

## NOTE TO USERS

This manual is meant to be an explanatory guide in which we have attempted to simplify the terms of the Animal Pedigree Act for easy reference. The manual contains comments on certain provisions of the Act and reflects the interpretation and policy of the Office of the Animal Registration Officer, which may change from time to time to reflect new legislation, jurisprudence or industry factors. In the case of any conflict between this manual and the Animal Pedigree Act, the latter is to be followed. This manual is not meant to substitute for independent legal advice and opinion.

# **THE ANIMAL PEDIGREE ACT**

Animal Industry Division  
Agricultural Industry Services Directorate  
Market and Industry Services Branch

January, 2000

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«Loi sur la généalogie des animaux - Guide à l'intention du Secrétariat»

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# INTRODUCTION

## DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The *Animal Pedigree Act* is a federal statute which establishes the broad legal framework under which breed associations (animal pedigree associations) may be established. Breed associations are corporate entities which derive their legal authority from the *Animal Pedigree Act*. Breed associations are established with respect to distinct and/or evolving breeds.

The *Act* contains an interpretation section which should be used to understand terminology in the *Act* itself (see also *Glossary of Terms*, chapter 8 of this manual). However, acts also need to be interpreted in their entirety. Likewise, by-laws and procedures need definition and interpretation. How do we arrive at definitions? Definitions may be derived initially from the *Act* itself but usually are fleshed out through experience and with input from many sources. Definitions are important because they help establish standards and limits by which activities may be measured.

In general, statutory provisions are given their ordinary meaning where possible. For breed associations seeking to clarify interpretations and define terminology there are numerous sources of information. The following categories are not intended to be exhaustive. They are sources of information which are in addition to the *Act* itself and may help with its interpretation.

## REGULATIONS

Many acts of parliament are clarified through enactment of regulations. Currently, the *Animal Pedigree Act* has no regulations which help define terms. The only regulation which currently applies to the *Act* is one which details procedures for winding down breed associations. Other acts and regulations, such as the *Interpretation Act* or the *Health of Animals Act* and its regulations, may be relevant in certain cases.

## **LEGISLATIVE INTENT**

Legislation does not generally seek to specify every detail but rather is intended by the legislators to embody certain purposes, priorities and limits. The purposes of the *Act* (section 3) and the role of associations (section 4) establish the overall intent. However, at times it may be difficult to discern the intent of specific provisions. In addition, legislation cannot anticipate every eventuality relating to activities carried out under its authority. There may even be inconsistencies, vagueness or gaps which are not recognized until later. The legislative process involves interaction of many people including extensive consultation with industry groups. Therefore, interpretation is often aided by understanding the historical context in which the legislation was developed.

## **COMMON ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES**

The *Animal Pedigree Act* is administered by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada through the office of the Animal Registration Officer. In the course of administration, recommendations are made to the Minister, or other delegated authority, primarily for the purpose of approving amendments to by-laws. The Department exercises a limited supervisory role over associations but is available to serve in an advisory capacity. Administrators of the *Act* also interact with and advise others including bodies developing government policy and legislation, administrators of other federal statutes, related international bodies and non-governmental organisations. Every effort is made to ensure consistency not only among breed associations, but elsewhere as well.

## **COMMON INDUSTRY PRACTICE AND USAGE**

Common practice usually develops through experience and common sense. Common practices change over time though, often enhanced by technological developments and scientific understanding. To facilitate understanding of special terms and new technology, the opening sections of the by-laws and/or policy and procedures manual may be organized to include definition of terms which will be used throughout the document. Special attention must also be given to changes in international practices which may affect trade in breeding stock.

## **DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES**

The *Animal Pedigree Act* requires that breed associations specify certain procedures in their by-laws regarding democratic processes. The by-laws should also be written in plain language and be accessible to all members. In addition to establishing rules in the by-laws, there are other important means by which associations can guarantee that the will of the majority is carried out while still hearing and respecting the minority. Guidelines on rules of order are available for reference to assist in ensuring a democratic process is followed. Federal and provincial departments also publish guidelines which can be useful to assist in the administrative process. Every association should specify what guidelines shall be used when their own by-laws, rules and procedures are silent on matters relating to the democratic process. A well-defined democratic process should help breed associations avoid almost all recourse to the judicial system. [see Chapter 3 - *The Democratic Process*]

## **LEGAL OPINION**

Administrators of federal statutes are aided by the federal Department of Justice from which legal opinion is obtained for internal use. However, individual breed associations may from time to time need to seek their own legal counsel. Legal opinion is generally bounded by the accepted system of laws in Canada and the provinces, by interpretation of statutes relating to a particular issue, by provisions of the Canadian constitution including the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and by legal precedent. Breed associations should be cautious about trying to be their own lawyers where contentious issues are involved.

## **COURT JUDGEMENT**

Legal opinion is learned opinion, not law. If an issue can not be resolved by the parties involved it may eventually end up in a court of law. This is generally an expensive process. However, court judgements must be honoured and can sometimes help elucidate what is permitted or not under the *Animal Pedigree Act* and the by-laws of an association.

Finally, interpretation may be aided by use of dictionaries, scientific writings, policy directives or guidelines, etc.

## **EXPLANATION OF TERMS FOR BREED ASSOCIATIONS**

By-laws, policy and procedures can not be developed in isolation. In fact, given the changing nature of the business it is usually necessary to amend the by-laws regularly and do a complete review of the by-laws every five to ten years. Following are a few explanations of terminology which may help breed associations develop consistent definitions. These are guidelines only.

### **BREED STANDARD**

This term is used in several ways, and none all too consistently.

- a) **in breed registries** - breed standards are the essential trademark characteristics of a breed such as colour and coat pattern, horns, size, conformation, etc. Additional breed standards may include performance characteristics such as growth rate or milk production. These may be incorporated into the rules of eligibility for registration.
- b) **in judging** - breed standards have been used as equivalent to a 'standard of perfection' , 'true type' or 'ideal' for the breed.
- c) **in extension and field use** - breed standards are expressed in terms of the average and range of characteristics that can be expected.

### **(DISTINCT) BREED**

A breed is a population of animals with a common history and origin. There is not a standard definition to which everyone would agree. However, two important characteristics are that they must have unique distinguishing characteristics and be genetically stable from generation to generation.



## **EVOLVING BREED**

This is a population of animals which is not yet genetically stable. To be recognized under the Act an evolving breed should have a defined parental population, established breed standards towards which selection will be directed, and a breeding plan to get there.

## **GRADING-UP**

Refers to the process of consecutively breeding animals towards a purebred status. Animals which are registered as purebreds are mated to animals of other breeds or of crossbred or uncertain genetic origin (grade animals). A first mating gives 50%, second mating 75% and so on.

## **PARENTAGE VERIFICATION**

Refers to laboratory tests by which animals are compared to their parents. Tests determine if an animal can be included or excluded as a possible parent. An animal's parentage can never be confirmed 100%, but individuals can be excluded as possible parents with a very high degree of accuracy. Tests are based on the fact that each parent contributes a random 50% of an animal's genetic makeup. Genes don't come from anywhere else.

Verification may be based on techniques such as blood typing or DNA typing (eg. fingerprinting, microsatellite analysis). Use of DNA typing is generally more accurate since it is based on direct comparison of the genetic code of an animal rather than the products of its genes.

*[Note: Certain conditions may influence the accuracy of parentage verification such as multiparous births, multiple fertilization, and transgenic manipulation. If any of these cases are suspect then the labs responsible for testing should be informed. Random mutations also take place in populations but generally at low levels not expected to interfere with parentage verification. Other congenital anomalies may arise in the developmental genetic stage but generally do not play a role in animal genetics and should not influence standard parentage verification.]*

**PEDIGREE**

This is the ancestral lineage of an animal, starting with its parents, grandparents, etc. The pedigree of an animal is its family tree.

## **HISTORY OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION FOR BREED ASSOCIATIONS**

### **THE ACT IN CANADA**

The *Act respecting the incorporation of Live Stock Record Associations* was first passed by Parliament in 1900. It became known as the *Livestock Pedigree Act*. At that time Canada was a young and growing country with a rapidly expanding agricultural sector. New breeding stock were being brought into the country in record numbers. The concept of recording pedigrees of animals was still relatively new, but had been developing for some time, especially in Great Britain and the United States. There were even a number of breed associations already established or being considered in Canada.

To bring a degree of order and protection to the livestock industry some provinces introduced laws in the mid to late 1800's regarding the marking and branding of animals. Other provincial acts were passed to encourage the improvement and importation of new breeds and to control the movement of breeding animals. However, there remained concern about the lack of standardization and control regarding sale of breeding stock and how they were represented.

### **PURPOSE OF PEDIGREE RECORDING**

Pedigree recording started from the simple observation that "like begets like". The fact that progeny tend to resemble their parents has been recognized at least since biblical times. New ideas began to take hold around the 1700s when certain prominent breeders in Great Britain, demonstrated that knowledge of pedigrees could be employed to breed animals more consistently. By restricting the breeding of animals to only those possessing greater similarity and merit in specific traits, the progeny outcome was more uniform. More predictable matings are more useful and hence profitable. From there, breed societies developed out of a desire to ensure specific rules would be followed to further the development of consistently meritorious animals. This is how many of our modern day breeds began. For breed associations to successfully enhance the worth of their animals it was necessary to ensure that some basic rules would be followed. Nevertheless, at the turn of the century the whole concept of genetic inheritance and breed improvement was still a rather mysterious affair. It was more art than science. Not until the early part of the 1900s when the findings of Gregor Mendel

were rediscovered and the theories of Charles Darwin began to gain prominence was it recognized that there might be a stronger scientific basis to breed improvement than originally thought. So while animal husbandry was recognized as the art of skilfully managing animals, at least a part of that management began to be seen as having a predictable scientific basis, termed breed improvement.

## **WHY FEDERAL LEGISLATION?**

The basis for having a federal act under which breed associations can operate is largely twofold. First, the keeping of accurate pedigree information on a national basis is considered critical to the improvement of animal breeds and livestock in general. Second, the establishment of consistent national standards for representation of an animal's genetic background increases the integrity of the information for domestic and foreign trade purposes and provides protection to buyers of breeding stock. It is perhaps important to note that the *Animal Pedigree Act* was designed primarily to control representation of animals which are going back into the national breeding populations.

The purposes of the revised *Act* (1988) are stated as follows:

- (a) to promote breed improvement, and**
- (b) to protect persons who raise and purchase animals by providing for the establishment of animal pedigree associations that are authorized to register and identify animals that, in the opinion of the Minister, have significant value.**

The new *Act* came into effect May 25, 1988 and represented a major change over previous versions. The *Livestock Pedigree Act* was last amended in 1952. It focussed primarily on the establishment of breed associations and ensuring a single national authority especially regarding registry activities. The new *Act* has now also more clearly defined the genetic ground rules for those activities and incorporated new ideas and knowledge relevant to the breeding sector.

Between the years 1952 and 1988, there were significant advances in understanding of the genetics of individuals and of populations. In the 1960s and 1970s many new breeds were introduced to Canada and were often used to grade-up existing populations using reproductive techniques such as artificial insemination or embryo transfer. The field of genetic evaluation flourished and irrevocably moved animal breeding from an art to a science. The *Act* had to be adapted to properly reflect these changes.

Revision of the *Act* commenced in earnest about 1985 and was completed in 1988 after extensive consultation. Under the revised *Act*, promotion of breed improvement was set out as the first purpose and numerous definitions were clarified. Evolving breeds were given special recognition and rules for their development established. Notably, recognition of breed associations incorporated in respect of a distinct breed was made contingent on the breed being accepted as "a breed in accordance with scientific genetic principles".

Animal pedigree associations (breed associations) are incorporated under the *Animal Pedigree Act* and given authority to represent a breed(s) wherein animals are intended for breeding purposes. They have sole authority to manage a public registry for the breed, to issue registration certificates, to establish breed standards and rules of eligibility for registration, and define what is a purebred. There are now approximately 80 breed associations incorporated under the *Act* representing about 350 breeds. It is hoped that this manual will assist breed associations understand how the *Animal Pedigree Act* works and what their roles are.

## **BREEDS UNDER THE ANIMAL PEDIGREE ACT**

The *Animal Pedigree Act* requires that an association be incorporated in respect of a distinct breed "only if the Minister is satisfied that the breed is a breed determined in accordance with scientific genetic principles."

In 1974, the Department of Agriculture created an Advisory Committee with responsibility to establish criteria for the eligibility of new breeds of livestock in Canada. The Committee suggested that new breeds be accepted which met the following criteria:

*A population of animals propagated within a pedigree barrier which produces progeny possessing both a good degree of genetic stability as evidenced by phenotypic uniformity and performance levels for one or more economically important traits that offers a meaningful advance over breeds already recognized and/or established.*

The key consideration for a distinct breed is the requirement for genetic stability. In practice, this requires that the pedigree background as well as the phenotypic (observed) characteristics of multiple generations can be assessed. Therefore, consistent with genetic principles, a distinct breed is a group of animals all coming from a common foundation population which exhibit recognizable breed characteristics in a uniform fashion.

### **FOUNDATION STOCK**

Foundation stock animals are referred to in the *Animal Pedigree Act* as being, "in relation to a distinct breed, [means] such animals as are recognized by the Minister as constituting the breed's original stock."

The starting basis of a sound registry system is twofold.

First, the foundation or original stock must be defined. In practice, each breed represented by an association under the *Animal Pedigree Act* should have a physical description which establishes a minimum requirement or range for specific distinguishing characteristics of the breed. On this basis, the animals which meet the criteria are selected and constitute the foundation stock for a newly-recognized breed in Canada. Where

established registries exist elsewhere in the world for a particular breed, it may be desirable to treat its registered population prior to a fixed date as the foundation population (see Chap. 3. - Recognition of Foreign Registries).

Second, all registered animals must show a relationship to the foundation population. A registry is really a pedigree tracking system in which rules of eligibility are applied. Under the *Animal Pedigree Act* no animal may be declared purebred if it does not carry at least 7/8ths relationship back to the original foundation stock or to other registered purebreds of that breed. To register animals which are less than purebred, the association must indicate in its by-laws the definition of purebred and must issue certificates which specify the percentage purebred. In essence, by defining the foundation population and ensuring that all registered animals trace back to them, assurance is given that progeny will exhibit the expected standard characteristics of the breed. [*Note: In other countries, registries may not always apply rules of eligibility that enforce relationship back to a common foundation and/or apply breed standard requirements. In such cases it may be more appropriate to refer to them as books of record rather than as registries in order to distinguish the two.*]

## **BREED STANDARDS**

Breed standards in a registry are those characteristics that give recognition to a breed. They are largely applied to traits of physical appearance and visual distinctiveness. Breed standards in respect of registry systems should refer to the range of trait expression considered acceptable for the breed rather than to the ideal animal. Breed standards may include certain performance characteristics and can also be expressed to include or exclude specific genetic conditions. For example, the breed standards for a breed of cattle such as Angus may require the polled condition, or absence from certain genetic disorders.

