CONSTITUTION

OF THE

ANKOLE CATTLE

BREEDERS’ SOCIETY

OF SOUTH AFRICA
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLAUSES</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFINITIONS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Name of Society</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Objectives</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Powers of the Society</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Membership</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Eligibility</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Categories of members</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1 Ordinary Members</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2 Life Members</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.3 Honorary Life Members</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.4 Special Honorary members</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.5 Junior members</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.6 Student Members</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Company, Close Corporation, Partnership or Body Corporate</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Registering Members</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Application for Membership</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 Utilization of Performance Data</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 Rights and Privileges of members</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Subscription and Fees</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Resignation and Expulsion of Members</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Register of Members</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Council and Executive Committee</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Election of Council</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Election of President and Vice-President</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3 Additional Council Members</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.1 Representative of the Minister</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.2 Honorary Life Vice-President</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3.3 The Secretary</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4 Executive Committee</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5 Vacancies and Dismissals from the Council</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Powers and Duties of Council</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Meetings</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1 Executive Committee Meetings</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2 Council Meetings</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3 General meetings</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.4 Chairperson</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.5 Voting procedures</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.6 Non-receipt of Notices</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.7 Quorums</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.8 Minutes of Meetings</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Financial Provisions</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Affiliations</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Election of a Representative/s to the Annual General Meeting of the Association</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Amendments to the constitution</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Office of the Society</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Dissolution of the Society</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Employees of the Society</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Delegation of powers</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Non- members</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BYE-LAWS

1. Herd Book ........................................................................................................... 19
   1.1 Herd Book proper ......................................................................................... 19
   1.2 Publishing of Herd Book .............................................................................. 19
2. Prefix and Herd Designation Mark ................................................................. 19
3. Identification ........................................................................................................ 19
4. Names .................................................................................................................. 20
5. Notification of Births .......................................................................................... 21
6. Rules Governing Artificial Insemination (AI) .................................................. 21
7. Rules Governing Embryo Transfer (ET) ............................................................. 22
8. Gestation and Intercalving Periods ................................................................. 23
9. Confirmation of Parentage .................................................................................... 24
10. Requirements and Application for Registration ............................................... 24
11. Inspection and Performance Requirements .................................................... 25
   11.1 Minimum Standards ..................................................................................... 25
   11.2 Growth stimulants ....................................................................................... 25
   11.3 Inspections and Duties of Inspectors ............................................................ 25
12. Registration Certificates ..................................................................................... 26
   12.1 Original Certificates ..................................................................................... 26
   12.2 Alterations or Additions to Registration Certificates ..................................... 27
   12.3 Duplicate or replacement of Birth Notification or Registration Certificates ........................................................................... 27
   12.4 Cancellations of Birth Notifications, and Registration Certificates and Reinstatements of Animals ....................................................... 27
12.5 Certificates of Extended Pedigree ..................................................................... 28
13. Transfer of Animals ............................................................................................ 28
14. Joint Ownership of Bulls .................................................................................... 29
15. Refusal of applications ....................................................................................... 29
16. Importation and exportation of Animals, Semen or Ova .................................. 29
17. Requirements concerning the two Herd Books ................................................. 30
   17.1 Full Blood ..................................................................................................... 30
   17.2 Purebred ...................................................................................................... 30
18. Information on the Upgrading Program ............................................................ 30
   18.1 Basic ............................................................................................................. 30
   18.2 Appendix A .................................................................................................. 30
   18.3 Appendix B .................................................................................................. 30
   18.4 Appendix C .................................................................................................. 30

Annexures:
1. Introduction of Ankole Cattle into South Africa ............................................... 32
2. Breed Description ............................................................................................... 33
3. Breed Standards / Standards of Excellence ...................................................... 33
4. Ankole Bull and Cow with headings .................................................................. 34
5. Visual appraisal in terms of functional efficiency .............................................. 35
   5.1 Reproduction in the female ............................................................................ 35
   5.2 Reproduction in the male ............................................................................. 35
   5.3 Adaptability .................................................................................................. 35
   5.4 Frame ........................................................................................................... 35
   5.5 Hooves ......................................................................................................... 36
5.6 Face / mouth

6. Visual appraisal in terms of breed standards (of excellence)
   6.1 General Appearance
   6.2 Horns
   6.3 Head
   6.4 Neck
   6.5 Hump
   6.6 Forequarter
   6.7 Middle Piece
   6.8 Hindquarters
   6.9 Legs and hooves
   6.10 Reproductive organs

7. Breed Standards in respect of performance

8. Breed Standards in respect of horn characteristics

9. SCI Horn Measurements
DEFINITIONS

1. When used in this constitution and bye-laws, unless a contrary meaning is apparent from the context:

"the Act" means the Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998) and includes the regulations promulgated in terms thereof;

"Animal" means a bovine of the Ankole breed registered or eligible for registration in the Herd Book and the words "cattle", "calf/calves", "dam/s", "female/s", "bull/s", "male/s" and "sire/s" shall have the same meaning;

"Association" means the South African Stud Book and Animal Improvement Association;

"Birth" means the birth of a calf;

"Breeder" means the owner of -
(a) the dam at the date of birth of an animal;
(b) an animal at the date of application for registration in the Herd Book; or
(c) a breeding female animal at the time of natural or artificial conception;

"Buyer" means the person or persons to whom ownership/joint ownership of an animal is transferred by the seller of such animal;

"Constitution" means the constitution (inclusive of the bye-laws and schedules) of the Society;

"Council" means the Council of the Society duly elected in terms of the Constitution;

"Department" means the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in the National government;

"Embryo" means a fertilized animal;

"Herd Book" means the South African Ankole Herd Book in which shall be registered through the Society by the Association, the details of all animals;

"Inspector/s' means a person/s appointed by Council for the purposes referred to in Clauses 9(i) and 9(j);

"Minister" means the Minister responsible for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries;

"Ovum" means the ovum of an animal and includes an embryo;

"Owner" means the person who
(a) according to the records of the Association, possesses the animal concerned; or
(b) submits proof to the satisfaction of the Council that the animal concerned is eligible to be so registered, in his name;
"Registering" refers to the procedure of registering an animal in the Herd Book Proper Section of the Herd Book, or by which a prefix or herd designation mark is placed on the records of the Association;

"Registrar" means the officer designated as Registrar of Animal Improvement in terms of section 3 the Act;

"RSA" means the Republic of South Africa

"Secretary" means the secretary of the Society;

"Seller" means the person or persons being the owner/joint owner/s of an animal according to the records of the Association, or in the case of an imported animal, the owner in the country of origin, who disposes of such animal;

"Semen" means the semen of an animal;

"Society" means the Ankole Cattle Breeders' Society of South Africa; and

"South African-bred Ankole’s" means an animal born in, or whilst in transit to, South Africa; Provided that an animal born from an imported ovum or embryo, shall be regarded as an imported Ankole.

2. Other words, abbreviations and phrases in this Constitution, not defined above, shall, unless a contrary meaning clearly appears from the context, have the same meaning assigned thereto in the Act.

3. In the Constitution, unless the contrary intention appears clearly from the context, words referring to persons in the masculine gender shall include females, and words in the singular shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular.
CONSTITUTION

1. NAME OF THE SOCIETY
The name of the Society is the Ankole Cattle Breeders’ Society of South Africa

2. OBJECTIVES
2.1 Subject to the provisions of the Act and of this Constitution, the objectives of the Society shall be:
(a) To encourage and promote the breeding and the improvement of the genetic production potential of animals in RSA;
(b) To maintain unimpaired the purity of the Ankole breed in RSA and promote the interests of the breed by all possible and available means;
(c) To encourage the collection, preservation and development of the breed by sound selection in accordance with the accepted description of a Ankole and to eliminate contamination by foreign breeds;
(d) To compile and maintain a "Minimum Breed Standard" (Schedule B) based on performance testing records and visual appraisal for genetic defects and conformation in as far as it is related to functional efficiency. For this purpose all performance data shall be made available to the Council, inspectors and appointed subcommittee/s;
(e) To compile, keep and maintain accurate records of the pedigrees and particulars of all animals duly registered through the Society by the Association in the Herd Book;
(f) To allow the competitive showing of animals at Agricultural Shows; providing that their Performance Testing Records are available, and
(g) To safeguard and advance the common interests of breeders in RSA, and generally to give effect to the objectives contemplated by the Act.

2.2 The Society will not-
(a) Carry on any profit making activities; or participate in any business, profession or occupation carried on by any of its members, or provide any financial assistance, premises, continuous services, or facilities to its members for the purpose of carrying on any business, profession or occupation by them; and
(b) Have the power to carry on any business, including, inter alia ordinary trading operations in the commercial sense, speculative transactions, divided stripping activities as well as the letting of property on a systematic or regular basis.

