

台灣畜產種原知識庫 -

Rules of Registration for Dairy Cattle in Taiwan (proposal)(2012/5/24)

類別：辦法

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Rules of Registration for Dairy Cattle in Taiwan (proposal)

Promulgated by the Dairy Association Taiwan

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1. General Provisions

1.The Dairy Association Taiwan (hereinafter referred to as the “Association”) formulates the key points of registration for dairy cattle (hereinafter referred to as the “key points”), in order to ensure and promote the breeding of dairy cattle with superior pedigree, and record and improve their performance.

2.The registered dairy cattle refer to the breeding bulls qualified in the examination and animals bred by the original breed of such bulls. The original breed refers to genetic substances related to the bulls, including: semen, ova, embryos and relocated genetic substances or transposed embryos, etc.

3.Varieties of dairy cattle registered in the Key points are listed below:

- (1) Holstein.
- (2) Jersey.

4. Foreign dairy cattle registration agencies recognized by our Association are listed below:

- (1) Holstein Association USA, Inc
- (2) Holstein Canada
- (3) The Holstein Cattle Association of Japan
- (4) NZ Holstein-Friesian Association
- (5) The Holstein-Friesian Association of Australia Inc.
- (6) CRV
- (7) American Jersey Cattle Association
- (8) Jersey Canada
- (9) Jersey Cattle Association of Japan
- (10) Jersey New Zealand
- (11) Australian Jersey Breeders Society
- (12) Netherlands Jersey Stamboek
- (13) Other foreign registration agencies recognized by our Association

5. The registration includes five categories: pedigree input, pedigree registration,

milking capacity registration, reproduction capacity registration and accreditation registration, with the types and code names of registration below. The owners of the dairy cattle may fill an application form of dairy cattle input (registration) (Format 1) for the input (registration) of the dairy cattle:

- (1) Pedigree input code name PI
- (2) Pedigree registration code name PR
- (3) Milking capacity registration code name MR
- (4) Reproduction capacity registration code name RR
- (5) Accreditation registration code name AR

2. Pedigree Input

6. Within one month after the dairy cattle is given birth, the owner shall fill an application form of dairy cattle birth input (Format 2) for birth input of the dairy cattle.

7. If, after birth input of dairy cattle, the pedigree data of its father or mother or aforementioned data of the cattle have passed the inspection of varieties and appearance (attached tables 1, 2), the “pedigree input certificate” (Format 3) is issued.

8. An application must be filed simultaneously for birth input of isosexual twins of cattle. No pedigree input is required immediately for heterosexual twins, and registration (input) is conducted only after parturition of the cows. However, if no Freemartin is proved through parentage diagnosis or gene comparison, pedigree input shall be conducted prior to parturition of the cows.

3. Pedigree Registration

9. The owner shall apply to issue a “pedigree registration certificate” (Format 4) in either of the following cases:

- (1) Dairy cattle entered after birth, for which the pedigree data of its parents are complete.
- (2) Female calf given birth by a PI cow and a PR bull.
- (3) Male calf given birth by a RR or AR cow and a PR bull.
- (4) Those with foreign registration certificates.

10. When a PR female calf is four-month, an application shall be filed to verify the growing performance, and the standards for verification and appearance inspection shall be stipulated.

4. Milking Registration

11. For PR cows whose milking capacity is higher than the average value, the owner shall apply to issue a “milking registration certificate” (Format 5).

12. If MR is finished for over 20 full-sib and half-sib twins of PR bulls, the owner shall apply to issue a “milking registration certificate” (Format 5).

5. Reproduction Registration

13.

In case where the offspring of MR cattle have no hereditary defect in either of the following cases, the owner shall apply to issue a “reproduction registration certificate” (Format 6).

(1) For MR cows with triplets in 5 years, each of which has a milking capacity higher than the average value.

(2) For MR cows whose 20 offspring cows have finished pedigree registration, one of which has a 10-month milking record with the milking capacity higher than the average value.

6. Accreditation Registration

14. When the offspring of MR cow has acquired reproduction capacity registration, this MR cow has acquired accreditation registration, so the owner shall apply to issue an “accreditation registration certificate” (Format 7).