Breed standards are the basis for recognition of the initial foundation stock of a distinct breed under the *Animal Pedigree Act*. This is the case for either a breed newly imported to Canada or a breed which has been newly evolved. Adherence to specific breed standards may continue to be enforced through application of rules of eligibility for registration. This is especially common in newly established breeds so that selection pressure gets directed towards helping generate a more uniform breed population. Use of rules of eligibility to enforce breed standards is not as common for well established breeds when they are already considered to be adequately

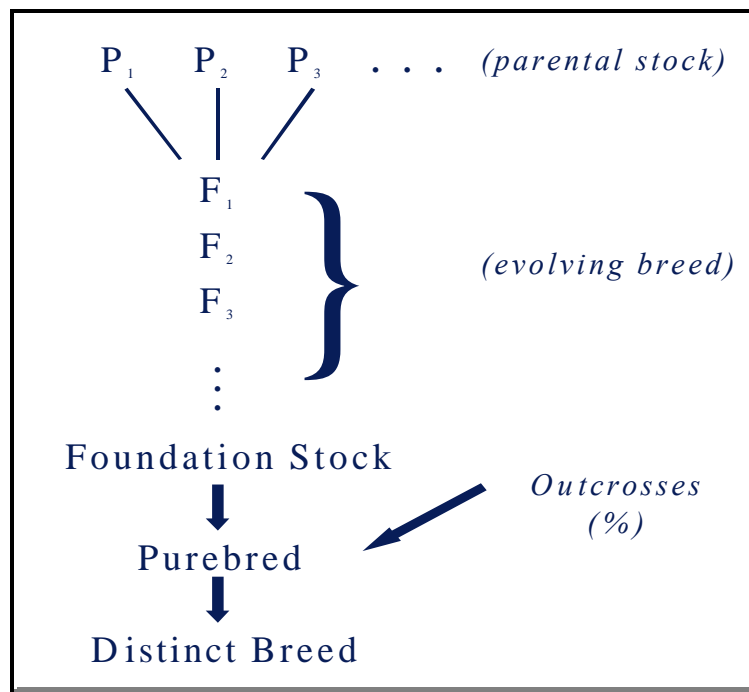
uniform and stable. Enforcing pedigree background may be the only criterion needed for eligibility for registration. This allows relatively more selection pressure to be put on economically important performance traits.

However, where grading-up is permitted, breed associations should be especially attentive to ensuring that breed standards are not compromised through low-level introduction of characteristics from other breeds. For example, it may be necessary for an association to re-introduce rules of eligibility which exclude certain colour variants from the population. Breed standards give uniqueness and recognition to a breed and are important to a registry and to producers of seedstock.

## **EVOLVING BREEDS**

The *Animal Pedigree Act* also allows recording of animals evolving towards a new breed. Typically, selected parental stock are mated to produce a first generation cross ( $F_1$ ) and each successive generation is *inter se* mated (amongst each other). In the process, selection pressure is put on the evolving breed by removing those animals which do not conform to the established breed characteristics. Animals which do conform are promoted as parents of the next generation. After a number of generations of such breeding, a genetically stable population is eventually achieved which exhibits a uniform set of characteristics or breed standards. These can then be considered as foundation stock for a distinct breed. Development of a new breed can take many routes. The following is a stylised diagram showing development from an evolving to a distinct breed.





**Parental Stock** - starting genetic resources.

Parental stock may be from several established breeds, a line(s) of animals within a breed having distinct characteristics, a population of animals bred in isolation, etc. Choosing the correct parental stock is critical to the outcome of new breed development, trying to seek the correct mix of adequate genetic variability for performance (marketable or economic) traits and enough uniformity for breed standard characteristics.

Objectives:

- 1) Restrict parental stock to those animals having desirable traits which are expected to contribute positively to the net merit of the new breed.
- 2) Ensure a sufficiently broad genetic base with enough genetic variability to permit breed improvement.
- 3) The new breed should be unique to others in the species; therefore, choose parental stock which collectively have those characteristics already and avoid those with characteristics which will require excessive culling to remove.

## **Evolving Breed**

This is the population of animals deriving initially from the parental stock, mated amongst each other and which possess increasing similarity. Each generation should be culled according to increasingly rigorous standards. By the third and fourth generations there should be obvious genetic stability with respect to the target breed standards, but it may also depend on the traits chosen. Generations  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$ , ... refer to the first, second, etc. filial generations following the parental generation. Filial generations are numbered as one higher than the lowest parent generation. Some examples follow;

$F_3 \times F_3 \rightarrow F_4$   
 $F_1 \times F_2 \rightarrow F_2$   
 $F_1 \times F_4 \rightarrow F_2$   
Purebred  $\times F_2 \rightarrow F_3$

[This combination possible once recognized as a distinct breed.]

## **Foundation Stock**

Depending on which traits are chosen to be the defining breed characteristics, this is the population selected to become the foundation for a new distinct breed. For example, highly heritable traits may achieve reasonable genetic stability within three generations while lowly heritable traits may take five or more generations. The number of generations will also be influenced by how genetically variable the initial parental stock are, the degree to which undesirable traits need to be culled out of the population, and the intensity of selection applied in each succeeding generation. Application must be made to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada for a group of animals to be recognized as foundation stock for a new distinct breed.

## **OPTIONAL STRUCTURES FOR BREED ASSOCIATIONS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The *Animal Pedigree Act* allows for incorporation of breed associations (animal pedigree associations). The main purpose of an association is the registration of animals and keeping of pedigrees. This entails maintaining a central registry for pedigree information, issuing certificates of registration (or certificates of identification for evolving breeds) and establishing breed standards and rules of eligibility. Approval is given to associations where it is expected that the keeping of pedigrees and other records of a breed "would be beneficial to the breeders and to the public-at-large."

Applicants must also be able to demonstrate that they "represent the breeders throughout Canada" of the breed in respect of which they are seeking incorporation. In order to be able to function in a democratic fashion, they must be able to demonstrate they can represent the majority of breeders and also address the concerns of the minority. Breed associations are not exclusive clubs. They are non-profit corporations which are federally mandated to administer the affairs of their breed in Canada in a democratic fashion and in accordance with the *Act*, their articles of incorporation and their by-laws.

### **Incorporation under the *Animal Pedigree Act***

The *Animal Pedigree Act* was established to meet the needs of animal breeders desiring to standardize the recording and representation of pedigrees on animals going back into the breeding population. It is not mandatory that breed associations be incorporated under the *Animal Pedigree Act*, but it addresses some particular needs of the breeding industry. There are also other statutes under which associations may incorporate and other alternatives though, some of which are discussed below.

In general, the legal process of incorporation confers upon an association many of the same rights and obligations as a person. It may enter into contracts, own land and other properties in its own name, and sue or be sued in the courts. As with other corporations, breed association members have limited liability. Financial liability of members is limited to the amount of fees due the association. Directors, officers and employees are also not personally liable for actions taken on behalf of the association, when done in good faith. A general benefit of an incorporated body is that it can carry on as a legal entity even after the founding members depart.

***What are the advantages of incorporation under the APA?***

1. All associations must meet minimum requirements for establishment of rules of procedure, membership, public representation of animals, definition of purebred, etc. [see section 15 of the *Act*]
2. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada must review and approve any by-law changes before they come into effect. The review process helps ensure consistency with the *Act* and other by-laws, and helps breed associations develop clear and workable by-laws.
3. Recourse to the Canadian legal system for enforcement of the offences section of the *Act*. The offences under the *Act* are for the most part unique, and allow action to be taken in instances additional to those, for example, under the *Criminal Code*. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police provide enforcement for the *Act*. [Note: Canadian law applies only within Canadian boundaries.] Additional enforcement provisions are contained in the *Act* whereby the Minister may request an inspection or inquiry if deemed necessary. Breed associations are primarily responsible for enforcement of their own by-laws.
4. Only one association in Canada may establish a definition of purebred, maintain a public registry and issue certificates in respect of a breed. This allows the association to present a public image of the breed which is consistent throughout Canada.

***What if associations are not incorporated under the APA?***

1. If a breed is not recognized under the *Animal Pedigree Act* then it is possible for any group of breeders to apply to be incorporated for the purpose of representing that breed. [see section 2.3 - *Incorporating a New Breed Association*]
2. If the breed is not recognized under the APA then anyone can print certificates, keep pedigree records purportedly for the breed, declare animals purebred, etc. No single standard is necessary.
3. Without an association incorporated under the APA there no recourse to the law for violations of rules regarding pedigree recording and public representation of pedigrees as embodied in sections 63 to 67 of the *Act*.

4. Without a standard recognized body, exports may be more difficult. For example, the European Union (Eu) has established a directive for the importation of breeding stock. Breed associations incorporated under the *Animal Pedigree Act* are recognized by the EU.

***What are some alternatives to incorporation of a new breed association under the APA?***

Some groups are too small to incur the overhead that comes with meeting the requirements needed to maintain a national association. Some have little interest in breed standards, breed improvement or selling animals as breeding stock and simply want to keep animals as commercial animals or as pets. Others prefer to maintain proprietary control of all breeding animals and standards and are not interested in a democratically operated national organisation. The *Animal Pedigree Act* may or may not be appropriate in these cases. The following are some alternatives:

1. The *Animal Pedigree Act* established a General Stud and Herd Book which is maintained by Canadian Livestock Records Corporation for breeds where no association exists. This option is primarily intended for instances in which there are only small numbers of registrations per year. However, the necessary conditions must first exist for the breed to be recognized by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada under the *Act*.
2. The *Canada Corporations Act* (for non-profit corporations) and the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (for for-profit corporations) are administered by Industry Canada and allow incorporation for business purposes. Provincial options exist as well.
3. Finally, registration may have no benefit for some. Registration is voluntary. If it does not enhance the worth of the animals or their progeny then serious consideration may need to be given to dropping entirely the concept of registration. For those who still like the concept of a certificate to identify an animal, but without all the attendant obligations that come with registration, there are alternative services available for non-recognized breeds.

## **OPTIONS UNDER THE ANIMAL PEDIGREE ACT**

For breeds that may come under the *Act*, there are numerous options for an association to consider. Some of these are outlined below.

### **Single vs. Multiple Breed Association**

The *Act* permits breed associations to represent either a single breed or multiple breeds of the same species. An association's Articles of Incorporation designate the breeds which it is authorized to represent. Amendment of Articles of Incorporation to add or remove a breed requires the membership to be consulted in writing (see sections 20 and 21 of the *Act*). A minimum 25% response is required and 2/3rds majority of those responding must be in favour of the change. The *Act* also allows for merging of associations, splitting into separate entities or dissolution.

The most obvious advantage of having a single association to represent multiple breeds is that overhead costs can be reduced per unit of business by sharing administration. There may be other benefits such as more effective sharing of ideas, research and market development efforts. The disadvantages of representing multiple breeds are that the governance structure can be more complicated, and if not managed effectively, complaints can arise that too much time or resources are spent on one breed(s).

Some existing multiple breed associations incorporated under the *Animal Pedigree Act* are the Canadian Kennel Club, Canadian Sheep Breeders Association, Canadian Swine Breeders Association, and the Canadian Goat Society.

### **Distinct vs. Evolving Breed**

When the revised *Animal Pedigree Act* came into effect in 1988 it included for the first time a category to recognize evolving breeds.

A distinct breed must be essentially a genetically stable population with a common origin and history. *Certificates of Registration* may be issued and a definition of purebred established for the breed. Foundation stock are the original stock recognized of a distinct breed. All other purebred animals must be able to demonstrate relationship to the foundation stock or to other purebred animals on their certificates. Animals of a distinct breed which do not meet the criteria for recognition as purebred may only

be issued certificates which indicate the percentage purebred.

An evolving breed has either not reached the point of being genetically stable or for lack of evidence it cannot be confirmed. Since the essence of a registry system is that it allows consistent tracking and reporting of pedigrees which improves confidence in the genetic outcome of specific matings, evidence of genetic stability across generations is critical. Under the *Animal Pedigree Act*, an evolving breed can be formally recognized and *Certificates of Identification* may be issued. Once adequate information has accumulated and there is evidence of genetic stability, an association may request that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada recognize the breed as a distinct breed.

### **Registry Operated by Association, CLRC, or Another Association**

Anyone who has tried to trace their family tree knows that registry information can quickly become very complicated. Beyond a few hundred animals, tracking of pedigree information becomes an extremely onerous task and needs to be computerized. The nature of the information collected demands consistent verification usually requiring sophisticated software and regular maintenance and upgrading. This requires a financial investment but also a reasonable degree of competence of registrars to ensure the integrity of the database. The *Animal Pedigree Act* allows three alternatives for operation of registries.

1. A registry may be operated directly by the breed association authorized to represent the breed under the *Act*. The registrar is directly responsible to the association and manages the registry in accordance with the by-laws and the policy and procedures established by the association.
2. An association may become a member of the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation (CLRC). The CLRC was established as a statutory corporation in 1988 (founded in 1905) and maintains registries for over half of all the incorporated breed associations. In addition to maintaining registries, the CLRC is equipped to provide other services required by breed associations.

3. An association may authorize another breed association (also operating under the *Animal Pedigree Act*) to register animals on behalf of and in accordance with the rules of the association incorporated in respect of the breed.

## **Seedstock vs. Commercial**

Should a breed association register just purebred seedstock or animals destined for non-breeding use as well? The *Act* was established for the purpose of enabling breed associations to set up registries for recording pedigrees of animals intended for breeding purposes. However, the actual seedstock population in almost every species is relatively small, especially given the use of modern reproductive techniques. This makes it critical for the services of breed associations to be seen as useful to a wider population. Depending on the species, commercial usage may include meat production, wool, fur or fibre production, draft, use for pet or recreational purposes, or for racing. Whatever the end use, the commercial market should be the ultimate beneficiary of a credible registry system.

There are a number of ways in which breed associations have adapted their registries to apply or be attractive to a wider population.

1. Inclusion of performance information into registry databases and on certificates.
2. Enhanced collective reputation of purebred breeders. This may be due to extra service provided by member breeders, healthy and productive animals, marketing efforts of the breed association, links to international sources of seedstock, etc.
3. Participation of breed associations in key activities of use to commercial markets. These may include performance competitions (eg. bull tests, racing, eventing), judging, training, etc. Many breed associations have been successful in having possession of registration certificates made mandatory for participating in these events.
4. Expansion of the registry to include part-bred or percentage animals where these animals are important in the commercial markets. The *Act* allows issuance of certificates for animals which are less than purebred so long as the certificates indicate the percent purebred.