3. POWERS OF THE SOCIETY
Subject to the terms of the Constitution, the Society shall have the power:
(a) to carry out such functions and perform such duties as are or may be imposed upon it by virtue of its incorporation in terms of the Act and its membership of the Association; and
(b) Generally to do all such acts as a body corporate may by law perform and which the Society may deem necessary for the attainment of its objectives.

4. MEMBERSHIP
4.1 Eligibility
Subject to the provisions of Clauses 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, membership of the Society shall be limited to persons above the age of 18 years and shall consist of certain categories of members.
4.2 Categories of Membership

4.2.1 Ordinary Members
Persons, who are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the breeding of animals, resident in the RSA, shall be eligible for membership of the Society as Ordinary Members who shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of membership, including the right to vote at any general meeting of the Society, and the right to be elected to the Council. For the purposes of this sub clause a company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate shall be deemed to be a person and, subject to Clause 4.4, be eligible for Ordinary Membership of the Society: Provided that:
(a) Persons who are active breeders of animals shall be termed Active Ordinary Members; and
(b) All other Ordinary Members shall be termed Non-Active Ordinary Members.

4.2.2 Life Members
Any Ordinary Member may, with the approval of the Council, become a Life Member by paying such fee or subscription as is laid down by the Council.

4.2.3 Honorary Life Members
For special services in the interest of the Ankole breed, a person may at an Annual General Meeting be elected an Honorary Life Member, who shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of membership, including the right to vote at any meeting of the Society, and the right to be elected to the Council: Provided that no person shall be eligible for Honorary Life Membership unless recommended by the Council.

4.2.4 Special Honorary Members
Any person not necessarily actively engaged in the breeding of animals may be elected a Special Honorary Member by the Council, upon such conditions as the Council may determine: Provided that a Special Honorary Member may not vote at meetings of the Society and is not eligible for election to the Council.

4.2.5 Junior Members
Any person under the age of 18 years may become a Junior Member on approval of the Council: Provided that a Junior Member may not vote at meetings of the Society, is not eligible for election to the Council, but upon payment of the scheduled fees may partake in the other activities of the Society; and provided further that the junior member's parents or guardians countersign the application and accept full responsibility for the financial and other commitments towards the Society on behalf of such junior member.

4.2.6 Student Members
Any student belonging to the Society or Registering Authority

4.3 Company, Close Corporation, Partnership or Body Corporate
4.3.1 A company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate applying for Ordinary Membership shall disclose to the Society such facts as may be necessary to determine the nature of the controlling interest therein and shall then, or at any time thereafter, in addition to the requirements imposed in respect of all applications, furnish the Society with the name and address of the person appointed by it to act as its representative at meetings of the Society. Such person shall have the right to nominate an alternate in writing, which nomination shall be handed to the Secretary not later than the time of the meeting at which such alternate will be present.

4.3.2 All communications addressed to such authorised representative referred to in Clause 4.3.1 shall be deemed to be duly served upon the company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate, and at all meetings at which such authorised representative is in attendance on behalf of the company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate, such company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate shall be deemed to be duly represented.
4.3.3 The principal person so appointed to represent such company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate shall be eligible for election to Council in terms of Clause 8.

4.3.4 Should such company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate cease to comply with the requirements of Ordinary Membership as laid down in Clauses 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, its rights shall automatically be terminated, and the provisions of Clause 4.3.5 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in respect of such company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate.

4.3.5 The liquidation of a company or close corporation and the dissolution of a partnership or body corporate shall automatically result in the termination of its membership of the Society, provided that -
(a) all amounts owing to the Society as at the date of liquidation or dissolution shall be recoverable by the Society from the liquidator of such company or close corporation, or from the members (either jointly or severally) of such partnership or body corporate;
(b) the liquidator of such company or close corporation and the members of such partnership or body corporate shall be obliged to discharge all the obligations of such company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate in respect of registrations, transfers and whatever obligations the company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate would have had to discharge as a member of the Society; and
(c) Whatever fees may become due and payable as a result of herd fees, registrations, transfers or other obligations which have of necessity to be fulfilled after such automatic termination of membership, shall be raised on the scale payable by Ordinary Members.

4.4 Registering Members
4.4.1 Any person, including a company, close corporation, partnership or body corporate, resident or conducting business within the boundaries of the RSA, who is directly or indirectly engaged in the breeding of animals, shall be eligible to register with the Society as a Registering Member.

4.4.2 With the exception of the right -
(a) To vote at general meetings of the Society, and
(b) To be eligible for election to Council,

All the provisions of the Constitution in respect of persons applying to be admitted or already admitted as members and all the rights, privileges and obligations of such members as set out in the Constitution shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to all persons applying to be registered or already registered with the Society as Registering Members. Registering Members are *ipso facto* liable for Association fees.

4.5 Application for Membership
4.5.1 Application for Ordinary, Life or Junior Membership of the Society shall be made to the Secretary in writing in such form as may be prescribed by Council, and shall be accompanied by the relevant subscription and/or entrance fees as set out in the Society's Schedule of Fees (Schedule A). An applicant must participate in the National Beef Cattle Improvement Scheme.

4.5.2 Council may admit any applicant to membership of the Society either unconditionally or on such conditions as it may determine, or it may refuse admission to membership with disclosing the reason for such refusal.
4.5.3 An applicant to whom admission to membership has been refused shall be entitled to a refund of any fees forwarded with his application for membership.

4.6 Utilization of Performance Data
Performance data of animals of members participating in the National Beef Cattle Improvement Scheme may on request by the Society an subject to the conditions as may be determined by the owner/s of the Integrated Computer System, be made available to the Society. The Society undertakes that the utilization of such data will not be contrary to the interests of the said Scheme.

4.7 Rights and Privileges of Members
Save for executors of deceased estates, trustees of insolvent estates and liquidators of companies or close corporations, the rights and privileges of every member of the Society shall be personal to them and shall not be transferable or transmissible either by his own act or by operation of law. These shall include the following rights -

(a) to receive all reports and other matters published by the Society for distribution amongst members;

(b) to apply for the registration of animals under the Society’s rules;

(c) to attend all general meetings of the Society and in the cases indicated above, the right to vote at such meetings;

(d) to receive expert technical advice on Ankole matters from the Society's inspectors and officials (cost of same to be defrayed by the applicant); and

(e) to consult and use the Society’s official reports

5. SUBSCRIPTIONS AND FEES
5.1 The amounts payable to the Society in respect of all subscriptions, fees or any other dues and commissions shall from time to time be determined by Council and shall be notified to members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Society. (Schedule A)

5.2 The annual subscriptions and fees shall become due and payable in advance on 1 February in each and every year, and shall be deemed to be in arrear, if unpaid on 31 March of the same year.

5.3 Any member whose subscription is in arrear, or who is indebted to the Society in respect of any fees or dues for a period longer than 30 days after a demand by registered post for payment thereof has been addressed to him by the Secretary, shall cease to enjoy any of the rights and privileges of membership until such time as such indebtedness has been liquidated.

5.4 Council may cause an interest charge to be levied and collected on arrear accounts at a rate determined by Council from time to time.

5.5 Any member who, for any reason whatsoever, has ceased to be a member of the Society shall remain liable for all amounts due to the Society, as at the date on which his membership ceases.

5.6 Should the Council determine that an account is in arrear and should such account be handed over to a firm of attorneys for collection, then the member shall be liable to the Society for payment of all legal charges, collection, and attorney and client costs entailed in addition to the principal amount, fines and penalties owing by him.

6. RESIGNATION AND EXPULSION OF MEMBERS
6.1 Any member may resign from the Society by giving not less than one month's written notice to the Secretary: Provided that such resignation shall not take effect before and until all moneys owing to the Society by such a members have been paid, and furthermore until such member has discharged all his obligations in respect of
registrations, transfers or any other obligation he would have had to discharge as a member of the Society.

6.2 Council may expel, and/or terminate its services to any member who –
(a) Despite due notice and demand directed to him by registered letter from the Secretary continues to remain in arrear in respect of any fees or dues for a further period of 60 days;
(b) Has acted in any manner which in the opinion of the Council is or may be prejudicial to the interests of the Society or any of its members;
(c) Has infringed any provision of the Constitution; or
(d) Has been found guilty of an offence under the Act:

Provided that no proceedings for expulsion shall be initiated against any member of the Society unless the Secretary has at least 30 days prior to the date of the Council meeting at which such expulsion is to be dealt with, addressed a registered letter to such member notifying him of his proposed expulsion, and calling upon him, if he so wishes, to present, either personally or through his duly authorised representative, his side of the case at such meeting of Council.