15. For RR breeding bulls bred by AR cows or imported PR original breeds whose 20 offspring cows have finished milking capacity registration, and the milking capacity is higher than the average value, the bull has acquired accreditation registration, so the owner shall apply to issue an “accreditation registration certificate” (Format 7).

7. Original Breed Registration

16. The original breed is divided into domestic and imported ones. Semen and embryos are taken as the object of registration. Semen registration indicates that the breeding bulls with semen are registered as per the provisions in Articles 9, 12 and 13.

17. Domestic embryos are used for MR cattle, and the semen is imported frozen semen (FS) for dairy cattle. After preparation of embryos, an application form (Format 8) shall be filled, and a “dairy cattle embryo registration certificate” (Format 9) shall be issued to us.

18. The heritability of imported semen and embryos of dairy cattle shall comply with the import standard stipulated by the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan.

19. The importers of dairy cattle’s semen and embryos shall apply for a letter of consent for import from the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, via electronic application system of the examination& approval platform of the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (<http://permit.coa.gov.tw/>); after handling of the import, apply to conduct the original breed re-registration (Format 10) and issue a “re-registration certificate” (Format 11) by the registration certificates issued by accredited foreign registration associations and relevant certificates.

20. When handling re-registration of imported original breed, the re-registration has 12 code numbers, of which the former three are universal codes TWN (representing Taiwan), the fourth code is a sex code, 1 represents bulls, 2 represents cows, and the subsequent 8~9 figures are serial numbers of cattle.

8. Supplementary Provisions

21. The formats of the certificates, sheets and documents referred herein are prepared by our Association, and reported to the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan for review and implementation (as the case may be in the event of modification).

22. The owners of registered (entered) cattle must provide the following sheets for review by the registration staff or the personnel of our Association. The sheets are divided into:

- (1) Artificial insemination data sheet (Format 12)
- (2) Calf birth data sheet (Format 13)
- (3) Present status sheet of dairy cattle (Format 14)
- (4) Monthly performance check report of dairy cattle (Format 15)

23. The registered dairy cattle shall be provided with ID marks, whereby the registration certificates are issued; the aforementioned dairy cattle's registration certificates shall list the following items:

- (1) Sources
- (2) Name and address of the breeding farms
- (3) Name and address of the owners
- (4) Marks such as code number and cattle figures, e.g.: for the registered cattle with transposed embryos, ET is added after the code number
- (5) Pedigree of parents and Performance check scores of pedigree are attached to PR, MR, RR and AR certificates.

24. In case any false or untrue registration certificates are found, these certificates shall be taken over and cancelled, and the right of the owners to apply for other input or registration shall be terminated. In the case of any doubt on the pedigree of the registered cattle, it's required to investigate the blood type or paternity test and comparison test of the cattle.

25. After change of the owner of the registered (entered) dairy cattle, the owner shall handle the livestock change registration procedures within one month.

26. In the case of death, slaughtering, culling or loss of the registered (entered) dairy cattle, the owner shall record the reasons and disposal measures within one month, and handle cancellation procedures to our Association.

27. The owner shall, within 30 days, fill an application form (Format 16, 17), and apply to change the input or replace or reissue a pedigree registration (input) certificate in either of the following cases:

- (1) Change of name or address of the owner.
- (2) Change of the breeding farm.
- (3) Damage or loss of the registration (input) certificates.
- (4) Declaration for correction of errors in connection with registration (input) matters.

28. The review and test fees or other fees required for investigation by our Association in conducting dairy cattle registration (input) shall be borne by the applicant in whole

or in part.

29. Fees collected for registration (input) of every dairy cattle are listed below:

Pedigree registration: NT\$ 120

Milking capacity registration: NT\$100

Reproduction capacity registration: NT\$100

Accreditation registration: NT\$500

Re-registration of imported original breed: NT\$ 100

Re-issuance of certificates: NT\$100

30. A dairy cattle registration commission under our Association is established, with relevant provisions stipulated by our Association.

31. The key points herein are reported to the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan for review and implementation (as the case may be in the event of modification).