Registries generally function as tracking systems for pedigrees of animals that are potentially to be incorporated back into the breeding population. Other animals not used to produce seedstock technically do not need to be registered. However, registration of commercial animals may be attractive depending on how successful an association has been at expanding the appeal of its services and its reputation as a purveyor or guarantor of animals which meet the needs of the market.

### **Registry vs. Breed Improvement**

The first purpose of the *Animal Pedigree Act* is to promote breed improvement. A registry can be useful to breed improvement programs by ensuring the accuracy and completeness of pedigree records. However, associations can also add value to their pedigrees by recording performance information. This can be used for genetic evaluation and selection and incorporated into registration certificates. Many associations have a long history of performance recording. Others are less familiar with the benefits and have not realized the full potential of the pedigree information they have collected. Registries and breed improvement are complementary.

## **INCORPORATING A NEW BREED ASSOCIATION**

### **The *Animal Pedigree Act***

The *Animal Pedigree Act* received royal assent on May 25th, 1988 and replaces the former *Livestock Pedigree Act*.

The stated purposes of the *Animal Pedigree Act* are,

- (a) to promote breed improvement, and
- (b) to protect persons who raise and purchase animals by providing for the establishment of animal pedigree associations that are authorized to register and identify animals that, in the opinion of the Minister, have significant value.

According to the Act,

**The principal purpose of animal pedigree associations shall be the registration and identification of animals and the keeping of animal pedigrees.**

These stated purposes express the ultimate authority assigned to the *Animal Pedigree Act* under which breed associations may be incorporated and exercise their power. Any associations wishing to be incorporated under the Act must demonstrate their activities will be consistent with these purposes.

### **Considerations for Incorporation**

Section 8 of the *Animal Pedigree Act* sets out the requirements for submission of articles of incorporation. There are no regulations specifying the prescribed form in which articles must be submitted. All the information required under section 8 must be provided, but applicants should contact the Animal Registration Officer to determine whether more specific guidelines may exist. In addition to the specific requirements under section 8 needed for applications, section 6 stipulates requirements which must be met to the satisfaction of the Minister before incorporation. Re-stated here, the requirements are as follows:

1. Each breed must be defined in accordance with scientific genetic principles either as a distinct or evolving breed:
  - (i) For each distinct breed it must be clearly demonstrated how the breed is distinct and recognizable.
  - (ii) For each evolving breed a clear description of the physical resemblance and genetic makeup of what it is intended to evolve into, must be provided. There should also be evidence that the creation, with genetic stability, of the new breed is possible. This will be judged on the basis of known genetic principals and reproductive plans;
  - (iii) To be recognized as a distinct breed, there must be demonstration of:
    - < a foundation population of animals under *inter se* breeding having no amount of outcrossing greater than 1/8th;
    - < pedigree information for foundation animals with evidence they meet the minimum breed description requirements, and demonstrated genetic stability across no fewer than 3 generations.
  
2. An explanation must also be provided to show to the Minister:
  - (i) in what way each new breed could be considered of significant value or useful;
  - (ii) in what way the keeping of pedigrees and other records for this breed would benefit breeders and the public-at-large;
  - (iii) that the effective foundation population of the breed(s) being represented is adequate to permit the first purpose of the Act, namely breed improvement, to be achieved. Factors that may be taken into account include the effective population size, number of bloodlines represented, degree of inbreeding, reproductive isolation and the genetic health of the population.

- 3.** An association must demonstrate that it represents breeders throughout Canada. This may be done by placement of advertisements in publications giving notice of intent to incorporate a Canadian association under the *Animal Pedigree Act* in respect of a new breed(s). Comments or expressions of interest should be requested. These may be reviewed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.
- 4.** Applicants for incorporation of an association must number at least five qualified persons, being at least eighteen years of age and being Canadian citizens or permanent residents within the meaning of the *Immigration Act, 1976*.
- 5.** The Articles of Incorporation must follow the requirements of section 8 of the *Animal Pedigree Act*. This includes submission in triplicate of articles with the name of the association, names and addresses of the applicants, first directors and officers, and the name of the breed(s). Applicants should first contact the Animal Registration Officer regarding specific details of the application. Following incorporation, the association will be given one year in which to submit by-laws.

# **GOVERNANCE OF BREED ASSOCIATIONS**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Incorporation of breed associations under the *Animal Pedigree Act* is voluntary. Associations are approved for the principal purpose of operating a breed registry which includes registration of animals, storing of pedigree information and issuance of certificates and other proof of pedigree background. Breed registries are essentially databases which function like family trees for domestic breeds of animals. The legal authority of a breed association comes from the *Act* and the by-laws which are in effect. By-laws are only in effect once approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Members are bound by the by-laws of the association.

Besides the operation of a registry, associations also exist to improve and promote their breed(s) and to generally further the common interests of breeders. There are benefits and obligations for associations which are incorporated under the *Act*; primary among them is to act in a democratic fashion. Helpful guidelines for parliamentary procedures and the democratic conduct of the affairs of associations are available from libraries and bookstores. A list of references is provided in Chapter 10 of this manual.

## **BREED ASSOCIATION RESPONSIBILITIES**

A breed association is given legal authority under its Articles of Incorporation and By-laws to administer the association's affairs in accordance with the *Animal Pedigree Act*. The *Act* requires by-laws to be made which establish a democratic basis for representing breeders. It also anticipates that breed associations have responsibility for the protection of the interests of persons who may purchase animals registered under the authority of the association. Rules of membership must be clearly detailed in the by-laws as must the rules of eligibility for registration and the procedures to be followed in application for registration. The *Act* also sets out other items which must be contained in the by-laws. The by-laws bind all members.

Although associations provide service to members, as the sole authority to register a breed in Canada they must also not deny registration or transfers except in specific circumstances.

The exceptions are as follows [see Section 61 of the Act]:

- C non-payment of fees;
- C contravention of by-laws regarding,
  - eligibility for registration,
  - individual identification (*eg. tattoos, microchips, etc.*), or
  - keeping of private breeding records;
- C contravention of,
  - the *Animal Pedigree Act* or its regulations, or
  - the *Health of Animals Act* or its regulations relating to the identification or testing of animals.

*Note that membership dues are different from fees. Fees are paid for services. Dues are paid for membership privileges. Since registration can not be denied to persons who either do not wish to be a member or for various reasons may be denied membership, many associations have adopted special fees for non-members. These are usually set at double the rate for members.*

Breed associations have responsibility to maintain the integrity of pedigree information. Upon incorporation, they also accept responsibility to manage the business affairs of the association in a reasonably prudent fashion. All funds (including profits and other accretions) of the association are to be used only for the furtherance of the purposes of the association. Audited financial statements are to be submitted annually to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada along with a list of directors and officers of the association and where appropriate, the names of delegates to Canadian Livestock Records Corporation (section 60). The association must also send to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada notices of meetings setting out proposed amendments to its by-laws, a copy of the annual report after each annual meeting, and the proposed amendments (see chapter on By-law Amendments and also the Checklist at the end of this chapter).

## **THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS**

Breed associations are expected to operate in a democratic fashion. The *Animal Pedigree Act* establishes minimum guidelines for creating by-laws which will promote a democratic process. Substantially more work is required though, to develop an effective set of rules and procedures.

The dictionary defines democracy as a form of governance in which political power resides in all the people and is exercised by them directly or indirectly through elected representatives. It is a system in which the will of the majority must be carried out, but the minority must also be heard and its rights protected. To achieve this the membership must be well informed, motivated, dedicated to a common goal and acting with good intent. An effective democratic process also requires participation.

The by-laws of breed associations guarantee certain rights of membership. However, there are other rights that may go unstated. For example, full members of any democratic organisation should be entitled to all of the following rights (from *Procedures for Meetings and Organizations*, Kerr & King):

- 1) to receive adequate notice of meetings, newsletters, and regular mailings;
- 2) to participate in debate and to exercise one vote (or a weighted vote) on motions;
- 3) to nominate candidates and to exercise one vote (or a weighted vote) in elections;
- 4) to abstain from voting, or not to use all available votes in a multiple choice vote;
- 5) to stand for elected office;
- 6) to call a special general meeting;
- 7) to have access to the books of the organization;
- 8) to guard against infringement of the rules of the organization and of parliamentary procedure.

Breed associations must also be able to function efficiently. Four areas which are key to an effective association are the proper conduct of meetings, voting, committees, and management of the day-to-day affairs of an association. General comment will be made here about each.

## **CONDUCT OF MEETINGS**

Associations must have by-laws which specify the time, place, quorum, procedures for calling meetings and procedures for conducting the business of meetings. Regular general meetings are not generally practical for breed associations representing members across Canada. Most associations have an annual general meeting and the rest of the affairs of the association is conducted by a board of directors which meets more frequently. There may also be regional groups which hold meetings on a regular basis.

## **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS**

Annual general meetings provide a forum for committees and officers to report on their activities of the past year. It is important that members hear account from and be able to question the officers on how they administer the affairs of the association. The annual meeting is also where officers are usually elected and committees are struck, unless such has been done in advance by mail ballot. Since the annual meeting tends to be the main gathering of the general membership during the year it is also the best opportunity to discuss the general goals and objectives of the association. Therefore, the Board of Directors, officers and committees should be adequately prepared to present their reports and manage the agenda so as to avoid excessive time being spent on minor details.

## **SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS**

Special general meetings allow a Board of Directors to address particularly urgent issues such as a critical amendment to the constitution or the replacement of an officer. It also permits a group of members who are unsatisfied with the administration of the association to introduce substantive issues or to request reports from officers or the Board. In



either case, special general meetings are restricted to considering only those issues specifically on the agenda circulated with the notice of meeting.

## **NOTICE OF MEETINGS**

An association must have by-laws which specify how meetings are called. Notices of meeting must clearly indicate the date, time and place of the meeting. The following are some other issues to be considered for calling of general meetings:

1. Length of time prior to the meeting should be such as to accommodate normal postal delivery, time for members to review and consider the agenda and time to make travel arrangements at more favourable rates.
2. Are proxies allowed? If so, proxy forms should be supplied with the notice of meeting.
3. Is the notice of meeting sent as a separate mailing or accompanying a circular? If it is combined with a regular breed publication, the time required for publication may be an important factor.
4. How much time is being given to submit proposed amendments and to review proposals? For example, it would be impractical to indicate that a notice of meeting with by-law amendments shall go out the same day as the last day for submitting proposed amendments.

Meetings must serve the broadest interests of the association and it is important to have a proper notice of meeting to ensure members are able to participate fully in the affairs of the association.

## **PROCEDURAL RULES**

Associations vary in the degree of formality used in meetings. Larger meetings generally require more formal procedures to be followed. Formal procedures help ensure that topics of discussion are properly managed, that the will of the majority is carried out and that the minority is heard and its rights protected. In small committees, by contrast, it is not uncommon to almost completely dispense with formalities.

Meeting procedures should facilitate discussion, full participation and decision making. Therefore, parliamentary rules may need to be adapted to ensure the business of meetings is conducted fairly, efficiently and effectively. Regardless of how meetings are managed, associations must still ensure a proper record of decision is kept. Special attention should be paid to the number of eligible voters, quorum requirements, and if majority vote is obtained to render decisions valid.

## **PROCEDURES FOR VOTING**

The objective of a vote is to determine the will of the majority. Votes are held to elect directors and officers, to amend a constitution, to establish adhoc committees or other working groups, to accept reports, to approve changes in administrative procedures and rules or to approve expenditures. Other votes may be taken on procedural issues, bestowing of honorary status, etc. Every association must have by-laws respecting the election of directors and officers and the filling of vacancies.

Certain decisions require a majority approval of two thirds or more of eligible voters, such as for amendments to by-laws. A record of the number of eligible voters present and exact vote counts should be kept for these major decisions. Vote counts should be submitted to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada with the requests for amendment to the by-laws.

Requirements for amendment of articles of incorporation of an association are covered in sections 20 and 21 of the *Animal Pedigree Act*. These votes are usually made to change the name of an association or to add or remove breeds. The membership must receive mail-in ballots, over 25% must return the ballots and a two thirds majority must be obtained.

## **MAJORITY**

There are numerous definitions of a majority. Associations should specify the definition of a majority in their by-laws. Is it the majority of votes cast, majority of eligible voters present, or the majority of total eligible members? The voting majority required to elect directors may also differ from that required to amend the by-laws. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada will request evidence that a majority was obtained before by-law amendments receive approval. Note that by-law amendments, as well as amendments to articles of incorporation, require a two thirds majority vote to be approved.

## **PROXIES**

Proxies may be used only if permitted in the by-laws. The conditions under which proxies may be used must be clearly specified. Proxies can be a useful tool in a national organisation where distance is a factor restricting participation. Proxies may also be important to ensure that a quorum can be achieved on votes of major importance. However, they can also be misused if rules are not clearly specified. For example, proxies should clearly specify the meeting for which they apply rather than making them generic. Kerr & King (1984) also recommend, "that an individual should decide on an issue after hearing and participating in the debate. If specific notice of motions and relevant documentation are not received prior to a meeting, it is better not to exercise the vote rather than give a proxy." Proxies may not be used for board meetings.

## **MAIL-IN VOTE**

Mail ballots permit the entire membership to vote on an issue rather than only those who attend meetings. National organisations sometimes have difficulty getting strong, representative participation at meetings. This may become a concern when,

- a) voting takes place on a contentious issue where many more people would like to participate than can attend the annual meeting,
- b) meetings are held in a region where positions are suspected of differing from those held nationally, and
- c) meetings are organized at a time or place that may prevent

groups of people from attending who could be adversely affected by the amendment.

Rarely is it possible to have meetings which address everyone's needs. Therefore, mail-in votes present an opportunity to reach the entire membership. This may be especially useful for votes on major issues.

If mail ballots are to be used, procedures should be outlined in the by-laws indicating when and how such a vote may be called. There are some drawbacks to a mail ballot. Here are a few concerns that have been raised.

- a) A mail ballot could remove one of the main reasons for attending the annual general meetings. If we have a mail ballot we risk even fewer members participating than now.
- b) Mail ballots cost money. We can't afford to spend more money than we already do on the annual meetings.
- c) The membership needs to discuss the issues before being able to vote knowledgeably. A mail ballot doesn't offer the same opportunity for discussion as a meeting.

These are all valid points. Here are a few ways to address the problems.

- a) Arrange mail ballots to overlap with the timing of annual general meetings. If ballots are sent out with the regular notice of meeting, cost of mailing can be kept to a minimum. The return date for ballots can be after the annual meeting so that attendees have a chance to fully discuss contentious issues and relay the results back to other interested members. Therefore, meetings can still serve as important opportunities for discussing by-law amendments as well as other issues.
- b) Mail ballots should be prepared with accompanying background information and explanation, including a sampling of views (pro and con) on the issue. The membership must be able to make an informed decision. Although it is true that many issues often become clear only after discussion, this may also be due to lack of advance preparation. By having to put an explanation in writing and solicit views and comments of directors and other interested

parties in advance, a mail ballot may actually serve to better clarify complex issues for the membership.