6.3 Any member who has been expelled shall be notified by the Secretary in writing within a period of ten days from the date upon which the resolution affecting his expulsion was passed, or upon which his membership was forfeited.

6.4 Upon due expulsion of a member, the Council may at its discretion direct the Secretary forthwith to remove from the Herd Book and any other registers or records of the Society, the name of the member so expelled, and to apply to the Association for the cancellation of all registrations effected by it, in respect of animals bred by the expelled member and owned by him at date of his expulsion. The Secretary shall moreover call upon the expelled member forthwith to deliver to the Society the registration certificates in respect of all animals bred and owned by him at the date of his expulsion.

6.5 From the date of his expulsion no transfer of an animal bred by the expelled member shall be registered or recorded, no notifications of birth shall be accepted from him, and he shall be notified accordingly.

6.6 A person who, for whatever reason, has ceased to be a member of the Society may thereafter again be admitted to membership, upon application made in terms of Clause 4.5.

7. REGISTER OF MEMBERS

7.1 The Society shall keep a register of all members reflecting the date of their admission to membership, their postal addresses, the amounts received from them with the date of payment, and arrears, if any, which may be due.

7.2 Every member shall communicate in writing to the Secretary any change of his postal address, and all notices of publications posted to the registered address of a member shall be considered as duly delivered to him.

7.3 Communications consigned under registered cover to members by the Secretary shall be binding.

7.4 The Secretary shall submit to the Association such information as it may require concerning admissions to membership, terminations of membership (for whatever reason), and postal addresses of members.
8. **COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

8.1 **Election of Council**

Six members, excluding the President and Vice-President, shall be elected by ballot from amongst the members present and entitled to vote at the Annual General Meeting or a special general meeting called for the purpose and shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting after election when three members, as determined by the drawing of lots, shall retire. Thereafter, at each Annual General Meeting the three members longest in office shall retire. Retiring members shall be eligible for reelection, but shall not hold office for more than six consecutive years.

8.2 **Election of President and Vice-President**

8.2.1 The President and Vice-President, who shall hold office for a period of two years, shall be elected by ballot by the members present and entitled to vote at the general meeting concerned from amongst the members of the newly elected Council.

8.2.2 A member elected as President or Vice-President shall be eligible for reelection as such: Provided that his successive years in that office shall not exceed four, separated by breaks of not less than one year each.

8.3 **Additional Council Members**

In addition to six elected members of Council, the following persons will also serve on Council in an advisory capacity and are also entitled to attend any general meeting, but without the right to vote at any such Council or general meeting:

8.3.1 **Representative of the Minister**

The Minister shall nominate an officer of the Department to represent him.

8.3.2 **Honorary Life Presidents**

For exceptional services rendered to the Society, persons may at an Annual General Meeting be proposed and elected as Honorary Life Vice-Presidents: Provided that the proposal is recommended by the Council and supported by at least three-quarters of the members present at the meeting.

8.3.3 **The Secretary**

There shall be a secretary to the Society.

8.4 **Executive Committee**

The Executive Committee of the Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President and a member of Council, the latter to be appointed by Council. All actions or decisions of the Executive Committee shall be approved and confirmed at the ensuing Council Meeting.

8.5 **Vacancies and dismissals from the Council**

8.5.1 Should any member of the Council die, resign, be dismissed or cease to be a member of the Society, or be called upon to fill the office of President or Vice-President as provided for in Clause 8.5.2, the Council may appoint another member of the Association as his substitute with full powers and for the unexpired period of his term of office. The Council shall be deemed to be duly constituted and shall continue exercising all the powers conferred upon it, notwithstanding any vacancies in its body.

8.5.2 In the event of the office of President or Vice-President becoming vacant before the expiration of the period for which he was elected the Council, at its first ensuing meeting by ballot or in such manner as the meeting may determine, shall for the unexpired portion of that period elect another of its members to fill the vacancy.
8.5.3 Members of Council absenting themselves from two consecutive meetings without leave, or other satisfactory reasons, shall automatically vacate their seats.

9. **POWERS AND DUTIES OF COUNCIL**

Council shall, subject to the terms of the Constitution and subject further to the directives of the general meetings of the Society as given from time to time, have the power to do all such things it deems necessary or advisable in the interests of the Society and for the advancement and attainment of the Society's objectives and in particular shall have the power -

(a) to appoint, dismiss or suspend such attorneys, or other legal representatives, auditors, agents, officers or officials or other employees for permanent, temporary or special services as it may deem fit; to determine their powers and duties and to fix their remuneration and conditions of service and to require such security for the due performance of their functions as it may in particular cases deem expedient;

(b) to institute, conduct, defend, compound or abandon any legal proceedings by or against any of its officers or officials or other employees in connection with the affairs of the Society, and to compound or allow, or ask for time for payment or satisfaction of any debts due to or any claim or demand by or against the Society;

(c) to open one or more banking accounts in the name of the Society, and to draw, accept, endorse, make or execute any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque or other negotiable instrument in connection with the conduct of the affairs of the Society.

(d) to invest, or in any other manner deal with any moneys not immediately required for the purposes of the Society, upon such securities and on such terms as it may deem fit and, from time to time, change or realise any such investments: Provided that funds available for investment may be invested with registered financial institutions as defined in section 1 of the Financial Institution (Investment of Funds) act, 1984, and in securities listed on a licensed stock exchange as defined in the stock Exchanges control Act, 1985 (Act No 1 of 1985)

(e) to lend or borrow money for the purposes of the Society upon security as determined by it; to enter into indemnities, guarantees and surety ships and to secure payment there under in any way; to make donations; to undertake and execute any trust; to secure the payment of moneys borrowed in any manner, including the mortgaging and pledging of property, and, without detracting from the generality thereof, in particular by the issue of any kind of debenture or debenture stock, with or without security;

(f) to purchase, hire, take on lease or acquire for the purpose of the Society, buildings, land, goods, chattels and effects; to sell, mortgage, pledge, let, alienate or otherwise dispose of any movable or immovable property belonging to the Society, and to apply the consideration arising there from in such a manner as it may consider to be to the best advantage of the Society.

(g) to manage, insure, sell, lease, mortgage, dispose of, give in exchange, work, develop, build on, improve, turn to account or in any way otherwise deal with all, or any part, of its property and assets;

(h) to co-opt the services of any member of the Society or other person and to appoint persons or subcommittees upon such terms and with such powers as it may from time to time deem expedient: Provided that the President and Vice-President of
the Society shall be *ex officio* members of all subcommittees with full rights and privileges;

(i) to appoint or discharge inspectors (senior and junior) for the examination of animals submitted for registration, and for such other purposes as members of the Society may require the service of such inspectors and to give such inspectors instructions and powers in regard to their duties for the purpose of ensuring that the objectives of the Society are being carried out;

(j) to order an investigation by Inspectors of the Society in any case where records are not properly kept or where any doubt should arise as to the correctness of the identity of any animal or animals, and to take such action as it may consider advisable in the interests of the Society;

(k) to remunerate any person or persons for services rendered and to establish schemes for the provision of pensions, gratuities and other incentives for its office-bearers and employees;

(l) to convene a general or any other meeting of the Society, either in compliance with a special request thereto made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution or otherwise if it is deemed necessary;

(m) to grant leave to absence to any member of Council or any official or employee of the Society, for such period and upon such terms as it may in each case determine;

(n) to impose and exact such penalties as may be prescribed from time to time for contravention or infringement of the Constitution, rules and regulations of the Society;

(o) from time to time, subject to the provisions of Clause 5, to adjust or revise subscriptions, fees or dues and to prescribe any such additional fees or dues as it may deem necessary;

(p) to pay all costs and charges in connection with the administration management of the affairs of the Society;

(q) to receive and consider applications for membership and to accept or refuse such applications at its discretion;

(r) to collect and receive subscriptions, fees, donations, other dues and funds and to devote same towards the objectives of the Society and towards promoting the Ankole breed;

(s) to frame, alter and rescind rules and regulations for conducting the business and carrying out the objectives of the Society to frame or amend any schedule pertaining to the Constitution as may be deemed necessary from time to time and to investigate disputes arising from the application of the Constitution and to give decisions in regard thereto;

(t) to organise and promote sales, either by public auction or private treaty and for such purposes to appoint auctioneers and agents;

(u) to elect a representative/s to the Annual General Meeting of the Association and to nominate a person or persons to represent the Society on any committee, body or organisation as may be necessary;

(v) for the better and more convenient carrying on and fulfillment of the business of the Society to appoint one or more members or officials with power and authority
to sign and receive documents, papers and process, and to act, sue and be sued on behalf of the Society;

(w) to cancel membership of any person in accordance with Clause 6;

(x) in accordance with Clause 5.3 to refuse inspection, registration and other work for members whose accounts are overdue;

(y) to draw up a "Standard of Excellence" and to lay down minimum performance and other standards by which:

(i) animals shall be inspected by inspectors;

(ii) applications for importation and exportation of animals, semen and ova shall be recommended;

(iii) semen and ovum donors shall be approved for embryo transfer purposes; and

(iv) bulls shall be recommended for approval for the sale of semen in terms of the Act; and

(z) generally to perform all such acts as may be necessary for the welfare of the Society and the conduct of its affairs, provided always that any action taken, or instructions given, shall not be contrary to the terms of the Constitution.

