letters of the owner of the animal at the time of birth. The applicant must be the owner of the animal at the time of birth.
- d) Animals propagated by embryo transplant in Canada are eligible provided that DNA source material sampling is provided and that the animal is identified with embryo transfer number on registration certificates.
- 7) The Breed Standards of this Association shall be developed outside these Bylaws and must be ratified and/or amended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the membership at any general meeting or mail-in vote.

TRANSFERS

The following rules shall apply to the transfer of ownership and issuance of certificates.

- 1) In the case of the sale of an animal or the interest in an animal, a seller must furnish the Registrar of the Association of a certificate of registration and signed transfer of said animal showing the purchaser's ownership within six (6) months of sale. Failure to do so on any pretext whatsoever (except under written contract) shall be grounds for expulsion in the case of a member, or for refusal of registration or transfer in the case of a non-member.
- 2) Application for registration of a change of ownership must be made on the forms approved by the Board of Directors, accompanied by the existing certificate of registration and must give the date of sale, name and address of purchaser. In the case of a bred female, service information must be completed, and if natural service—signature of the owner of the natural service sire at the time of breeding must be provided. If by AI service, full and complete artificial insemination information must be provided and a semen certificate, if applicable, signed by authorized agent, must be submitted. In the event the breeding information is proven to be incomplete or in error, the owner of the doe at the time of breeding shall be responsible for correction and costs of full DNA parentage verification testing.
- 3) Change of ownership shall be recorded in the registry database and indicated on a new certificate of registration which shall be issued by the Registrar. The Registrar shall be responsible for maintaining the integrity of the records in the registry and shall be responsible for amending, transferring and cancelling certificates of registration as may be required.
- 4) Dead Animals: A notation in ink shall be placed on the face of the certificate stating that the animal died and the date. This certificate shall then be forwarded to the Registrar.
- 5) Animals sold for Slaughter: "Sold for Slaughter" as well as the date of sale is to be indicated on the certificate which is to be returned to the Registrar.
- 6) Animals sold without Certificates: "Sold as Grade" as well as the date of sale is to be indicated on the certificate which is to be returned to the Registrar.
- 7) In the case of transfers in any of the following situations where no financial consideration is involved, the transfer fee shall be the actual cost to the Association to produce the transfer:
 - a) father and/or mother to son or daughter
 - b) son or daughter to father and/or mother
 - c) husband to husband and wife
 - d) wife to husband and wife
 - e) individual company in which he or she has an interest within a joint venture
 - f) husband to wife and wife to husband

LEASING

In case a male or female is leased or loaned for breeding purposes, a form of lease approved by the Board of Directors shall be signed by the lessor and forwarded, together with certificate of registration, to the Registrar to be placed on record. The lessee will in all cases be considered the breeder of the progeny of leased or loaned females.

REPLACEMENT CERTIFICATES

A replacement certificate may be issued if the registered owner or his authorized agent applies on a form approved by the Board of Directors showing in a satisfactory manner that the original is lost or destroyed.

REGISTRATION OF TATTOO LETTERS

A breeder may apply to the Registrar for, and be allotted letters for, the exclusive use of the breeder with which to tattoo mark animals the property of such breeder. These letters shall be tattooed in the right ear. In addition to the letters there must also be tattooed in the left ear, the herd number of the animal followed by a designating year letter to signify the year of birth. The letter "D" would signify that the animal was born in 1994 while the letter "E" should mark all progeny born in 1995 and so on, up to and including the year 2008. For the year 2009 only, the letters "V" or "W" may be used. Thereafter, the letters will follow the CLRC's system, ie. "X" for 2010, "Y" for 2011, "Z" for 2012, "A" for 2013, etc. The letters "I", "O", "Q" and "V" will not be used in this system.

In the event of a change in the name of a partnership or company, or if there is a change in the constitution of the partnership, the tattoo letters may be transferred on application to the Registrar by the registered owner or by his personal representative in the event of a death. After expiration of five (5) years, tattoo letters may be forfeited if they are not used by the registered owner.

REGISTRATION OF HERD NAMES

- 1) A breeder may register for his exclusive use a name to be used as a prefix in naming his animals. A particular name will be allowed to one person, partnership or limited company only, except with the consent of the breeder who has the name registered.
- 2) The registered name may be transferred to another breeder on application to the Registrar by the breeder in whose name it is registered.
- 3) After the expiration of five (5) years, a registered name will be forfeited if it has not been used in registering or recording an animal by the registered owner.

PRIVATE BREEDING RECORDS

Each breeder shall keep an individual private record in which shall be tabulated the individual private herd number of each animal, and such other information concerning ancestors and breeding of same that will make clear and positive at all times the birth date and parentage of an animal offered for registration in the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book.

Individual private herd numbers shall be given to all kids before weaning, which number shall be tattooed in the ear prior to registration. The identifying tattoo shall be unique within the Canadian Meat Goat Association Herd Book and shall contain the individual private herd number, year letter and breeder's tattoo letters as issued by the Registrar. This record shall at all times be open to the inspection of the official and authorized representatives of the Association and officials of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

When as a result of an inspection of the manner in which private breeding records are kept and the method identification practiced or used by any breeder, it is known that the rules and regulations of the Association in that regard are not being observed, the Board of Directors may immediately suspend or expel such breeder if a member, and if not a member, further registrations and transfers may be refused. If such inspection should reveal that the private breeding records and identifications as practiced by such breeder are in such a state of confusion as to raise doubt as to the identity of any number of or all the animals in the herd, the Board of Directors may suspend the pedigree of any number of or all animals involved.