- c) The whole membership usually has one opportunity per year to meet as a body. This is a good opportunity to discuss broad policy options, the goals and objectives of the association and to critically assess the association's performance. However, not every association uses the opportunity wisely and some get into endless debates about minor points. Mail ballots require advance preparation, especially by the board of directors, so may allow the annual general meeting to focus more of its effort on policy alternatives rather than administrative, procedural or technical detail.

## **COMMITTEES**

Most of the detailed work of an association often gets done in committees. Committees can function in an administrative or executive role, or as advisory bodies. They may be established in the by-laws as standing committees or may be appointed by the board of directors for a fixed period of time or until they have completed their duties. To be effective it may be advantageous to avoid committees which are too big. Too many committees also tend to drain associations which rely on volunteer effort and can be unwieldy to manage for reporting and decision making purposes.

Committees may exercise no authority beyond their terms of reference. Where committees are established in the by-laws of an association, their make-up, functions and reporting requirements should be specified. A more detailed terms of reference can either be included directly in the by-laws or procedures for their establishment indicated in the by-laws. Lack of sufficient detail has sometimes caused problems, for example, where it is unclear if the executive committee or the board of directors should be making certain decisions. Is it obvious where, when and on what issues reports should be made to the board for its decision? Breed associations need to ensure that the by-laws are clear on who has authority to do what.

Committees often operate on an informal procedural basis but are expected to report on a regular basis or as otherwise requested. Therefore, regardless of how informal the meetings may be it is still necessary to have a proper record of proceedings. Committees are directly responsible to the body that creates them.

## **MANAGEMENT**

The by-laws of breed associations establish the broad framework for management of an association but often require further details to be specified. Associations should have some type of policy and procedures manual or other guidelines. This is especially necessary where secretaries act on a volunteer basis and change often. Where a general manager or chief executive officer is hired by a breed association it is still no less critical to clarify how various situations in the day-to-day management of the association are handled. The board of directors is elected by the membership to manage the affairs of the association and must be knowledgeable of how it is being done.

## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The Board of Directors reports to and is directly responsible to the general membership. The board is usually expected to draft policy which can be considered by the membership, to appoint people to carry out specific functions and approve criteria for hiring as necessary, to be responsible for the prudent management of the finances of the association and to carry out specific functions as indicated in the by-laws or otherwise delegated to it by the membership. The composition of the board, the method for election of directors, powers, duties and functions must all be specified in the association by-laws. This means that the board is delegated specific authority by the membership for administration of the affairs of the association between general meetings.

A Board of Directors must act as a body and is governed by the association's articles of incorporation, approved by-laws and the *Animal Pedigree Act*. The president officially represents the association to outside persons and other bodies. However, no director may act independently on behalf of the corporation unless given specific authority by the board to do so. Decisions of the board made in accordance with its proper authority, are binding upon both the board and the corporation.

## **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

An Executive Committee may be established where it is considered too difficult for the full board of directors to meet on a regular basis. It is common for associations to have an Executive Committee which is responsible for the day-to-day affairs.

The membership of the committee is derived from the board and officers of the association. Its powers should be defined in the by-laws or delegated to it by the board, if so permitted in the by-laws. The Executive Committee only has powers as permitted through the by-laws.

## **OFFICERS**

The powers, duties and functions of officers should be specified in the by-laws as should their manner of election. The detailed terms of reference (i.e. job description) of officers may be further decided by the board in accordance with the objectives and needs of the association. The standard list of officers usually includes a president, past-president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. In smaller non-profit corporations it is not uncommon for the same persons to be directors as well as officers of the corporation.

## **LIABILITY**

The *Animal Pedigree Act* gives the protection of limited liability (see Sections 14 and 50 of the *Act*) to officers, directors and employees of an association who are acting on its behalf in good faith. Therefore, although an association can be sued, persons who are acting in good faith in the exercise of their powers or performance of their duties and functions are not personally liable.

Financial liability of members of an association is limited to any fees owing to the association and any amount that may be due in respect of services provided.

## **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Conflict of interest is of primary concern where a person uses either inside knowledge not available to others or his position within the organisation to benefit financially. "A director with a personal interest in a matter under consideration by the board must disclose in full what that interest is and usually will be required to abstain from voting on that matter. It has become common practice for a director with a conflict of interest to leave a meeting while the matter is under consideration." (Stanford, 1995)

Association directors and officers must also be cautious about how they handle inquiries to purchase breeding stock. Although it is not usually practical or advisable to forward incoming purchase and sale inquiries to every member, the association should have procedures in place to give every member a fair opportunity to benefit. Increasingly, electronic communication is giving more options to breed associations and these opportunities should be explored. The benefits as well as obligations are expected to accrue to the whole of the membership, not just to directors and officers of the association.



## **FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

### ***If we send out notices for our AGM two days late does that invalidate the meeting?***

By-laws are established for a number of purposes, not the least of which is to standardize good practices. For example, if cheaper airflights require booking 30 days in advance, mail takes up to a week to deliver and people require one to two weeks to make arrangements and consider whether or not they can attend a meeting, 60 days notice may be reasonable. Many by-laws are drafted and approved by the membership exactly because they make good practical sense, not because 60 days is such a magic number.

However, once written into the by-laws they become more than just good ideas and they bind every member. It is expected that rules and procedures adopted by the association will conform to the by-laws. Nevertheless, when certain requirements are not met for reasons beyond the control of the association, a judgement call may be necessary. What procedures or circumstances were responsible for the delay? Was this a simple oversight or does there appear to have been intent to manipulate? Were there consequences of the delay that affect decision making? Was it really the intent of the membership which approved the by-law that an AGM should be cancelled if notices were sent out at 58 days? Although these considerations may sound reasonable, technically any member also has a right to object to an improperly called meeting and decisions made at a meeting may be considered invalid.

***The rules of eligibility for registration don't make sense and the board of directors wants to change them. Can they do that without first going to the membership?***

No. The board is bound by the by-laws as is every other member. There are three types of by-laws which must be spelled out in detail. Requirements for membership, rules of eligibility, and procedures to be followed in applications for registration all must be clearly detailed in the by-laws. The board of directors may make proposals to the membership in respect of their amendment but may not act contrary to them. The board remains bound by the by-laws which has been approved by the Minister.

There are other by-laws which may not contain sufficient detailed specifications to account for every situation which may arise. In these cases, the board is delegated authority through the by-laws to administer the affairs of the association. However, its decisions should remain consistent with the established procedures of the association and its objectives.

**ANNUAL CHECKLIST  
FOR INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED  
TO AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD CANADA**

- C Notice of meetings setting out proposed amendments to the by-laws of the association. - ***To be sent at the same time and in the same manner as sent to members.***
  
- C A copy of the annual report, including an audited financial statement. - ***To be sent immediately after each annual meeting.***
  
- C A list of directors and officers of the association, and where the association is a member of Canadian Livestock Records Corporation, the name(s) of the association's voting representative(s). - ***To be sent immediately after each annual meeting and also immediately upon any change, such as a change in address of the association secretary (or General Manager or CEO).***
  
- C A request to amend either the by-laws of the association and/or the articles of incorporation as the case may be, in accordance with the by-laws and the wishes of the membership as established in a vote. - ***To be sent as soon as practical after such a vote has been held*** (see Chapter 4 - By-law Amendments).
  
- C Annual statistics regarding membership and registration activities, specific details of which may be specified from time to time by the Animal Registration Officer. - ***To be sent as soon as practical after calendar year-end, and preferably before the end of March each year.***

*[Note: Where the Act specifies that certain information is to be sent to the Minister, it should be sent care of the Animal Registration Officer who acts on the Minister's behalf. It should not normally be sent directly to the Minister.]*

## **BY-LAWS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

*All breed associations must submit by-laws for approval within one year of being incorporated under the Animal Pedigree Act. No by-law, amendment or repeal has effect until it is approved by the Minister. By-laws give legal authority to an association by which it may conduct its affairs. The by-laws bind every member.*

## **REGISTRATION RULES OF ELIGIBILITY**

### **BACKGROUND**

Consistent with the *Animal Pedigree Act*, all breed associations must establish rules respecting eligibility of animals for registration. The rules of eligibility contained in the association by-laws should be comprehensive so as to clearly indicate to the public the criteria by which animals will be included or excluded from registration. For most breed associations, registration is by far the most important activity.

### **ESTABLISHING RULES OF ELIGIBILITY**

Rules of eligibility for registration are established to achieve two objectives:

- a) The maintenance of minimum breed standards. These are like trademark characteristics for the breed. Animals that do not meet minimum breed standards which satisfy the broadest description of the breed should not be registered as purebred. Only animals which do conform should be accepted into the breeding population.
- b) Enforcement of rules on ancestral lineage (pedigree). Animals must have documented proof of relationship back to a common foundation population. This should correspond to the minimum definition of purebred accepted by the association. Animals demonstrating lineage less than purebred requirements must have the percentage purebred appropriately indicated.

Rules of eligibility for registration should be based on genetic criteria. For example, requiring that animals are dehorned as a condition for registration would do nothing to effect a genetic change in the breed; however, requiring that only genetically polled animals be allowed registration would have an influence. Breed characteristics can only be improved if a trait is heritable and inheritance patterns are well understood. As well as traits being heritable, there also must be a balance with other breeding objectives related to improving performance and enhancing overall viability of the population. Therefore, the degree of emphasis on breed standards must be considered carefully.

Where a breed is well established and the definition of purebred is 100% (i.e. closed herdbook), it is common to reduce or even eliminate eligibility rules related to breed standards and just concentrate on the pedigree. However, there are a number of situations in which a breed association may wish to retain emphasis on breed standards:

- a) where a breed is not well established and not as genetically stable as desired for certain trademark characteristics,
- b) where definition of purebred is less than 100% (may be no less than 7/8ths) and grading-up to other breeds is known to diminish certain accepted trademark characteristics, or
- c) there is a desire to evolve the entire breed. For example, there may be consensus to remove a particular colour variant or a genetic disorder from the population.

Nevertheless, caution should be exercised in establishing rules of eligibility which place undue emphasis on trademark characteristics or other breed standards. The risk of too much emphasis is to limit the effective population size, limit selection pressure on other more economically important traits, limit the ability of the breed to evolve (breeds are dynamic populations), and perhaps even decrease genetic variability in critical traits. Breed associations must recognize that there is also an important role for performance recording, genetic evaluation, and marketing which should be independent of the registry itself.

**BREED IMPROVEMENT**

The first purpose of the *Animal Pedigree Act* is to promote breed improvement. Breed improvement results from selecting certain animals as parents of the next generation and excluding others. Breed improvement strategies may include establishing rules of eligibility for registration which enforce breed standards, culling poorly performing animals, promoting top performers as parents of the next generation (i.e. selection), and planning matings.

Genetic traits can be roughly separated into those which are considered trademark characteristics (traits which identify the breed such as colour, size, etc.), fitness traits (eg. fertility, disease resistance, absence of genetic disorders), and other performance characteristics (eg. growth rate, milk production, fibre quality). Considering the relative impact of breed improvement strategies on these genetic traits, we would find they are not all equally as effective. Table 1 provides a rough assessment of how effective they can be. For example, it is difficult to establish rules of eligibility which will improve a breed's fitness. Registration occurs early in life whereas reproductive and health performance need to be assessed closer to maturity. On the other hand, establishing rules of eligibility to enforce breed standards is probably the best means of ensuring that trademark characteristics of the breed are retained.

**Table 1.** Relative impact of breed improvement strategies on genetic traits.

	<b>Trademarks</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Fitness</b>
Non-registerable	+++	+	-
Culling	-	++	+++
Selection	+	+++	++
Planned mating	-	+	++

- + positive effect
- no appreciable effect

Given the emphasis of the *Animal Pedigree Act* on breed improvement, breed associations have a special role in assisting breeders by providing a balance of tools to improve their animals. The *Act* allows breed associations to make by-laws (see Section 15(2) of the *Act*) respecting promotion and establishment of breed improvement programs, inspection of animals for registration and

performance standards which must be met. However, caution must be exercised to ensure that registration criteria aren't overused to the point of restricting the breeding population. The main emphasis of registration rules in addition to pedigree requirements should be on the enforcement of breed standards to ensure animals retain their essential trademark characteristics. Therefore, most performance recording programs are additional to the registry system, although participation in performance recording may be considered a prerequisite to registration.

In general, concentration on pedigree background is expected to improve predictability of the animals in a breed. Concentration on the other areas of breed improvement are expected to yield additional benefits.

1. Trademark characteristics - enforcement of breed standards, uniqueness
2. Performance traits - economic viability, marketability
3. Fitness traits - selection differential, breeding viability

Breed associations should carefully consider where they wish to put emphasis for the overall benefit of the breed. What will make the breed most competitive? Over time the emphasis may change so breed associations must remain current with the requirements of the market.

## **SUMMARY**

Rules of eligibility for registration should be kept simple, have a sound genetic basis, and be used to ensure compliance with minimum breed standards and ancestral lineage. It is just as critical to maintain a viable, sufficiently large and diverse population from which to select animals. Performance and marketing issues should be handled separately from the registry itself. When a breed is well established and genetically stable, emphasis on breed standards may be replaced by emphasis on performance traits. These will have a more direct impact on the long-term economic viability and competitiveness of the breed.



## **RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN REGISTRIES**

Breed associations may recognize foreign registries in whole or in part. The effective size of a breeding population is expanded when foreign animals are accessible to Canadian breeders. The benefits of a larger effective breeding population can be realized when imported animals meet the minimum requirements expected of the Canadian registered breed population. They should also be selected based on objective characteristics expected to improve the Canadian breed population. Either an entire foreign registry can be recognized or just the portion considered to be in compliance with Canadian standards.

### **FULL RECOGNITION**

Full recognition of a foreign registry implies the following;

1. The animals registered in the foreign herd book derive from a population with a similar origin and history to the Canadian registered population.
2. Animals in the foreign registry have breed standards similar to the Canadian population.
3. All animals in the foreign registry are physically identified in a manner which is unique, permanent and positive (easily read and interpreted).
4. Rules of eligibility correspond to minimum requirements of the Canadian registered population.
5. The foreign registry is centralized to ensure consistent application of its rules of eligibility, unique and consistent pedigree information with an ability to produce registration certificates showing at least three generations of ancestry.