10. MEETINGS

10.1 Executive Committee Meetings
The Executive Committee shall meet three times per annum in order to carry out the duties delegated to it by the Council.

10.2 Council Meetings
10.2.1 The Council shall meet at such time and place as it may from time to time determine, or as may be decided by the President: Provided that not less than two Council meetings shall be held in each financial year.

10.2.2 A special Council meeting -
   (a) May be called by the President (or in his absence by the Vice-President) at such time and place as such officer-bearer may decide, or

   (b) Shall be called upon a requisition signed and addressed to the Secretary, by not less than four members of the Council stating the reasons for such meeting.

10.2.3 Not less than 21 days prior to the holding of a Council meeting, written notice of the time, date and place of such meeting shall be posted by the Secretary to each member of Council. A shortened Notice will be acceptable, should the President remain the President of South Africa.

10.2.4 No resolution of the Council in respect of any matter shall be varied or rescinded unless the resolution varying or rescinding the same be passed at a meeting in respect of which not less than 21 days' notice specifying the intention to vary or rescind has been given to all Council members: Provided that a resolution may be varied or rescinded without such notice, if all members of the Council are present and so decide.

10.3 General Meetings
10.3.1 A general meeting of the Society to be known as the Annual General Meeting shall be held once a year at such time and place as may be determined by the Council.
10.3.2 At such Annual General Meeting, Council shall submit its annual report, together with a duly audited balance sheet and statement of the financial affairs of the Society as at the end of the previous financial year.

10.3.3 A special general meeting of the Society may at any time upon 30 days written notice to members, be called -
(a) By Council; or
(b) By the President (or in his absence by the Vice-President); and
(c) shall be so called, upon a written requisition signed and addressed to the Secretary, by not less than ten members of the Society stating the business to be transacted at such meeting.

10.3.4 Not less than 60 days prior to the holding of the Annual General Meeting a preliminary notice of the time, date and place of the meeting shall be posted by the Secretary to every member. Any member intending to put forward any matter for discussion at the Annual General Meeting shall give written notice thereof to reach the Secretary not less than 40 days prior to the holding of the meeting. No subject put forward by any member shall be put on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting unless the requisite notice of motion has been given in terms of this sub clause.

10.3.5 Not less than 30 days prior to the holding of any general meeting a final notice of the time, date and place of such meeting together with the agenda of such meeting shall be posted to each member of the Society.

10.3.6 No resolution shall be taken at a general meeting in respect of any matter unless notice thereof appears in the agenda sent to the members, with the notice calling the meeting, unless such meeting agrees by two thirds of the members present and entitled to vote that any matter not specifically on the agenda, shall be discussed and voted upon.

10.3.7 Any general meeting may be adjourned by a two-thirds majority of the members present thereat and entitled to vote.

10.4 Chairperson
The President, Vice-President or an Honorary Life Vice-President, in this order shall preside at all meetings and should all these office-bearers be absent from any meeting, the members present thereat shall elect another member to preside at such meeting, and any person so elected shall in relation to that meeting, have all the powers and fulfill all the duties of the President: Provided that in the event of the death of the President, the Vice-President shall act as President until the next Annual General Meeting of the Society.

10.5 Voting Procedures
All matters submitted to any meeting shall, save as is otherwise provided, be decided by the votes of the majority of those members present and entitled to vote and in the event of an equality of votes; the person presiding at the meeting shall have a casting vote as well as a deliberative vote. Subject to the provisions of Clause 8, voting at all meetings shall be by show of hands, unless voting by ballot is demanded by two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote in which event voting shall be by secret ballot.

10.6 Non-receipt of Notices
No business otherwise properly and constitutionally transacted at any meeting shall be invalidated by reason only of the non-receipt by any member of the notice required to be given to such person in terms of the Constitution.

10.7 Quorums
10.7.1 Ten members of the Society personally present at the commencement of any general meeting and entitled to vote shall form a quorum for such meeting and four Councilors personally present at any Council meeting and entitled to vote shall form a quorum for such Council meeting.
10.7.2 Any two members of the Executive Committee personally present at the commencement of any meeting of the Executive Committee shall form a quorum.

10.7.3 If at any meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to a time (not being less than 14 days and not more than 30 days thereafter) and place determined by the members actually present, and at such adjourned meeting the members present shall form a quorum: Provided that any meeting at which the President, Vice-President or an Honorary Life Vice-President is present shall, if there is no quorum, stand adjourned for half an hour. The member then present shall form a quorum for the disposal of such business (other than any amendment to the Constitution) as the presiding member may declare to be of an urgent nature, and such adjournment for half an hour shall be without prejudice to the rights of the meeting after dealing with such urgent business to adjourn to a time, date and place as herein provided.

10.7.4 When a meeting has been thus adjourned, a notice shall be sent to all relevant members within 14 days after the adjournment, in which shall be stated the time, date and place to which the meeting has been adjourned and the reason for the adjournment.

10.8 Minutes of Meetings
10.8.1 A copy of the minutes of all general meetings shall be supplied to each member of the Society. Copies of the minutes of the Council and Executive Committee meetings and meetings of other subcommittees shall be supplied to all persons serving on the committee concerned.

10.8.2 The minutes or all meetings approved at a subsequent meeting and signed by the President or the person, who may chair the subsequent meeting, shall be proof thereof that all the proceedings were conducted properly and that all elections, appointments and resolutions adopted at the meeting are valid and binding.

11. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS
11.1 Council shall cause one or more banking accounts to be opened in the name of the Society and any amounts accruing to the Society, shall be deposited in such banking account or accounts as the Council may direct.

11.2 All payments from the funds of the Society shall be effected by cheque, signed by the Secretary or a person appointed by Council and countersigned by the Auditors or such person or persons as Council may authorise thereto in terms of Clause 9(v): Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent Council from maintaining and operating a petty cash fund, or from paying in cash such ordinary and usual monthly accounts as do not in total exceed a sum determined by Council, and provided that the total sum necessary for the payment of such accounts is drawn by cheque.

11.3 Council shall cause proper books of account of income and expenditure to be kept in respect of the Society. All accounts shall be audited from time to time but not less than once every year by an auditor or auditors appointed by Council.

11.4 All the property of the Society shall be vested in Council.

11.5 The income and property of the Society, from whatever source derived, including profits or gains, shall be applied solely to the promotion and furtherance of the objectives of the Society, and no part thereof shall be paid of transferred, directly or indirectly by way of dividend or bonus or otherwise, to any persons who at any time are or were members of the Society: Provided that nothing therein contained shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any employee or other person/s for services rendered to the Society.
11.6 The Society's financial year shall commence on 1 January of each year and end on 31 December of the same year.

12. AFFILIATIONS
The Society shall -
(a) in accordance with the Act be a member of Association and shall maintain such membership on the conditions set out in the constitution of the Association; and

(b) may further by a majority vote of at least two-thirds of the members personally present, voting and entitled to vote at any general meeting, affiliate with or incorporate any association, society or organisation having aims and objectives kindred to those of the Society.

13. ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE/S TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION
Council shall elect a representative or representatives to the Annual General Meeting of the Association in accordance with Clause 9(u).

14. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION
14.1 The Constitution may be added to or altered by a resolution approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present, and entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Society, of which proposed addition to, alteration, variation or amendment of the Constitution, not less than 30 days' written notice has been given to each member of the Society.

14.2 No such addition to, alteration, variation or amendment of the Constitution, notwithstanding that it has been passed in the manner prescribed in Clause 14.1, shall be of any force or effect until and except it is confirmed and approved by the Registrar, in terms of the Act, and shall comply with and be submitted to the Registrar in the manner set out in the Act.

14.3 Any amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to the Registrar of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

15. OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY
The office of the Society shall be at any centre as may be determined by Council from time to time subject to confirmation by the ensuing general meeting of members.

16. DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY
If, upon the winding up liquidation or dissolution of the Society there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, such property shall not be paid to or distributed amongst the members of the Society, but shall be given or transferred to such other institution or institutions having objectives similar to those of the Society as may be determined by a majority decision of a general meeting of the Society and which is itself exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cB)(i)(ff) of the Income Tax Act

17. EMPLOYEES OF THE SOCIETY
No employee of the Society shall, except in the performance of his duties as such an employee, render any service or be connected with any business concerned with the purchase or sale of animals.

18. DELEGATION OF POWERS
Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Constitution, any member may under power of attorney, duly executed and filed with the Secretary, authorise another person to sign on his behalf any birth notification, application for registration, application for transfer, certificate of transfer, certificate of service, returns or reports or any other document in connection with the administration of a Herd. Any such signature given by
such authorised person shall be accepted by the Society as being valid and binding as if it had been given by the member himself: Provided that nothing herein contained shall entitle such authorised persons in any manner whatsoever to participate in the nomination of, or voting for, any member of Council, or voting on any matter where his principal has a vote, or to attend any meeting on his principal’s behalf.

19. **NON-MEMBERS**
Such privileges of membership as the council may determine, may be conferred on non-members: provided that there shall be no legal or other obligation on the Society to such non-members, and provided further that all fees payable in respect of any services rendered by the Society to non-members, shall be as determined by the Council and payable in advance. (Schedule A)

20. **AUTHENTIC VERSION OF CONSTITUTION**
This Constitution and Schedules hereto having been drawn, submitted and considered in English, the English version shall be deemed to be the authentic version.
BYE-LAWS

1. HERD BOOK
The registration system of the Society shall consist of the Herd Book, be it computerised or in any other form, which shall be maintained and operated by the Association in terms of the Act.

1.1 Herd Book
Progeny of registered females mated to a registered bull shall be eligible for registration in the Herd Book: Provided that they comply with all registration requirements in terms of the Constitution and provided further that they conform to the minimum performance and other requirements as may be determined by Council.

1.2 Publishing of Herd Book
1.2.1 The Herd Book may when deemed necessary by Council be published by the Association on behalf of the Society.

1.2.2 Volumes of the Herd Book may be sold at a price calculated to cover the cost of printing and publishing thereof, as Council may determine.

2. PREFIX AND HERD DESIGNATION MARK
2.1 No animal shall be accepted for birth notification and registration unless the breeder has previously, through the Society, registered with the Association for his exclusive use, a prefix by which all animals bred by him and eligible for birth notification and registration shall be designated, and a herd designation mark 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 RSA shall not be accepted for registration as a prefix.

2.3 The herd designation mark registered with the Association for the breeder's exclusive use shall not exceed four spaces and shall consist of letters, numbers or a combination of letters and numbers, but shall not consist of the same four letters or the same four numbers.

2.4 Application for the registration of such prefix and herd designation mark shall be made to the Secretary and shall be accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed from time to time by Council or by the Association.

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 Bye-laws to the Constitution of the Association.

3. IDENTIFICATION
3.1 All live animals of which the births are notified and all animals offered for registration must bear permanent identification marks which shall include a herd designation mark, year number and a sequence number, and any animal which does not bear the approved identification marks shall not be accepted for the notification of its birth or for subsequent registration by the Association.
3.2 Branding and/or tattooing shall be the Society's official system of marking for the uniform and permanent identification of all animals submitted for registration in the Herd Book and in the records of the Association. In addition, if desired, ear tagging shall be used.

3.3 Every calf must be identified by the breeder within 30 days of birth. (This will only be applicable after 12 months of acceptance of the Constitution as older animals need to be registered.)

3.4 The year number shall consist of two figures indicating the year of birth.

3.5 The birth sequence number shall not exceed four spaces.

3.6 Every calf must be branded and/or tattooed before the age of 12 months with the herd designation, the year number to indicate the year of birth (two figures) and the sequence number corresponding with the ear tag number.

3.7 In the event of a calf leaving the breeder's possession at an age too young to be branded, such calf shall be tattooed in terms of this bye-law.

3.8 In the event of a breeder making a mistake when identifying a calf, or in the event of a mark becoming defaced or illegible, the owner of the animal shall report the fact to the Secretary 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.

3.9 Save for the possible compulsory branding of animals as regulated by legislation or the voluntary branding of animals registered in the Herd Book with the registered brand of the Association the branding of any other brand whatsoever on an animal, by the breeder or owner or his agent, is strictly prohibited and the registration certificate of any animal so marked shall be liable to cancellation.

3.10 Subject to the requirements of Bye-law 3.6, no animal shall be transferred unless clearly marked.

3.11 Parentage verification to the original Ankole embryos, which were imported by President Ramaphosa, is compulsory.

4. NAMES
4.1 In addition to the identification marks referred to in Bye-law 3, all live animals of which the births are notified and all animals offered for registration must be explicitly named: Provided that the name may be substituted by the animal's identification. 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 exclusive of the prefix, shall not exceed 20 spaces.

4.3 The name of any animal, once accepted for notification of its birth, 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. **NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS**

5.1 The breeder of an animal born from a registered dam of one eligible for registration shall notify the Association within 30 days of its birth, whether it be born dead or alive or retained for registration or otherwise. Births notified after such period shall be accepted subject to the approval of Council and on Payment of a late notification fee as may be determined by Council.

5.2 No birth notification of an animal shall be accepted unless the sire and dam at the time of service were more than eight months old.

5.3 All birth notifications shall be made on forms as approved by the Association, and copies thereof shall be kept by the breeder concerned for inspection and checking at all reasonable times by officers of the Society.

5.4 In the event of multiple births, the breeder shall in addition to the particulars ordinarily required, also record on the birth notification form the number and sex of the other twin, triplets, etc., as the case may be.

5.5 Records shall be kept by the Association 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, and of such other details as may be determined by the Society.

5.6 The birth notification shall contain a declaration in the following terms: 'I declare that the pedigree, breeding particulars and identification marks of the animal described herein are correct, and that all the requirements of the Constitution and the Act relating to birth notifications, have been complied with.

5.7 The birth notification shall also be accompanied, in the case of an animal imported *in utero*, by the necessary documents and blood typing or DNA certificates of both the sire and dam, endorsed by the Herd Book Society (or body recognised by the Society and the Association) in the country of origin, to the effect that -

(a) the identity of the sire, as indicated by the said documents, is correct; and

(b) that the sire conforms to the minimum performance and other requirements as may be determined by Council.

6. **RULES GOVERNING ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (AI)**

6.1 All animals which have been begotten through AI shall be eligible for registration: Provided that all requirements of the Act and the Constitution have been complied with.

6.2 No birth notification shall be accepted for the purpose of registration unless it is endorsed "Begotten by AI".

6.3 Irrespective of the provisions of Bye-law 6.1, where different sires are used for the supply of semen for the artificial insemination of the same female at two consecutive heat
periods less than 28 days apart, no resultant progeny shall be eligible for registration unless the male parentage has been confirmed by a blood typing or DNA test.

6.4 The Society reserves the right through its officers to supervise and/or inspect the keeping of records in connection with AI by its members.

6.5 The Society and the Association reserve the right to refuse to register the progeny resulting from AI should any of these rules not be fully adhered to.

6.6 Breeders resident in the RSA who enjoy the privileges of registration of animals under the provisions of the Constitution, may apply for registration of progeny begotten by AI: Provided that the semen is obtained from a source approved by the Society, 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.

6.7 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 registration: Provided that –

(a) complete details of the ownership of the sire concerned have been submitted to the Society;

(b) the official blood typing or DNA laboratory number of the sire has been submitted to the Society together with a negative test for the 1/29 chromosome translocation;

(c) the collection and storage of the semen have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Act;

(d) all requirements of the Constitution in respect of birth notifications and registrations are complied with, and

(e) the sire must have a two-generation pedigree.

6.8 Semen of a bull may not be used for the insemination of animals of more than five joint or successive owners of that bull, unless it has been approved for the collection of semen in terms of the Act.

6.9 In the case of a transfer of a bull (other than one approved for the collection of semen in terms of the Act) from which semen has been collected, frozen and stored, the application for the transfer of such bull must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the seller indicating the number of doses of semen stored at the date of transfer.