### **PARTIAL RECOGNITION**

Partial recognition of a foreign registry is possible where a herdbook/studbook has sufficient distinguishing features to allow separation of animals which do and do not meet the above requirements. The following are some examples of how criteria may be determined:

Date dependent. Rules of eligibility in the foreign registry may have changed at some time, making them either more or less compatible with the requirements of the Canadian registry. Restrictions on animals coming from the foreign registry may be appropriate which correspond to the date of the rule changes.

- C Differing breed standards. A foreign registry may have multiple herdbooks/studbooks, not all of which may be considered to conform to the breed standards of the Canadian breed association.
- C Animal origin. Although difficult to apply, it may be possible and desirable to include or exclude animals of a particular origin. For example, a foreign registry may recognize a country which the Canadian association does not; otherwise, it meets all the requirements. Having access to animals in that registry is considered desirable but restrictions may need to be applied which exclude those with pedigrees from a third country not conforming to Canadian requirements. More explicitly, a foreign registry should not be used to "launder" animals otherwise unacceptable to the Canadian registry.
- C Multiple herdbooks or levels within. Some breed associations establish multiple herdbooks or levels within a herdbook in recognition of different qualities of information accepted, different rules of eligibility, or different origin of the animals. For example, a "part-bred" registry may allow registration of non-purebred animals. Another example is where a verification process may exist through use of inspectors, etc. depending on what level breeders wish to belong to the association. Another restriction that is common among breed associations is to require that animals be registered first in their country of birth. This is a criterion which can be applied jointly in cooperation with foreign registries, or independently. The purpose of such a restriction is essentially to acknowledge that the registry in the country of birth is the best positioned to apply and enforce its rules of eligibility. For example, the *Animal Pedigree Act* requires that breed associations make by-laws respecting the inspection of pedigrees and breeding records kept by its members. This becomes impractical to do when animals are in a foreign country, outside its jurisdiction. Likewise, a registry in the United States, for example, may not be able to provide much assurance as to the private breeding records and practices of its members in other countries, including Canada.

## **CONDITIONAL RECOGNITION**

In addition to whole or part recognition of foreign registries, it is possible in some situations to recognize animals from a foreign registry with conditions. Two situations where this can occur are as follows:

1. All animals in the foreign registry do not meet minimum requirements for registration of purebred animals according to the rules of the Canadian association. However, the Canadian association has multiple herdbooks or levels within a herdbook, and foreign registered animals can enter the herdbook at the appropriate level.
2. The animals in the foreign registry all derive from a common population to the Canadian stock and have a common history. However, the rules of eligibility are somewhat different or the process for verifying information is less strict than that applied in Canada. For example, the foreign registry may not check for specific genetic disorders, or may have a lower rate of parentage verification.
  - a) Apply checks or screenings on imported animals. These may be according to the existing rules of eligibility, or by a process established to ensure sufficient confidence that the animals meet Canadian requirements.
  - b) Apply checks on progeny of imported animals. If the necessary standards can not be confirmed in the imported animal it may be necessary to exclude it from registration but the progeny may be considered after application of the rules of eligibility.

## **RECIPROCITY**

There is no standard definition of reciprocity as pertains to international agreements. Reciprocity may vary between *Mutual Recognition* and *Equivalency*. *Equivalency* is understood to mean that although the systems may be different, the objectives and the end result are basically the same. In practise, it means a registry system may be recognized either in whole or in part. *Mutual Recognition* is understood to mean that countries recognize each others' products (i.e. registered animals) even though the regulatory process (eg. rules of eligibility) or standards are different or have gaps.

The preference in the trade of breeding stock is to lean towards equivalency as the definition of reciprocity. Therefore, breed associations may negotiate equivalency with foreign registries in whole or in part. In order to develop global standards, including for registration, some Canadian associations are members of an international organisation. Their provisions are not binding under international trade law, although there may be consequences for not ratifying an agreement (eg. not having access to certain shows). However, it should be noted that any change in rules must not be contrary to the association's by-laws or to the *Animal Pedigree Act*. If they are contrary to the by-laws, the necessary by-law changes must be made first which would require approval by the membership and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

***Special Note: International Standard Setting Bodies***

*Canada is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement is one of the agreements covered by the WTO. It has provisions to recognize international organizations whose body or system is open to the relevant bodies of at least all WTO members. However, at the present time there are no organizations that are recognized as "international organizations" under the TBT agreement and no procedures currently established to achieve such recognition. There is considerable debate within the TBT Committee in Geneva as to whether procedures or guidelines should be developed.*

*If an organization is considering recognition as an international organization under the TBT Agreement then according to the TBT Agreement it must:*

- 1) be an international group whose membership is open to the relevant bodies of at least all members, and*
- 2) the standards must be developed using the code of good practice for the preparation, adoption and application of standards (Annex 3 of TBT Agreement).*

*To start the process to be considered as an international organization, an information package would have to be prepared and sent to the Canadian mission in Geneva who would then forward the information to the TBT secretariat.*

*As there are currently no bodies that are recognized as international bodies, and thus no precedents to follow, any application for recognition as an "international organization" would likely involve some learning along the way for breed associations, government and the TBT secretariat.*

## **BY-LAW AMENDMENTS**

The following is a suggested format for submission of a request to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) for approval of by-law amendments under the *Animal Pedigree Act*.

By-law amendments must be consistent with requirements of the *Act* as well as the by-laws of the Association. Standard procedures will assist AAFC in processing the amendments and help avoid unnecessary delays. Standard practices should also make it easier to incorporate the amendments into the existing by-laws of the Association.

Requests for approval of by-law amendments are to be submitted (usually by the secretary) to the *AAFC Animal Registration Officer* and should include the following:

1. The complete proposed amendments in triplicate
  - must also include notarized declaration (affidavit) in triplicate (*see sample attached*)
  - each copy should be an original (a photocopy of typed text is acceptable but signatures on the declaration must be original).
  
2. Minutes of the general meeting at which the vote was taken
  - used to help check by-law requirements regarding quorum and majority vote
  - helps the Department better understand where concerns have arisen or if the intent of the amendment was not clear
  - if voting was by mail-in vote, minutes of an associated meeting at which the proposed amendments were discussed would be helpful.
  
3. Actual vote counts including numbers for, against and abstentions (where applicable)
  - may be included in the minutes or provided separately
  - for mail-in votes conducted in accordance with the by-laws of the Association, final vote counts should be provided by the designated responsible authority.

4. A copy of the original notice of meeting
  - in addition to the copy sent in accordance with the *Act* (Section 60(a))
  
5. A copy of the annual report with audited financial statement, list of directors and officers of the Association and voting representatives to the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation (where applicable)
  - to comply with the *Act* (Section 60(b))
  - can be sent under separate cover if desired

Note that the by-law approval process is subject to requirements of the *Act* and (see Section 16):

**No by-law of an association and  
no amendment or repeal of any by-law of an association  
has any force or effect until it is approved by the Minister.**

The Animal Registration Officer (*see Chapter 6*) is available to provide assistance to breed associations in answering questions regarding the *Animal Pedigree Act*.

[Sample amendments form]

(Name of Association)

**By-law amendments as presented to  
the general membership at the (Annual/Special) General Meeting  
(city), (province), (date)**

1. Be it resolved that Section (number) which reads:

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be amended to read:

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Reasoning:

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<b>For:</b>	<b>Against:</b>	<b>Abstain:</b>	<b>Approved/Defeated?</b>
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2. Be resolved that Section (number) which reads:

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---

be deleted and all subsequent sections (or paragraphs, as required) be renumbered accordingly.

Reasoning:

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<b>For:</b>	<b>Against:</b>	<b>Abstain:</b>	<b>Approved/Defeated?</b>
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3. Be it resolved that a new Section (number) which reads;

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be inserted and that all subsequent sections (or paragraphs) be renumbered accordingly.

Reasoning:

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<b>For:</b>	<b>Against:</b>	<b>Abstain:</b>	<b>Approved/Defeated?</b>
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4. Be it resolved that the attached revised by-laws be approved in their entirety as amended, with bolded text proposed for addition and strikeout text proposed for removal from the existing by-laws, as per the explanations also attached. [Note: this option only recommended where extensive rewrite of by-laws has been made.]

<b>For:</b>	<b>Against:</b>	<b>Abstain:</b>	<b>Approved/Defeated?</b>
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[sample notarized declaration]

(preferably on Association letterhead)

(date)

Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada  
c/o Animal Registration Officer  
Animal Industry Division  
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada  
2200 Walkley Rd.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
K1A 0C5

I, (name), am submitting herewith for Ministerial approval, the attached amendment(s) to the by-laws of the (name of Association) and I do solemnly declare that;

- (1) I am the (title) of the (name of Association) and as such have full knowledge of the matter herein declared,
- (2) I did on the ( )th day of (month), (year) mail a copy of the attached Notice of (Annual/Special) General Meeting along with the proposed amendments, to the members on the current membership role in accordance with the by-laws of the Association,
- (3) In addition, I mailed a copy of the said notice of meeting to the Animal Registration Officer, for the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada,
- (4) The current membership role with given post office addresses is a true and correct record of all (year) members of the Association determined in accordance with the by-laws of the (name of Association) at the time of mailing of said notices,
- (5) The (Annual/Special) General Meeting was held in (city), (province) on the ( )th day of (month), (year), and
- (6) The attached amendments to the by-laws of the (name of Association) and related voting results are in accordance with the minutes of the meeting and section (number) of the by-laws of the Association.

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the *Canada Evidence Act*.

Declared before me at the  
City of (name), in the county  
of (name), this ( )th day of  
(month), (year)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(name)  
Name of Commissioner

\_\_\_\_\_  
(signature)  
Commissioner for Oaths, in and for  
Province of (name).

\_\_\_\_\_  
(signature)  
(name and title of submitting  
officer for the Association)

## **ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS FOR BREED ASSOCIATIONS**

The *Animal Pedigree Act* is not a mandatory act which either requires an association to incorporate under it, or requires individuals to register their animals. However, associations incorporated under the *Act* and members of the associations remain legally bound by it, as do others who may be implicated in the provisions of the *Act*.

Breed associations incorporated under the *Act* and having approved by-laws are given authority to administer the affairs of their own association. This includes authority to enforce their own by-laws. Breed associations may not impose fines or other monetary penalties, but have the right to withdraw membership privileges (within the limits of section 61 of the *Act*) and suspend or expel members. They may also charge fees for extra services rendered in respect of administering non-compliance provisions.

Breed associations must have by-laws establishing rules of eligibility for registration and respecting the amendment and cancellation of certificates, necessary to ensure an accurate registry system. There must be by-laws in place regarding the inspection of pedigrees and breeding records kept by an association's members. There must also be by-laws respecting the supervision of practices in relation to individual identification of animals and the manner in which unsatisfactory practices are dealt with. Breed associations may also establish by-laws respecting performance standards that animals must meet as a prerequisite for registration.

The *Animal Pedigree Act* contains an offences section and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) provide enforcement for federal statutes throughout Canada. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and the RCMP have established a Memorandum of Understanding for enforcement of the offences provision of the *Act*. In brief, the RCMP will investigate possible *mens rea* (committed knowingly with criminal intent) offences. Other offences may be dependent on specific

by-laws and procedures of associations. For these, the association has responsibility to first investigate and try to resolve the matter, including informing the person they may be in violation of sections of the *Animal Pedigree Act*. If the matter still can not be resolved, then the services of the RCMP may be requested.

The Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada retains authority for the *Animal Pedigree Act*, which he may delegate. Since no by-law, amendment or repeal has effect until approved by the Minister, the provisions of the *Act* are also enforced through the administrative responsibility which resides with the Department. This includes approval of amendments to articles of incorporation, approval of by-law amendments and provision of advice to breed associations. In addition to a regular administrative role, the Minister has authority to undertake inspections of the business and affairs of associations and in exceptional circumstances, to call an inquiry into the manner in which an association conducts its business.

Enforcement provisions should rarely be invoked if the by-laws and procedures are clearly written, communicated and implemented. In the vast majority of cases, breeders become members of associations because they believe in their breed and have interest in its progress.

## **SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING BY-LAW INFRACTIONS**

Although breed associations may have by-laws regarding procedures for dealing with certain unsatisfactory practices, it is not possible to anticipate every difficulty that may arise. Therefore, it is important that associations agree on standard procedures to be followed when a situation arises for which there are no specific by-laws. The vast majority of apparent violations of standard practices, rules, etc. come not from intentional abuse, but rather from lack of knowledge of the acceptable practices. It is the obligation of each association to take reasonable measures to inform its members of the standard procedures.

Every member should have a copy of the by-laws of the association so that he might be familiar with the rules and procedures. However, this does not guarantee that every member will have understood fully his obligations. In the event that a problem has been identified, the following is a sample outline of how to deal with non-compliance issues.

1. If a member, staff or even non-members notice inconsistencies or activities which appear to violate the by-laws of the association or the *Animal Pedigree Act* it should be reported to the association office. Rumours are damaging and may be avoided by having proper procedures in place to deal with apparent violations.
2. Prior to commencing any action, the association should first be aware of the limits of its authority.
  - a) The *Animal Pedigree Act* prohibits the imposition of any fine or monetary penalty by an association. Also, subject to section 61 of the *Act*, there are limited circumstances in which registration or transfer of ownership can be denied.
  - b) If there is a potential by-law violation, check the by-laws to find the relevant references. Has there truly been a violation of the by-laws or of additional procedures of which the person may be unaware? If this is a pedigree problem, what do the by-laws say regarding amendment and cancellation of certificates? For other problems with members, what by-laws exist respecting the resignation, suspension or expulsion of

members?

- c) In the case of violations of the *Act* itself, enforcement is provided by the RCMP. However, local detachments may decide which cases warrant further investigation. Associations should respect that the RCMP must balance their caseload among many responsibilities. Therefore, it is helpful to do as much research first to determine if the case requires the attention of the RCMP, and to verify all information possible. Is it likely a *mens rea* offence?

Sub-sections 64(a), (b), (c), (d) and (g) will be investigated as *mens rea* (criminal intent) offences. Section 63, sub-sections 64(e), (f), (h), (i), (j) and section 65 are more likely to be handled as strict liability offences. These sections should be investigated thoroughly by the appropriate breed association before being brought to the attention of the RCMP. Where clarification of the rules or other action may lead to satisfactory resolution of the problem, associations are strongly encouraged to do so without seeking recourse to the RCMP.

- 3. The association office (usually the secretary, manager or CEO) should;
  - a) Check the normal procedures for handling activities similar to those reported, and make note of any exceptions that may have been applied in the past.
  - b) Determine if the activities may be due to simple misunderstanding of the by-laws and their application. If it appears to be due to misunderstanding, communication is usually the best remedy. Speak with the person who made the report and with the person who was allegedly in violation. (In some circumstances it may be preferable for the office to preserve the anonymity of the parties involved.) Clarify the circumstances, seek more information if necessary, and recommend ways to avoid similar misunderstandings in the future.

- c) If an apparent violation is involved, assume that an innocent and honest mistake was made. Gather as much evidence as possible to clarify what has transpired including dates, copies of certificates, transactions and other records.
4. In the case of apparent violations of the by-laws or of the *Act*, communicate with the person involved:
  - a) Speak to the person on the phone, use fax or e-mail and do it sooner rather than later. Pedigree problems can accumulate and compound. Also, breeders rely on their reputations and rumours are harmful. On-going problems and apparent violations should not be allowed to continue, and should be dealt with immediately.
  - b) If initial attempts to rectify the situation have not been successful, write a letter to the person who appears to be in contravention of the by-laws of the association or of the *Animal Pedigree Act* and inform him of the relevant sections which appear to have been violated, information that has lead to this conclusion and how the association normally deals with such infractions. A response should be requested and sufficient time given for its receipt before further action is taken. [sample letter dealing with section 64(j) of the *Act* is attached]
5. Associations are given authority under the *Act* to administer their own affairs in accordance with their by-laws. However, where the by-laws do not clearly outline procedures for handling a particular case the Executive (may be the full Board of Directors) is often given a degree of discretionary authority to deal with such issues or to at least recommend a process. The Animal Registration Officer may also be contacted to assist in interpretation of the rights/responsibilities of the association.
6. When a response is received from the person apparently in violation, the association office should update the understanding of the relevant facts. If it still appears that the situation is not being resolved in accordance with the by-laws, the Executive should be advised accordingly and normal remedial action suggested.

7. If an offence appears to have been committed as per sections 63 through 67 of the *Animal Pedigree Act*, determine if they are possibly due to disagreement over the interpretation of procedures. If an offence is suspected which cannot be resolved, contact the local detachment of the RCMP and supply them with an account of what has transpired and request their involvement.

***[Sample letter regarding violation of 64(j) of the Animal Pedigree Act]***

*[On Association's letterhead]*

Dear Sir/Madam:

It has come to the attention of the xxxx Association office that on xxxx you were the seller of xxxx animals to xxxx. The Association is currently of the understanding that these animals were sold as registered animals. It is also our understanding that an application for transfer has not yet been made.

Please note that every member is bound by the by-laws of the Association. Furthermore, all registration activities are governed by the requirements of the *Animal Pedigree Act* under which the Association is incorporated. In particular, please note that according to the Act,

**64.** No person shall ...

(j) without an express statement that the animal's registration, identification or status as a purebred is from a jurisdiction other than Canada and that the animal will not be registered or identified in Canada by the person, sell, as registered or identified, or as eligible to be registered or identified, or as a purebred, any animal without providing to the buyer thereof within six months after the sale the animal's duly transferred certificate of registration or certificate of identification.

So as not to be in contravention of the by-laws of the Association or of the *Animal Pedigree Act*, you are requested to submit forthwith any necessary documentation and payment to complete the transfer of certificates to the new owner. If you feel for any reason that you should not be obligated to transfer the certificates as noted, please indicate in writing to this office the reason why.

Please note that should a response not be forthcoming within xx working days from the date of this letter that the Association may consider taking such further action as deemed appropriate.

Yours truly,

xxxxx  
Secretary-Manager

c.c. David Trus, (Animal Registration Officer)



## **BREED ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATED UNDER THE ANIMAL PEDIGREE ACT**

### **Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association**

c/o Mr. Doug Fee  
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### **\*American Saddlebred Horse Association of Canada**

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### **Appaloosa Horse Club of Canada**

c/o Suzanne Fjordbotten  
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**Canadian Arabian Horse Registry**

c/o Ms. Shari Christie  
Registrar  
#220, 9743-51<sup>st</sup> Avenue  
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Fax: (780) 438-2971  
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**\* Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Canada**

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**\* Canadian Belgian Blue Association**

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**Canadian Belgian Horse Association**

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**\* Canadian Bison Association (m)**

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**Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association**

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**Canadian Boer Goat Association**

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**Canadian Border Collie Association**

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**\* Société des éleveurs de bovins canadiens**

a/s M. Jean-Guy Bernier  
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**\* Canadian Brown Swiss and Braunvieh Association**

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Fax: (519) 821-2723  
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**Canadian Buckskin Association**

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**\* Fédération Canine du Canada (m)**

a/s M. Merville Landry  
President  
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**Canadian Charolais Association**

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**\* Société des éleveurs de chevaux canadiens**

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**\* Canadian Chianina Association**

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**\* National Chinchilla Breeders of Canada**

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**\* Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada**

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**\* Canadian Dexter Cattle Association**

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**Canadian Donkey and Mule Association**

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**\* Canadian Finnsheep Breeders' Association**

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**\* Canadian Fjord Horse Association**

c/o Gatha O'Reilly  
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Tofield, Alberta  
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Fax: (403) 955-2864

**\* Canada Fox Breeders' Association**

c/o Lorraine Yurick  
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Tel: (705) 793-2356  
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**\* Canadian Galloway Association**

c/o Ron Black, CLRC  
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**Canadian Gelbvieh Association**

c/o Wendy G. Belcher  
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123A, 2116-27<sup>th</sup> Avenue N.E.  
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Fax: (403) 291-5624  
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**\* Canadian Goat Society (m)**

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**\* Canadian Guernsey Association**

c/o Mrs. Vivianne Macdonald  
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368 Woolwich Street  
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Fax: (519) 824-9250

**\* Canadian Hackney Society**

c/o Dr. Nelson Lester  
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K9V 4R1  
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**\* Canadian Haflinger Association**

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Grand Bend, Ontario  
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**\* Canadian Hays Converter Association**

c/o Ms. Terri Worms  
Secretary-Manager  
450, 1207 - 11 Avenue S.W.  
Calgary, Alberta  
T3C 0M5  
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**Canadian Hereford Association**

c/o Mr. Duncan Porteous  
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Tel: (403) 275-2662  
Fax: (403) 295-1333  
E-mail: [herefords@hereford.ca](mailto:herefords@hereford.ca)  
Web: <http://www.hereford.ca/>

**\* Canadian Highland Cattle Society**

[La Société canadienne des éleveurs de bovins Highland]

c/o Mrs. Margaret Badger

Secretary-Manager

307 Spicer

Knowlton, Québec

J0E 1V0

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Fax: (450) 243-1150

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**Holstein Association of Canada**

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Brantford, Ontario

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Web: <http://www.holstein.ca/>

**\* Canadian Icelandic Horse Federation**

c/o Ms. Fran Hazelton

Secretary-Treasurer

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Burns Lake, British Columbia

V0J 1E0

Tel: (250) 695-6592

(250) 692-3705

Fax: (250) 695-6592

**\* Jersey Canada**

c/o Mr. Russell G. Gammon  
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(519) 821-1020  
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Web: <http://www.jerseycanada.com>

**Canadian Katahdin Sheep Association**

c/o Sylvia Beckett  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Box 1381  
Moosomin, Saskatchewan  
S0G 3N0  
Tel: (306) 532-4810  
Fax: (306) 532-4228

*Canadian Kenalta Association  
President, Mr. Ken Ireland  
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Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta  
T8L 3Z8  
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*By-laws not approved*

**The Canadian Kennel Club (m)**

Mr. Bryan Hocking  
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Fax: (416) 675-6506  
E-mail: [information@ckc.ca](mailto:information@ckc.ca)  
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**Canadian Limousin Association**

c/o Geoff Barker  
Executive Manager  
2320 - 41st Avenue N.E.  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2E 6W8  
Tel: (403) 253-7309  
Fax: (403) 253-1704  
E-mail: [limousin@limousin.com](mailto:limousin@limousin.com)  
Web: <http://www.limousin.com/>

*Canadian Lipizzan Association  
c/o Cheryl Gill, Secretary  
4250 Filipana Road, R.R. #3  
Ladysmith, British Columbia  
V0R 2E0  
Tel: (250) 758-1551 (Rick's office)  
(250) 754-1951 (h)  
Fax: (250) 758-1160  
E-mail: [grinnell@mail.island.net](mailto:grinnell@mail.island.net)*

*By-laws not approved*

**\* Canadian Llama and Alpaca Association (m)**

[Association canadienne des éleveurs de lamas et alpagas]  
c/o Janice Taylor  
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Calgary, Alberta  
T2E 6W8  
Tel: (403) 250-2165  
1-800-717-5262  
Fax: (403) 291-9324  
E-mail: [cdnllama@cadvision.com](mailto:cdnllama@cadvision.com)  
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**\* Canadian Lowline Cattle Association**

c/o Shirley Begrand  
General Manager  
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Fax: (306) 422-8497  
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**\* Canadian Luing Cattle Association**

c/o Mrs. Richard J. Luft  
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**Canadian Maine-Anjou Association**

c/o Eden Fryczewski  
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Web: <http://www.maine-anjou.ca/>

**\* Canadian Marchigiana Association (Romark Association)**

c/o Mrs. Janet Carscallen  
Secretary-Manager  
P.O. Box 37  
Priddis, Alberta  
T0L 1W0  
Tel: (403) 931-2415  
Fax: (403) 931-2415

**\* Canadian Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel Association**

c/o Mrs. J. Lozeman  
P.O. Box 235  
Claresholm, Alberta  
T0L 0T0  
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Fax: (403) 625-2256

**\* Miniature Horse Association of Canada**

c/o Mary Jo Chapman  
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N0G 2A0  
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Fax: (519) 334-3946

**\* Canadian Morgan Horse Association**

c/o Nancy Kavanagh  
Box 286  
Port Perry, Ontario  
L9L 1A3  
Tel: (905) 985-1691  
Fax: (905) 985-3385  
E-mail: [CMHA@osha.igs.net](mailto:CMHA@osha.igs.net)  
Web: <http://www.osha.igs.net/~cmha/.index.htm>

Courier Address:  
12 Poplar Park Cr.  
Port Perry, Ontario  
L9L 1E4

*Canadian Mountain and Moorland Society (m)*  
*c/o Anne Holmes*  
*P.O. Box 155*  
*Ripley, Ontario*  
*N0G 2R0*  
*Tel: (519) 395-3467*  
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*By-laws not approved*

**\* Canadian Murray Grey Association**

c/o Wendy Adam  
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Tel: (403) 938-7643  
Fax: (403) 938-0042  
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*Canadian Ostrich Association (m)  
approved*

*By-laws not*

*c/o Mary Ellison  
P.O. Box 44109  
RPO, Tillicum Mall  
Victoria, British Columbia  
V9A 7K1  
Tel: (250) 380-6035  
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**Canadian Palomino Horse Association**

c/o Lorraine Holdaway  
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631 Hendershot Road.  
R.R. #1  
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**\* Canadian Parthenais Association**

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N3C 2V3  
Tel: (519) 658-2526  
Fax: (519) 658-9489

**\* Canadian Percheron Association**

c/o Ms. Kathy Ackles  
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V1T 8C2  
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Fax: (250) 379-2213  
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**\* Peruvian Horse Association of Canada**

c/o Shirley McCollister  
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**\* Canadian Piedmontese Association**

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Fax (403) 782-2657

*Canadian Pinto Horse Association  
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P.O. Box 729  
Bragg Creek, Alberta  
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*By-laws not approved*



**Canadian Pinzgauer Association**

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**\* Canadian Pony Society (m)**

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**Canadian Pony of the Americas Association**

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**Canadian Potbellied Pet Pig Registry**

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2550 Norman Road  
R.R. #2  
Branchton, Ontario  
N0B 1L0

**\* Canadian Quarter Horse Association [not active]**

**\* Canadian Red Poll Cattle Association**

c/o Mrs. Jackie Fleming  
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Ponoka, Alberta  
T4J 1R3  
Tel: (780) 783-5951  
Fax: (780) 638-2276

**Canadian Romagnola Association (Romark Association)**

c/o Mrs. Janet Carscallen  
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Tel: (403) 931-2415

*\* Canadian Rustic Pony Association [not active] By-laws not approved*

**Salers Association of Canada**

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Tel: (403) 291-2620  
Fax: (403) 291-2176  
E-mail: [salers@telusplanet.net](mailto:salers@telusplanet.net)  
Web: [www.telusplanet.net/public/salers](http://www.telusplanet.net/public/salers)

**\* Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association (m)**

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**Canadian Shire Horse Association**

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**\* Canadian Shorthorn Association**

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5 Douglas Street  
Guelph, Ontario  
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**Canadian Simmental Association**

c/o Mr. Barry Bennett  
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**\* Canadian South Devon Association**

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**Canadian Speckle Park Cattle Association**

c/o Dale Herbert  
Chief Executive Officer  
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Neilburg, Saskatchewan  
S0M 2C0  
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Fax: (306) 893-4206

**\* Canadian Sport Horse Association**

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**Standardbred Canada**

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**\* Canadian Swine Breeders' Association (m)**

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**\* Canadian Tarentaise Association**

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(306) 646-4667  
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**\* Canadian Registry of the Tennessee Walking Horse**

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**Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society**

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**\* Canadian Trakehner Horse Society**

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**Canadian Wagyu Association**

c/o Wilma Gust  
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**\* Canadian Warmblood Horse Breeders Association**

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**Canadian Welsh Black Cattle Society**

c/o Marleen Wallace

Secretary

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Hanna, Alberta

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(403) 854-4774 (w)

Fax: (403) 854-4674

**\* Welsh Pony & Cob Society**

c/o Mary Cork

Secretary

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**Working Canine Association of Canada**

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President

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**Canadian Livestock Records Corporation**

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**For information:**

David Trus, P.Ag.

Animal Registration Officer

Animal Industry Division

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*\*\* Indicates the association is a member of the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation.*

*(m) Signifies multiple breed association.*

*Breed associations not in boldface do not have by-laws approved.*



## CANADIAN REGISTERED ANIMALS ANIMAUX ENREGISTRÉS AU CANADA

The statistics presented are based on information provided to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada by the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation and by individual breed associations. For missing or incomplete information you may wish to contact the appropriate breed association directly.

Les statistiques sont fondées sur l'information fournie à Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada par la Société canadienne d'enregistrement des animaux et par les associations d'éleveurs d'animaux de race. Si vous trouvez qu'il manque une information ou qu'une information s'avère incomplète, vous pouvez communiquer directement avec l'association d'éleveurs d'une race particulière.

DAIRY CATTLE Bovins laitiers	REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements				REGISTRATION BY MAJOR PROVINCE Enregistrements de race pure (prov. en tête)			
	PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure		PERCENTAGE ANIMALS Animaux croisés		1996		1997	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
AYSHIRE	7,986	7,580	539	575	Que	5,817		
BROWN SWISS	995	1,055	453	379	Ont	655		
CANADIAN	70	149	59	57	Que	128		
GUERNSEY	700	666	51	47	Ont	569		
HOLSTEIN *	151,279	211,732	18,400	27,738	Ont	63,211 *		
JERSEY	5,938	5,839	231	173	Ont	4,208		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166,968</b>	<b>227,021</b>	<b>19,733</b>	<b>28,969</b>				

\* **Holstein Canada** " Due to delays encountered during a computer conversion project, 1996 figures reflect a two month delay in processing. 1997 statistics reflect the catch-up of this activity."