7. RULES GOVERNING EMBRYO TRANSFERS (ET)

7.1 All animals which have been begotten as a result of ET shall be eligible for registration: Provided that -

(a) Both the male and the female animals which gave rise to the embryo concerned were approved for the purpose by the Society;

(b) Except in the case of an animal begotten as a result of ET and imported in utero, all the following documents are submitted to the Society within 120 days of each embryo transfer –
(i) the certificates reflecting the official blood typing or DNA 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 ET, by the owner, to the effect that the provisions of the Act have been complied with; and

(iii) in the case an animal begotten from an imported ovum, a certificate issued by a competent body, recognised by the Society and the Association, in the country of origin, stating the names, identification and registration numbers of the ovum and semen donors, the date and place of collection, the number of viable ova collected, and the date exported;

(c) In the case of an animal begotten as a result of ET and imported in utero, the following evidence and documents endorsed by the Herd Book Society (or body recognised by the Society and the Association) in the country of origin are submitted to the Association within 30 days of the arrival of the recipient dam in the RSA -

(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) blood typing or DNA certificate of both donors and negative test for the 1/29 chromosome translocation;

(v) evidence that both donors conform to the minimum performance and other requirements as may be determined by Council;

(d) Birth notification in respect of an animal resulting from ET is submitted on the preprinted birth notification form referred to in Bye-law 5.3;

(e) Confirmation of parentage in each instance by blood typing or DNA is supplied, unless otherwise determined by the Society and the Association; and

(f) All other requirements of the Constitution in respect of birth notifications, registrations, inspection and/or performance 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 ET by its members.

7.3 Breeders resident 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 ET: Provided that the fertilised ova are obtained from a source approved by the Society, 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 Association reserve the right to refuse to register the progeny resulting from ET should any of these rules not be fully adhered to.

7.5 Council shall have the right to limit the number of progeny from a donor cow resulting from ET for registration.
8. GESTATION AND INTERCALVING PERIODS

8.1 The gestation period shall be determined by the Breed Standards. The minimum acceptable gestation period shall be 266 days, and the maximum period shall be 308 days.

8.2 The minimum period between the dates of birth of two successive calves out of one cow (intercalving period) shall be 220 days.

8.3 Any gestation or intercalving periods outside these ranges shall not be recognised unless the parentage of the calf concerned is confirmed by blood typing or DNA tests.

9. CONFIRMATION OF PARENTAGE

9.1 In order to confirm the parentage of an animal, the Society shall at any time have the right to insist on an approved parentage verification test of confirming parentage-

(a) as a routine procedure, on a basis to be determined by the Association from time to time; and

(b) in any case of doubt.

9.2 In respect of the blood typing and DNA referred to in Bye-law 9.1(a) the breeder will be responsible for all costs of all parentage control tests from the second test onwards.

9.3 In respect of the blood typing and DNA referred to in Bye-law 9.1(b) the owner or the Society, as may be determined by Council, shall bear the costs of the blood/DNA typing required.

10. REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

10.1 Inspection shall be a prerequisite for the registration of South African bred or imported animals and except by special permission of Council no animal shall be registered under the age of 12 months.

10.2 No animal, which does not comply with the Minimum Breed and Performance Standard (Schedule B), shall be eligible for registration.

10.3 Any animal of which the particulars supplied on the birth notification form or accompanying certificates are open to question may in the discretion of Council be debarred from registration.

10.4 No application for registration of a South African bred animal will be considered unless details of its birth have been duly recorded or are accepted for registration in terms of Bye-law 5, and

(a) both its parents; or

(b) its dam, in the case of an animal imported in utero or resulting from imported semen;

have been registered by the Association.

10.5 The form of application shall

(a) be laid down by the Association; and

(b) be endorsed by the Society to the effect that all the requirements of the Constitution in respect of registration have been met.
10.6 An imported animal or one resulting from imported semen or an embryo shall be eligible for registration provided the requirements of the Constitution have been complied with. (Schedule IR)

10.7 A pedigreed animal imported into the RSA shall be eligible for registration: Provided that the application for registration is accompanied by -
(a) a two-generation pedigree;
(b) a certificate or registration or an export certificate issued by a Herd Book Society (or body recognised by the Society and the Association) in the country of origin;
(c) evidence to the effect that the animal concerned conforms to the performance and other requirements as may be determined from time to time by the Society;
(d) a report of the inspector confirming that
   (i) The animal bears the permanent indelible identification marks as recorded on the registration or export certificate;
   (ii) The animal was sold and left the seller’s possession on the date stated and that the animal was shipped and/or transported on the date stated: and
   (iii) That the animal arrived on the applicant’s farm on the date stated.

10.8 Registration certificates shall be issued by the Association in respect of imported animals.

10.9 Animals resulting from the in ovulation of imported ova in respect of which Bye-law 7 and all other provisions of the Constitution have been complied with, shall be eligible for registration: Provided that such imported ova -
(a) Were collected by a competent body in the country of origin (approved by the Directorate of Animal Health of the Department) from an animal which complied with the minimum requirements for the importation of ova determined by Council and approved by the Association; and
(b) If fertilised, shall have been fertilised with the semen of a sire which likewise complies with the above-mentioned minimum requirements.

11. INSPECTION AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
11.1 Performance testing through the National Beef Recording and Improvement Scheme is compulsory.
Minimum inspection and performance standards, as prerequisites for registration shall be determined by the Council from time to time.

11.2 Growth stimulants
No animal shall be accepted for registration if it has been treated with hormonal growth stimulants or beta-agonist. Such practices shall be considered contrary to the interests of the Society.

11.3 Inspections and Duties of Inspectors
11.3.1 In terms of Clause 9(1) of the Constitution, Council shall appoint inspectors to inspect all animals eligible for registration and all imported animals, upon application by the breeder concerned. Only active Ankole breeders can be appointed as inspectors, of which at least one is a senior inspector.
11.3.2 The inspectors shall inspect each eligible animal upon presentation of the application for registration or registration certificate as the case may be and shall satisfy themselves that the age, identification, and other details as appearing on the said application or certificate are correct and correspond with the animal offered for inspection. Furthermore, they shall satisfy themselves that the animal conforms in all respects to the minimum inspection and performance standards as determined by Council.

11.3.3 All animals must be inspected and approved between the age of 12 and 36 months in order to be eligible for registration, except in the case of imported animals where no age limit shall apply. During an inspection all young bulls or heifers of the same age and same performance tested group must be placed before the inspector simultaneously as a group. The inspectors are empowered to use their discretion in holding any particular animal over for inspection during their next visit in which case the maximum age referred to above shall not apply. The ICP will be the most important trait for selection, for sales held under the auspices of the Society.

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

11.3.5 Any breeder dissatisfied with an inspector's decision may lodge an appeal to the Secretary 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 (Schedule A). A board of appeal appointed by 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 Council.

11.3.6 Except in cases referred by in Bye-law 11.3.4, timeous notice shall be given to breeders of an intended visit by the inspectors.

11.3.7 Special inspections can only be carried out by permission of the Executive Committee if such inspectors are available and if the applicant agrees to pay the fees payable in respect of special inspections as laid down by Council from time to time.

11.3.8 Inspectors may in addition to the inspections referred to above, perform other duties with the approval of Council, including:
   (a) Classification or grading of animals upon application by the breeder concerned at a fee determined by Council from time to time; and
   (b) Demonstrations and lectures at farmers' days or judges' courses.

11.3.9 No breeder shall act as an inspector of his own animals.

12. REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

12.1 Original Certificates
12.1.1 Registration certificates to be issued in respect of any animal may with the consent of the Association be in the form desired by the Society. Data in respect of performance measured in the National Beef Cattle Improvement Scheme, classification or other information may appear on the registration certificate or an accompanying classification/performance certificate.
12.1.2 All registration certificates issued by the Association in respect of animals begotten by artificial insemination shall bear the letter "AI" behind the names of the animals appearing on any such certificate.

12.1.3 All registration certificates issued by the Association in respect of animals begotten by embryo transfer shall bear the letters "ET" behind the names of the animals appearing on any such certificates.

12.2 Alterations or Additions to Registration Certificates
Any alteration or addition to the essential information or particulars officially recorded on any registration certificate, which has not been initialed by the General Manager of the Association, or any unauthorised endorsement or remark on such certificate bearing upon the essential information or particulars contained therein, shall render such certificate invalid.

12.3 Duplicate or Replacement of Birth Notification or Registration Certificate
The Association may upon written application, accompanied by a statement by the applicant setting out all the relevant circumstances, issue a duplicate or replacement of any registration, or birth notification certificate issued by the Association, which has been mislaid, mutilated or lost: Provided that such application shall be made by the person in whose name the animal concerned was last registered.

12.4 Cancellation of Birth Notifications or Registration Certificates and Reinstatement of Animals
12.4.1 Council may direct the Secretary to apply to the Association for the cancellation of the registration of any animal which has -
(a) been registered by mistake;
(b) been registered on the strength of false or fraudulent information supplied by the owner;
(c) been registered after the owner has failed to comply with any relevant Bye-law; or
(d) in the case of female animals which failed to meet minimum breed standards as may be determined by Council from time to time (Schedule B);

And to notify the breeder or owner accordingly.