\* **Holstein Canada** «En raison de délais rencontrés pendant un projet de conversion informatique, les chiffres de 1996 font état d'un écart de deux mois dans le traitement de données. Une rectification a été apportée dans les statistiques de 1997 pour cette activité.»

## CANADIAN REGISTERED ANIMALS ANIMAUX ENREGISTRÉS AU CANADA

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BEEF CATTLE Bovins de boucherie	REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements				REGISTRATION BY MAJOR PROVINCE Enregistrements de race pure (prov. en tête)			
	PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure		PERCENTAGE ANIMALS Animaux croisés		1996		1997	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
ANGUS	33,388	40,063	-	-	Alta	16,615		
BELGIAN BLUE	226	200	68	9	Ont	129		
BLONDE D'AQUITAINE	1,703	1,702	286	293	Ont	676		
BRAUNVIEH	276	508	20	24	Alta	199		
CHAROLAIS	22,356	22,876	415	-	Alta	9,561		
CHIANINA	16	6	4	2	Sask	18		
DEXTER	211	194	-	-	Alta	96		
GALLOWAY	429	626	9		Alta	168		
GELBVIEWH	2,138	2,741	594	615	Alta	1,393	Alta	1,608
HAYS CONVERTERS	88	112	4	2	Man	24		
HEREFORD	31,228	26,776	-	-	Alta	18,623		
HIGHLAND	636	605	-	-	Ont	243		
LIMOUSIN	8,846	8,005	815	557	Alta	3,479		
LUIING	13	-			Alta	13		
MAINE ANJOU	2,168	2,503	-	-				
MARCHIGIANA	-	-	-	-				
MURRAY GREY	442	429	78	36	Alta	349		
PARTHENAIS	-	52	-	15				

## CANADIAN REGISTERED ANIMALS ANIMAUX ENREGISTRÉS AU CANADA

The statistics presented are based on information provided to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada by the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation and by individual breed associations. For missing or incomplete information you may wish to contact the appropriate breed association directly.

Les statistiques sont fondées sur l'information fournie à Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada par la Société canadienne d'enregistrement des animaux et par les associations d'éleveurs d'animaux de race. Si vous trouvez qu'il manque une information ou qu'une information s'avère incomplète, vous pouvez communiquer directement avec l'association d'éleveurs d'une race particulière.

BEEF CATTLE Bovins de boucherie	REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements				REGISTRATION BY MAJOR PROVINCE Enregistrements de race pure (prov. en tête)			
	PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure		PERCENTAGE ANIMALS Animaux croisés		1996		1997	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
PIEDMONTESE	217	124	80	52	Sask	96		
PINZAGAUER	144	304	26	31				
RED POLL	114	59			Alta	47		
ROMAGNOLA								
SALERS	2,506	1,942	352	201	Alta	228		
SHORTHORN	2,496	2,402	1,009	973	Alta	1,051		
SIMMENTAL	30,665	32,874	1,522	-	Alta	13,519		
SPECKLE PARK *	97	70	-	-				
SOUTH DEVON	118	124	58	37	Alta	80		
TARENDAISE	288	322	58	58				
WELSH BLACK	1	-	-	-	Alta	1		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140,810</b>	<b>140,810</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>2,905</b>				

## CANADIAN REGISTERED ANIMALS ANIMAUX ENREGISTRÉS AU CANADA

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HORSES Chevaux	REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements				REGISTRATION BY MAJOR PROVINCE Enregistrements de race pure (prov. en tête)			
	PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure		NON-PURE ANIMALS Animaux croisés					
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997		
APPALOOSA	1,310	1,215						
ARABIAN	1,168	1,345	481	475				
BELGIAN	1,057	983						
CANADIEN	250	261	87	76				
CLYDESDALE	416	378	-	-				
FJORD	159	145			Alta	39		
HACKNEY	62	39	-	-	Ont	50		
HALFINGER	92	84	-	-				
ICELANDIC	132	123			BC	89		
MINIATURE HORSE	110	37	-	-	Alta	62		
MORGAN	520	498	62	72	Alta	235		
PALOMINO	2	3	-	-				
PERCHERON	987	964			Man	257		
PERUVIAN	130	116			Alta	65		
CPOA	77	69						
AM. SADDLEBRED	106	105						
SHETLAND PONIES	30	29	-	-	Ont	13		
SHIRE	39	30	-	-	Ont	30		
CANADIAN SPORT *	225	306						

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HORSES Chevaux	REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements				REGISTRATION BY MAJOR PROVINCE Enregistrements de race pure (prov. en tête)			
	PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure		NON-PURE ANIMALS Animaux croisés					
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996		1997	
STANDARD BRED	3,306	2,197	-	-				
TEN. WALKING HORSE	172	153	-	-	Alta	128		
THOROUGHBRED	2,385	2,213	-	-	Ont	1,976		
TRAKEHNER	51	32	-	3	BC	15		
WARMBLOOD	174	185						
WELSH PONY & COB	290	242	77	60	Ont	150		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>11,752</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>686</b>				

\* **Canadian Sport**  
numbers identified / identifié

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SWINE Porcs	REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements				REGISTRATION BY MAJOR PROVINCE Enregistrements de race pure (prov. en tête)			
	PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure		NON-PURE ANIMALS Animaux croisés		1996		1997	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
BERKSHIRE	31	23						
CHESTER WHITE	-	-						
DUROC	3,607	3,648						
HAMPSHIRE	403	510						
LACOMBE	-	200						
LANDRANCE	6,990	7,298						
LARGE BLACK	-	1						
PIETRAIN	102	-						
POLAND CHINA	3	5						
RED WATTLE	-	-						
SPOTTED	11	-						
TAMWORTH	-	-						
YORKSHIRE	6,926	9,617						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,073</b>	<b>21,302</b>						

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SHEEP Moutons	REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements				REGISTRATION BY MAJOR PROVINCE Enregistrements de race pure (prov. en tête)			
	PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure		NON-PURE ANIMALS Animaux croisés		1996		1997	
	1996	1997	1996	1997				
ARCOTT(CAN)	187	270					Que	163
ARCOTT(OUT)	100	200	-	-			Ont	139
ARCOTT(RID)	1,038	895	1	-			Ont	611
B. LEICESTER	288	284	1	-			Ont	195
CHAROLLAIS	122	91	4				Que	27
CHEVIOT	73	80					BC	46
CLUN FOREST	172	141	1	-			Ont	66
COLUMBIA	122	121					Alta	79
CORRIEDALE	22	10	-	-			Ont	10
COTSWOLD	50	46	8				Ont	27
DLS SHEEP	208	34					Que	34
DORSET	2,657	2,304	4	-			Que	1146
E. LEICESTER	5	2	-				USA	2
EAST FRIESIAN	45	56	1	-			Ont	28
FINNSHEEP	-	196	-	-			-	-

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SHEEP Moutons	REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements				REGISTRATION BY MAJOR PROVINCE Enregistrements de race pure (prov. en tête)			
	PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure		NON-PURE ANIMALS Animaux croisés		1996		1997	
	1996	1997	1996	1997				
HAMPSHIRE	624	515					Que	151
ICELANDIC	220	255	76	-			Ont	132
KATAHDIN	577	3,109	-	-			-	-
KARAKUL	19	2	4	-			Ont	2
LINCOLN	129	125	14	-			Ont	125
MERINO	15	9					Sask	7
N.C.CHEVIOT	465	488	-	-			Ont	163
OXFORD DOWN	264	237	-	-			Ont	157
POLYPAY	757	393	-	-			Que	300
RAMBOUILLET	172	132	-	-			Alta	79
ROMANOV	717	839	54	-			Que	633
ROMNEY	138	161	1	-			BC	85
SHROPSHIRE	96	81	-	-			Ont	41
SOUTHDOWN	298	318	-	-			Ont	183
SUFFOLK	2,638	2,556	18	-			Ont	898
TARGHEE	6	20	-	-			Sask	20
TEXEL	106	161					Alta	99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,330</b>	<b>14,131</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>0</b>				



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GOATS Chèvres	REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements				REGISTRATION BY MAJOR PROVINCE Enregistrements de race pure (prov. en tête)			
	PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure		NON-PURE ANIMALS Animaux croisés		1996		1997	
	1996	1997	1996	1997				
ALPINE	622	625	45	278			Que	264
ANGORA	450	439	1	-			Que	188
BOER	1,464	1,029	1,362	487			-	-
LA MANCHA	130	137	1	88			Ont	37
NIGERIAN DWARF	66	76	-	1			Que	27
NUBIAN	885	890	65	178			Ont	362
OBERHASLI	2	15	-	38			Man	12
PYGMY	73	68	-	9			Ont	37
SAANEN	263	318	34	293			Ont	203
TOGGENBURG	219	199	41	196			Ont	135
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,568</b>				

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<b>DOGS Chiens</b>	<b>REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements</b>	
	<b>PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure</b>	
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
<b>SPORTING</b>		
GERMAN SHORT-HAIRED POINTER	600	602
GOLDEN RETRIEVER	7,481	7,538
LABRADOR RETRIEVER	9,017	9,531
AMERICAN COCKER SPANIEL	1,741	1,429
ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL	1,101	1,143
OTHER	2,859	2,742
<b>SPORTING TOTAL</b>	<b>22,799</b>	<b>22,985</b>
<b>HOUNDS</b>		
BEAGLE	1,277	1,245
MINIATURE SMOOTH DASHHUND	587	546
OTHER	2,399	2,261
<b>HOUNDS TOTAL</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>4,052</b>
<b>WORKING</b>		
AKITA	590	552

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<b>DOGS Chiens</b>	<b>REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements</b>	
	<b>PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure</b>	
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
ALASKAN MALAMUTE	789	678
BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG	719	901
BOXER	1,797	1,889
BULLMASTIFF	413	539
DOBERMAN PINSCHER	954	936
GREAT DANE	649	512
NEWFOUNDLAND	679	753
ROTTWEILER	3,034	2,531
SIBERIAN HUSKY	1,720	1,476
OTHER	8,292	4,278
<b>WORKING TOTAL</b>	<b>13,525</b>	<b>12,914</b>
<b>TERRIERS</b>		
AIREDALE TERRIER	605	611
MINIATURE SCHNAUZER	2,421	2,149
SOFT COATED WHEATEN TERRIER	723	714
WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER	661	647
OTHER	2,096	1,974

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<b>DOGS Chiens</b>	<b>REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements</b>	
	<b>PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure</b>	
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
<b>TERRIER TOTAL</b>	<b>6,506</b>	<b>6,095</b>
<b>TOYS</b>		
CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL	669	646
MALTESE	647	503
POMERANIAN	1,565	1,272
PUG	636	642
YORKSHIRE TERRIER	2,350	2,192
OTHER	1,805	1,755
<b>TOY TOTAL</b>	<b>7,672</b>	<b>7,010</b>
<b>NON-SPORTING</b>		
BICHON FRISE	1,790	1,773
BULLDOG	518	602
CHINESE SHAR-PEI	465	526
DALMATIAN	1,008	692
POODLE	3,631	3,303
SHIH TZU	2,433	1,994

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<b>DOGS Chiens</b>	<b>REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements</b>	
	<b>PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure</b>	
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
OTHER	2,355	1,948
<b>NON-SPORTING TOTAL</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>10,838</b>
<b>HERDING</b>		
AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD	498	543
BOUVIER DES FLANDRES	671	745
ROUGH COLLIE	1,023	1,029
GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG	6,687	5,571
SHETLAND SHEEPDOG	4,194	3,783
OTHER	1,695	1,432
<b>HERDING TOTAL</b>	<b>14,768</b>	<b>13,103</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81,733</b>	<b>53,056</b>

Dog breeds registering over 500 animals per year are indexed in this summary.

Les races canines qui font l'objet de l'enregistrement de plus de 500 animaux par année sont comprises dans le présent sommaire.

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SPECIES BREED	REGISTRATIONS / Enregistrements	
	PUREBRED ANIMALS Animaux de race pure	
	1996	1997
ALPACA	302	887
CHINCHILLA	170	173
BISON	24	52
DONKEY	175	196
FOX/RENARD	241	231
LLAMA	1239	1,701
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>3,240</b>

**CANADIAN BEEF CATTLE GENETICS EXPORTS  
EXPORTATIONS CANADIENNES DE MATÉRIEL GÉNÉTIQUE DES BOVINS DE  
BOUCHERIE**

Country	1996			1997			Pays
	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	
Africa & Middle East	14	-	0	60	-	0	Afrique / Moyen-Orient
Asia	1,480	-	2,004	1,346	-	699	Asie
Caribbean	0	-	0	324	-	0	Caraïbes
Eastern Europe	456	-	180	216	-	5,006	Europe orientale
Latin America	456	-	1,564	1,256	-	4,263	Amérique latine
Oceania	1	-	1,197	0	-	725	Océanie
USA	7,826	-	370	12,536	-	330	États-Unis
Western Europe	109	-	434	562	-	303	Europe occidentale
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,342</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,749</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,326</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

SOURCE: CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY  
AGENCE CANADIENNE INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS, DIVISION DE LA SANTÉ DES ANIMAUX

**CANADIAN BEEF CATTLE GENETICS EXPORTS  
EXPORTATIONS CANADIENNES DE MATÉRIEL GÉNÉTIQUE DES BOVINS DE  
BOUCHERIE**

**LATIN AMERICA****AMÉRIQUE LATINE**

Country	1996			1997			Pays
	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	
Argentina	-	-	675	11	-	186	Argentine
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bolivie
Brazil	87	-	574	126	-	3,911	Brésil
Chili	-	-	134	-	-	13	Chili
Colombia	-	-	60	-	-	-	Colombie
Costa Rica	-	-	20	-	-	-	Costa Rica
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rép. Dominicaine
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	Équateur
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	Salvador
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	Guatemala
Mexico	369	-	2	1,119	-	-	México
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	Panama
Paraguay	-	-	62	-	-	-	Paraguay
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pérou
Uruguay	-	-	37	-	-	153	Uruguay
Venezuela	456	-	-	-	-	-	Vénézuéla
<b>Total</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>Total</b>

SOURCE: CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY  
AGENCE CANADIENNE INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS, DIVISION DE LA SANTÉ DES ANIMAUX