12.4.2 A birth notification or registration certificate of an animal issued by the Association shall be returned to the Association for cancellation and/or endorsement within 60 days after its death, sale for slaughter, culling, castration, spaying or other circumstances requiring the certificate's cancellation or endorsement in terms of the Constitution of the Society or that of the Association.

12.4.3 All documents so returned shall be suitably endorsed and kept by the Association for a period of six months, where after they shall be returned to the Society or if so instructed by the Society, be destroyed.

12.4.4 In the event of the birth notification, or registration certificate of an animal having been cancelled, such animal may be reinstated in the records of the Association
only on recommendation of the Society: Provided that the application for the reinstatement is made by the person who applied for the cancellation of the birth notification or registration certificate. The reinstatement of any such animal shall be effected upon payment of such fee as may be determined by Council from time to time. (Schedule A).

12.5 Certificates of Extended Pedigree
A member may apply to the Secretary for a certificate of extended pedigree in respect of an animal and the Secretary shall apply to the Association to issue such a certificate. Every such application shall be accompanied by the requisite fee as may be determined by Council from time to time.

13. TRANSFER OF ANIMALS
13.1 For the purpose of this Bye-law "transfer" means any transaction whereby any person acquires the right to sole ownership of an animal, or to any share or additional share of the ownership of a bull, and the relinquishment of any share in the ownership of such animal or bull (as the case may be).

13.2 Any seller who transfers sole ownership of a animal, or part ownership in a bull, shall within 30 days of the date of such transfer, furnish:
(a) The Association with the birth notification or registration certificate of the animal concerned, with the details of the transfer duly completed on such certificate; 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 more than 30 days, but within 60 days, or more than 60 days, but within 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 by the Society subject to such fees as it may determine.

13.3 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.

13.4 If the animal to be transferred is:
(a) a pregnant female, the seller shall together with his application for transfer, furnish the Association with a certificate specifying 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. The seller shall in addition furnish the buyer with a copy of such certificate;
(b) A recipient dam, the application for transfer shall be accompanied by the preprinted birth notification referred to in Bye-law 5.3 (Schedule J) issued by the Association and other certificates in compliance with Bye-law 6.

13.5 Should the seller for any reason whatsoever fail or refuse to take any steps to effect such transfer, including failing or refusing to deliver the original birth notification or registration certificate 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.

13.6 No alteration to an already recorded transfer date shall be effected unless an application to that effect, duly signed by the buyer and the seller concerned, is made to the Association.

13.7 In all cases of transfer between spouses or as from parent to child, or child to parent (including children-in-law and grandchildren) whether by way of sale, donation or inheritance, only half the prescribed transfer fee shall be payable.

14. **JOINT OWNERSHIP OF BULLS**

14.1 When an animal is transferred to joint owners, the full name and address of each joint owner shall be submitted to the Association.

14.2 The joint ownership and use of a bull is subject to the provision of the Act;

15. **REFUSAL OF APPLICATIONS**

15.1 In the case of progeny begotten from a dam mated to different males or inseminated with semen from different males at consecutive oestrus periods within 28 days, the Society shall request the Association to refuse registration unless the male parentage is confirmed by means of a blood or DNA typing test.

15.2 The Society may request the Association 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 Association has refused to accept applications from any person, the Society may, in addition, request the Association 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 EMBRYOS**

16.1 Applications to import or export animals, semen or embryos, shall, in terms of the Act, be submitted in triplicate, on forms available from the Registrar, to the Society, together with the prescribed fee; the Society shall forward two copies together with its recommendation thereto, and the required documents reflecting the details referred to in Bye-law 16.2, to the Association; and the Association shall in turn submit one copy together with its recommendation to the Registrar.

16.2 Council shall determine minimum performance and other requirements for the importation and exportation of animals, semen and ova in terms of Clause 9(y) of the Constitution, and no such importation or exportation shall be recommended to the Association by the Society, unless the said requirements are complied with.

16.3 Only imported animals and animals resulting from the importation of 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 registration.
16.4 The Association may, upon application, issue export certificates in respect of animals, semen or embryos in the form desired by the Society and approved by the Association.

16.5 Over and above the performance requirements, any animal, semen or embryo must have a two-generation pedigree and a negative test for the 1/29 chromosome translocation.

17. REQUIREMENT CONCERNING THE TWO HERD BOOKS
Two herd books must be kept for
1. Full Blood - Register
2. Purebred - Register

17.1 FULL BLOOD
A Full blood Ankole can only be the result of a mating of two original full blood Ankole animals.
Original Ankole means, the breed of cattle commonly known and registered Ankole in Uganda, and/ South Africa. These cattle and their progeny are regarded as full blood.

17.2 PUREBRED
Purebred means Ankole cattle containing at least 93, 75% or 15/16 Ankole genes and showing the normal hair color, pigmentation and conformation of a full blood Ankole. These animals are eligible for registration as purebred Ankole’s.

18. INFORMATION ON THE UPGRADING SYSTEM
Only full blood Ankole’s may be used as sires throughout the upgrading system.

18.1 BASIC (50% Ankole)
The result of mating any beef breed dam bred with a full blood Ankole sire which conforms to the requirements laid down by the regulations of the Ankole Cattle Breeders Organisation.

18.2 APPENDIX A (75% Ankole)
The result of a mating of an approved basic female by a registered full blood sire which conforms to the requirements laid down by the regulations of the Ankole Cattle Breeders Organisation.

18.3 APPENDIX B (87.5% Ankole)
The result of a mating of an approved Appendix A female by a registered full blood sire which conforms to the requirements laid down by the regulations of the Ankole Cattle Breeders Organisation.

18.4 STUDBOOK PROPER (SP) (93.75% Ankole)
18.4.1 The result of a mating of an approved Appendix B female by a registered full blood sire which conforms to the requirements laid down by the regulations of the Ankole Cattle Breeders Organisation.

18.4.2 An Appendix C animal that conforms to the minimum standards laid down by the Ankole Cattle Breeders Organisation is eligible to be registered as purebred.
Annexures:

1. INTRODUCTION OF ANKOLE CATTLE INTO SOUTH AFRICA

Ankole genetic materials were imported from Uganda into South Africa during 2006 by Mr C Ramaphosa, for genetic impact assessment, as prerequisite for formal recognition as a breed. The Ankole breed was declared as a breed under evaluation in terms of the regulations of the Animal Improvement Act, (Act No. 62 of 1998). Only animals that are proven through parentage verification to be descendants of those original genetic materials will be eligible for registration as pure bred (full blood) Ankole with the Ankole Breeders Society and for further registration on the National database, namely the Integrated Registration and Genetic information System (INTERGIS). Imports of Ankole genetic materials are only approved from country of origin (Uganda), and must be approved by the board of the Ankole Society of South Africa.
2. BREED DESCRIPTION
Ankole cattle should appear elegant and graceful, with long, thick and symmetrical horns. There should be a neck hump with a straight top-line and a sloping rump. Ankole cattle are multi-coloured and range in colour from black to white. From a distance, though, a herd of Ankole cattle tends to look brown. Ankole cattle are medium frame in size, with mature cows weighing between 380 and 550 kg and bulls weighing between 500 and 800 kg. Ankole cattle are adapted to tropical climates, can tolerate high temperatures, and extremely harsh conditions. The deep dewlap, loose skin, short straight hair and blood circulating through the horns, contribute to the dispersal of body heat. The milk of the Ankole has a high butterfat content of about 10%, which means it can be used in crossbreeding programs to increase the butterfat content of cow’s milk. Other attributes of the breed include but are not limited to:

- High fertility and hardiness
- Easy calving due to a small calf of between 14 kg and 23 kg.
- Meat with a very low fat content and lower cholesterol.

3. BREED STANDARDS / STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE
This can be divided into three categories, namely (1) visual appraisal in terms of functional efficiency, (2) visual appraisal in terms breed standards (of excellence); and (3) minimum performance standards.

Please see below a phenotypic description of an Ankole bull and cow.
5. Visual appraisal in terms of functional efficiency

Visual appraisal according to functional efficiency should focus on the following traits:
- Reproduction in the female
- Reproduction in the male
- Adaptability
- Frame
- Hooves

5.1 Reproduction in the female

The female in sound hormonal balance is feminine. Her brisket is small with dewlap running over it and she has a sound stomach capacity, smooth coat and dairy wedge, which means that her forequarter is lean and feminine with well-developed genitalia and udder. The cow sleeks off immediately when she becomes pregnant and remains sleek throughout lactation.

The fertile heifer is feminine, with a smooth coat and has a normally developed vulva. A well-developed udder indicates that she is cycling regularly. The sub-fertile heifer is usually well fleshed, has a steer-like head and under developed genitalia and udder.

A functional udder is an important trait in the cow and the size and shape of the teats reflect the hormonal balance of females. The udder should be well developed. Discriminate against fused or bottle neck teats.

Reproduction in the male

Secondary male characteristics is an indication that testosterone is secreted in sufficient quantities. The head of a bull will be masculine with coarse hair on the head and neck and long coarse hair on the sheath and tail. A fertile active bull will be well-muscled, with darkening of neck, lower shoulder and lower buttock. The rest of the body will, in summer have a smooth shiny coat.

The scrotum must preferably hang symmetrically. Discriminate against a relatively small scrotum with long hair, cases where one testicle is turned forwards and the other one backwards and hypoplasia with one testis smaller than the other. The most desirable scrotum has a lean neck, which is free from fat deposition, because this interferes with the cooling mechanism.

Sheaths that are too long and fleshy and/or displaying preputial prolapse are not acceptable in the breed and could lead to abnormal functionality.

5.2 Adaptability

Animals that are smooth coated with a loose larger total skin surface area will be better adapted to heat. In conditions that are warm (> 30°C) a smooth coat with a thick skin is preferred. The breed should resemble Sanga cattle with a respiratory conformation to expel heat.

5.3 Frame

In cows, a slightly droopy rump with the thurls well below the line between the hip and pin bones, is advantageous to facilitate easy calving.

Hind legs should be well placed and not straight or sickle hocked. Straight-hocked cattle cannot walk long distances and the thurl is pushed closer to the line between the hip and pin bones that predispose animals to dystocia.

A soft pastern places excessive weight on the heel and may cause wearing of the heel and outgrowth of the hooves particularly in sandy soil areas.

A wry tail (where tail is twisted to one side), should be avoided, as the next stage is an open spinal cord which is lethal.
5.4 Hooves
In South Africa certain environmental conditions can cause abnormal hoof growth (laminitis) in cattle. Abnormal hoof growth occurs in sandy soil, planted pastures and in feedlots. Laminitis is highly heritable and should be discriminated against. Attention should also be given to instances where inside hooves grows outwards and where there is very little depth of heel.

5.5 Face / mouth
Undershot or overshot jaws should be culled. A wry face should be discriminated against (when teeth are shed the face may appear somewhat skew and this should be taken into consideration).

NOTE: In the book “Beef Breeding in South Africa” Chapter 4 is devoted to “Selecting cattle for functional efficiency”.

6. Visual appraisal in terms breed standards (of excellence)

6.1 General appearance
The Ankole appears elegant and graceful. It has a straight top-line and a sloping rump. The coloration is red, brown (light brown to deep brown), roan (mixture of coloured and white hairs in a coat i.e. red roan, blue roan or strawberry roan) or black. The colour pattern may vary from a single solid colour to a broken pattern varying from a few white spots to large white patches.

6.2 Horns
The horns are white to ivory coloured (darker in black animals), heavy at the base, long and fairly symmetrical, with a large base that is proportional to horn length. Lyre and circular shapes are preferable to flat horns. However, all horn forms are allowed excluding genetically mis-formed types.

6.3 Head
Medium sized and at it's widest point, at the base of the horns. Proportionally the head appears lean and slightly elongated. Ears are relatively small and placed under the strong horn base. The eyes were placed laterally in the head, the eyebrows are not heavy and do not cover the eyes, with the eyes are clearly visible from front. Good pigment around the eyes is essential. The jawbone is strong, but not too prominent and should not be under-/overshot. The nose is straight and well-defined. The muzzle is broad, strong and well pigmented.

6.4 Neck
Bulls have a thick muscular neck with moderate dewlap. Cows have a slender neck with moderate dewlap.

6.5 Hump
Bulls have a prominent muscular cervico-thoracic hump on the neck, that is typical in Sanga cattle. Female animals have small humps that is more visible in good condition.

6.6 Forequarter
The forequarter of the bull is more heavily developed than that of the cow. The brisket is full, with sufficient width in the chest floor, but not too prominent. The shoulder blades are broad, deep, with a well-developed forearm muscle in the case of the bull, that steadily adjoins the hump, withers and ribs. In females, the withers are comparatively narrow and well defined.
6.7 **Middle piece**
The middle piece is long, deep and wide. The back is straight, strong and well-muscled in the loin of bulls. The naval is neat and not too big.

6.8 **Hindquarters**
The rump is not very broad in hookbone, thurl and pinbone, but moderately long, sloping down from hook to pinbones. The pin bones and thurls are widely placed. The tail is long and slender and ends with a full tail switch below the hocks. The tail setting is not too prominent.

6.9 **Legs and hooves**
The legs are fine boned and dry, with correctly placed straight forelegs. The shank is long and lean. The hocks are of excellent depth and with good placement. Cannons are moderate in length, small and pastern are short. Feet are high-heeled and hooves are well pigmented.

**FRONT LEGS**
Legs of reasonable length and thickness that is straight and parallel with each other as well as good muscling in the forearm.

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**NEGATIVE**
1. Too straight or too weak/“elastic tendon”/“knuckeling”
2. Absence of dewclaws
3. Knees bent backward
4. Knock kneed
5. Bandy legs
6. Pigeon-toed front legs
7. Legs too fine (thin) or too rough (thick)
8. Split claws or cracked hooves
9. Claws curling in (scissor claws)
10. Claws curling out/hooves turned outwards
11. Out-growing hooves
12. Shallow hooves
13. Claws unequal in length
Figure 2: Linear evaluation of (clockwise from top left) front legs, hind legs, pasterns and hocks.

HIND LEGS
Hind legs must be perpendicular as seen from behind. From the side a slight bend forward is seen below the hock. Pasterns must be strong, of normal length and angle, and should not be too loose or upright. Clean and dry hocks with the correct angle of 200-210°. The animal’s movement must be straight, strong and energetic. Straight, uniform and reasonably large hooves with uniform dewclaws.

NEGATIVE
1. Too straight or too weak/"elastic tendon"/"knuckeling"
2. Absence of dewclaws
3. Sickle hocks
4. Faulty gait
5. Legs too fine (thin) or too rough (thick)
6. Split claws
7. Claws curling in (scissor claws)
8. Claws/hooves curling out (open hooves)
9. Outgrowing hooves
10. Shallow hooves – hooves with narrow clearance between hairline and ground
11. Unsymmetrical hoof length

Reproductive organs
The testes must be well developed, even in size, hang equally, must not hang too low and show sufficient development of the epididymis.

Figure 3: Ideal Testes compared to various faults
The sheath is functional and securely attached.

The female animal must have a well-developed vulva. The female animal should also have a well-developed udder with four distinctly defined quarters of uniform size as well as squarely placed medium length well pigmented teats. Udder should be firmly attached at the front and back and should be plump.

NEGATIVE
1. Bottle teats (teats too thick or too long)
2. Weak or no udder development
3. Abnormal teat development
4. Weak udder attachment,

7. Breed standards in respect of performance

It was decided that due to the very limited measurements available initially that minimum breed standards will be rather lenient until more data is available.

Minimum scrotal circumference

22 cm at a mass of 201 – 250 kg
23 cm at a mass of 251 – 300 kg
24 cm at a mass of 301 – 350 kg
25 cm at a mass of 351 – 400 kg
26 cm at a mass of 401 – 450 kg
27 cm at a mass of 451 – 500 kg
28 cm at a mass of 501 or more kg

The following minimum standards for females are proposed.
Maximum age at first calving: 60 months
Maximum age at birth of second calf: 85 months
Maximum age at birth of third calf: 100 months
Maximum age at birth of fourth calf: 125 months
Maximum age at birth of fifth calf: 150 months
Maximum Inter calving period: 760 days (No inter calving period should exceed 760 days)

8. Breed standards in respect of horn characteristics

Method 3 (for horns of wild cattle) of SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL will be the official horn measurement method for Ankole cattle (see Figure 4)
It was decided that due to the dual purpose of the Ankole breed no minimum breed standards for horns will be applicable at the moment.
Lyre and circular shapes are preferable to flat horns. However, all horn forms are allowed excluding genetically mis-formed types.
Ankole Cattle
SCI Horn Measurements

**Front view:**
Measure from bottom base between the horn and ear till the end tip of the horn.

**Side view:**
Measure from bottom base between the horn and ear till the end tip of the horn.

**SCI Horn Measurements calculations**

1.1. Horn length left: ............ + 1.2. Horn length right: ............

2.1. Left Base: ............ + 2.2. Right Base: ............

HLL + HLR + LB + RB = SCI: ............

**Optional calculations**

3. Tip to Tip: ............

Figure 4.