**CANADIAN BEEF CATTLE GENETICS EXPORTS  
EXPORTATIONS CANADIENNES DE MATÉRIEL GÉNÉTIQUE DES BOVINS DE  
BOUCHERIE**

**ASIA****ASIE**

Country	1996			1997			Pays
	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	
China	1,480	-	1,952	104	-	660	Chine
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inde
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indonésie
Japan	-	-	52	1,242	-	39	Japon
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaisie
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	Corée du sud
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	Taiwan
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	Thaïlande
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>Total</b>

**CARIBBEAN****CARAIBES**

Country	1996			1997			Pays
	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barbades
Curacao	-	-	-	-	-	-	Curacao
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	Guyana
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jamaïque
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	324	-	-	Puerto Rico
Trinidad	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trinité
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>

SOURCE: CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY  
AGENCE CANADIENNE INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS, DIVISION DE LA SANTÉ DES ANIMAUX

## CANADIAN BEEF CATTLE GENETICS EXPORTS EXPORTATIONS CANADIENNES DE MATÉRIEL GÉNÉTIQUE DES BOVINS DE BOUCHERIE

## WESTERN EUROPE

## EUROPE OCCIDENTALE

Country	1996			1997			Pays
	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	
Austria	-	-	-	13	-	10	Autriche
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belgique
Denmark	43	-	-	-	-	75	Danemark
EEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	EEC
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	Finlande
France	7	-	-	-	-	-	France
Germany	9	-	35	34	-	-	Allemagne
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grèce
Ireland	-	-	30	9	-	66	Irlande
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	Italie
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	Luxembourg
Netherlands	10	-	-	8	-	16	Pays-Bas
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	Norvège
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portugal
Spain	-	-	31	7	-	-	Espagne
Sweden	-	-	44	8	-	26	Suède
Switzerland	17	-	54	-	-	-	Suisse
United Kingdom	23	-	240	483	-	110	Royaume-Uni
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>Total</b>

SOURCE: CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY  
AGENCE CANADIENNE INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS, DIVISION DE LA SANTÉ DES ANIMAUX

**CANADIAN BEEF CATTLE GENETICS EXPORTS  
EXPORTATIONS CANADIENNES DE MATÉRIEL GÉNÉTIQUE DES BOVINS DE BOUCHERIE**

**EASTERN EUROPE**

**EUROPE ORIENTALE**

Country	1996			1997			Pays
	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	
Czec. Rep.	172	-	-	-	-	-	Tchécoslovaquie
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hongrie
Poland	84	-	-	-	198	-	Pologne
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roumanie
Russia	-	-	-	-	18	-	Russie
Sloviak rep.	-	-	-	-	-	5,006	Slovaquie
Ukraine	-	-	180	-	-	-	Ukraine
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>Total</b>

**U.S.A.**

**ÉTATS-UNIS**

Country	1996			1997			Pays
	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	
USA	7,826	0	370	12,536	0	330	ÉTATS-UNIS

SOURCE: CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY  
AGENCE CANADIENNE INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS, DIVISION DE LA SANTÉ DES ANIMAUX

## CANADIAN BEEF CATTLE GENETICS EXPORTS EXPORTATIONS CANADIENNES DE MATÉRIEL GÉNÉTIQUE DES BOVINS DE BOUCHERIE

## OCEANIA

## OCÉANIE

Country	1996			1997			Pays
	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	
Australia	1	-	1,114	-	-	688	Australie
New Zealand	-	-	83	-	-	16	Nouvelle-Zélande
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	Samoa de l'Ouest
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>Total</b>

## AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

## AFRIQUE &amp; MOYEN-ORIENT

Country	1996			1997			Pays
	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	Animals animaux	Semen semence	Embryos embryons	
Algeria	-	-	-	2	-	-	Algérie
Angola	-	-	-	58	-	-	Angola
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	Egypte
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maroc
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	Namibia
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	Afrique du Sud
United Arab Emirates	14	-	-	-	-	-	Émirats arabes-unis
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	Zimbabwe
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>

SOURCE: CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY  
AGENCE CANADIENNE D'INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS, DIVISION DE LA SANTÉ DES ANIMAUX

**CANADIAN SWINE GENETICS EXPORTS 1990 - 1997**  
**EXPORTATIONS DES PORCINES GÉNÉTIQUES CANADIENNES 1990 - 1997**

COUNTRY	YEAR/Année								Pays
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Bolivia			13	352					Bolivie
Brazil					68	107	632	1,295	Bésil
Chile			33	20			97		Chili
China						825	371	425	Chine
Colombia		63		14	380	2,541	565	53	Colombie
Costa Rica	55	18			56				Costa Rica
Dom. Rep.					6	318		2,246	Rep. dominicaine
France								10	France
Guatemala					25	56		19	Guatemala
Indonesia					120			41	Indonésie
Jamaica									Jamaïque
Japan	9		12	1	48			34	Japon
Korea		24		29	245	542	397	2,609	Corée
Malaysia	178	92	177	95	20	76	364	117	Malaisie
Mexico	2,649	9,417	12,615	5,925	9,671	2,681	1,404	14,720	Mexique
Netherlands						23			Pays-Bas
Norway		9	46		51	19			Norvège
Panama	140							55	Panama
Peru	140						19		Pérou
Philippines	358	167	696	415	750	245	645	81	Philippines
Slovak rep				138	36				Rep. slovaque
Slovenia			68	63		10		82	Slovénie
Sweden			31						Suède
Thailand			57	322	250			133	Thaïlande
Taiwan	75						15		Taiwan
U.S.A.	24,683	12,688	51,215	47,079	55,599	68,378	67,779	74,015	États-Unis
Vietnam					55				Vietnam
Venezuela	34	17		614					Vénézuela
Yugoslavia		66						4	Yougoslavie
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,321</b>	<b>22,561</b>	<b>64,963</b>	<b>55,067</b>	<b>67,601</b>	<b>75,821</b>	<b>72,288</b>	<b>95,939</b>	<b>Total</b>

Source: Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Animal Health Division /Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments, Division de la santé des animaux

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

It is usually necessary to amend the by-laws of breed associations regularly, partly in response to new developments, but also to clarify and ensure they are consistent with industry standards, etc. Terminology is important and a few of the more important terms which are relevant to breed associations are explained below. These are guidelines only.

### **ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION**

This is the legal instrument by which breed associations are incorporated under the *Animal Pedigree Act*. The Articles establish the corporate identity of an association in setting out its name, breed(s) represented and first directors and officers.

### **BREED**

An inter-mating population of animals having similarity of origin and history with evident genetic stability. For recognition under the *Animal Pedigree Act* as a breed there must also be unique characteristics which distinguish the breed from others of its species.

### **BREED STANDARD**

This term is used in several ways, and none all too consistently.

- a) **in breed registries** - breed standards are the essential trademark characteristics of a breed such as colour and coat pattern, horns, size, conformation, etc. Additional breed standards may include performance characteristics such as growth rate or milk production. These may be incorporated into the rules of eligibility for registration and taken together should be distinguishing factors.
- b) **in judging** - breed standards have been used as equivalent to a 'standard of perfection' , 'true type' or 'ideal' for the breed.

- c) **in extension and field use** - breed standards are expressed in terms of the average and range of characteristics that can be expected.

## **(DISTINCT) BREED**

A breed is an inter-mating population of animals with a common origin and history and is often used loosely to refer to a group of animals which are distinctive. Under the *Animal Pedigree Act* a distinct breed is one which has already achieved genetic stability. Therefore, besides having a common origin and history, distinct breeds are also expected to have unique distinguishing characteristics and be genetically stable in those characteristics from generation to generation.

## **BY-LAWS**

The set of rules adopted by an association which, once approved by the Minister, have effect and are binding on every member.

## **CERTIFICATES**

A certificate is a document which attests to something by virtue of the authority of the issuing body or person. Breed associations are authorized to issue certificates specified in the *Animal Pedigree Act*, including the following: certificate of registration (for distinct breeds), certificate of identification (for evolving breeds), semen certificate and embryo certificate. Certificates of registration and identification must meet minimum requirements established under the *Act* (see sections 29 and 32, respectively of the *Act*) and breed associations must have by-laws respecting the issuance, amendment, transfer and cancellation of such certificates.

## **EFFECTIVE POPULATION SIZE**

The effective number of breeding animals in a population. In an idealized population, all animals have equal chance of mating and therefore, an expected equal contribution to the next generation. Frequently, however, a

few animals are responsible for a high percentage of all the matings, thus reducing the effective population size from the actual.

## **EVOLVING BREED**

A population of animals recognized under the *Animal Pedigree Act* which is not yet genetically stable, but for which target goals have been established. To be recognized under the *Act*, an evolving breed should have a defined parental population, established breed standards towards which selection will be directed, and a breeding plan to get there.

## **FITNESS**

Fitness is the ability of an animal to become a parent of the next generation and commonly refers to fertility and disease resistance. In wild populations, traits such as predator avoidance and size of horns might be important components of fitness. However, in domestic populations, other characteristics such as an animal's economic utility are more likely to determine its fitness. Practical measures of fitness often focus on negative characteristics which can lead to culling. For example, genetic disorders and degree of inbreeding may be negatively related to fitness.

## **FOUNDATION STOCK**

The animals which are recognized as the original stock of a distinct breed. They are the first animals registered in a registry of a distinct breed. Foundation stock are expected to embody the characteristics of the breed and have achieved genetic stability for those breed standard characteristics. Progeny from a foundation sire and foundation dam of the same breed are considered 100% purebred.

## **GENES**

These are the basic units of heredity in all living organisms and are transmitted from a male and female by reproduction to form a new individual. Mammals are considered to have up to 100,000 genes. Genes occur in pairs in almost every cell of the body, one copy coming from the



sire and the other copy from the dam. Genes are responsible for the genetic differences and similarity among animals.

### **GRADING-UP**

Refers to the process of consecutively breeding animals towards a purebred status. Animals which are registered as purebreds are mated to animals of other breeds or of crossbred or uncertain genetic origin (grade animals). A first mating gives 50%, second mating 75% and so on.

### **HOMOZYGOUS**

When two animals are mated successfully, a gamete (sperm or egg) from each combines with the other to form a zygote. Every copy of a gene (an allele) from the male side has a counterpart which comes from the female side. If both copies are the same, then the animal is considered homozygous for that gene, or heterozygous otherwise. The term 'homozygous' may be used in reference to a single trait if, for example, there is only one gene which controls its expression (eg. the polled condition in cattle).

### **INBREEDING**

The mating of animals which are more closely related than the average in a population (eg. mother x son). Inbreeding tends to increase the homozygosity of genes in a population and cause a loss of fitness.

### **INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION**

This refers to the means by which the physical animal is identified and includes marking (eg. tattoos), tagging or recording of an animal's physical characteristics. The individual identification of an animal is critical to being able to certify its pedigree. It should be unique, positive (easy to read and interpret) and permanent.

## **INTER SE MATING**

Mating of animals amongst each other, as opposed to outcrossing.

## **MENS REA**

With criminal intent. The *Animal Pedigree Act* contains an offences section. Where a person has 'knowingly' contravened a provision of the *Act*, such action shall be investigated by the RCMP as an offence committed with criminal intent.

## **OFFICER**

A person who holds a position of authority within a breed association. In general, officers may be elected or appointed. The most important offices in breed associations are those of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and registrar. Their duties relate directly to the obligations of breed associations undertaken upon established under the *Animal Pedigree Act*.

## **OUTCROSSING**

Mating of animals which are relatively unrelated. Outcrossing to another breed creates a cross-bred animal. Outcrosses are less predictable genetically, but introduce more genetic variation into a population and often display hybrid vigour.

## **PARENTAGE VERIFICATION**

Refers to laboratory tests by which animals are compared to their parents. Tests determine if an animal can be included or excluded as a possible parent. An animal's parentage can never be confirmed 100%, but individuals can be excluded as possible parents with a very high degree of accuracy. Tests are based on the fact that each parent contributes a random 50% of an animal's genetic makeup. (Genes don't come from anywhere else unless manipulated at the cellular level, as in transgenics.)

Verification may be based on techniques such as blood typing or DNA typing (eg. fingerprinting, microsatellite analysis). Use of DNA typing is generally more accurate since it is based on direct comparison of the genetic code of an animal rather than the products of its genes.

*[Note: Certain conditions may influence the accuracy of parentage verification such as multiparous births, multiple fertilization, and transgenic manipulation. If any of these cases are suspect then the labs responsible for testing should be informed. Random mutations also take place in populations but generally at low levels not expected to interfere with parentage verification. Other congenital anomalies may arise in the developmental genetic stage. Generally these do not play a role in animal genetics and should not influence standard parentage verification.]*

## **PART-BRED**

Synonymous with percentage or crossbred. An animal whose ancestry traces back to purebred of a breed on only one side of the pedigree.

## **PEDIGREE**

This is the ancestral lineage of an animal, starting with its parents, grandparents, etc. The pedigree of an animal is its family tree.

## **PERFORMANCE**

This refers to the measure of utility of an animal and may include traits such as productivity, conformation, temperament, movement, etc. For example, dairy cattle may be assessed on milk production, alpaca on fibre quality, horses on race times and dogs on conformation. Performance is an objective assessment of an animal's worth based on selected characteristics.

## **SPECIES**

A species is a class of animals with common attributes and common genetic origin. The term 'species' is a category of biological classification referring to an inter-mating group of animals in the wild, or to a group of breeds which all originated from a common ancestral population. Once

domesticated, species subgroups (subspecies) are more commonly referred to as breeds. Mating across species is generally not successful, or it results in hybrids (eg. the mule) which are themselves sterile or have reduced reproductive ability. The *Animal Pedigree Act* requires that an association represent breeds of only one species.

## **TRANSGENIC**

Refers to an animal with genes from another species obtained via genetic engineering rather than by natural reproductive techniques. Transgenic techniques are employed which result in changes to specific genes in order to alter the production of certain proteins. Transgenic animals may be created to enhance production characteristics (eg. alter milk proteins to enhance cheese production), produce pharmaceuticals (eg. human growth hormone), produce organs for use as transplants which will not be rejected by the human body, increase disease resistance, etc. A regulatory framework has not yet been established for transgenic animals in Canada but is in development.

## **BREED CODES**

The following is a list of breed codes for livestock species in Canada. The Canadian Association of Animal Breeders (CAAB) has coordinated the assignment of breed codes with the U.S. National Association of Animal Breeders (NAAB) to ensure they are unique. These are listed by species type under the CAAB/NAAB column. The primary use of breed codes by CAAB and NAAB has been for assigning identification to packaged semen and embryos for domestic and international use. The list of codes is regularly updated to reflect new breed introductions.

Breed codes are also increasingly used in other databases and for identification where multiple breeds are being processed, such as in performance recording programs and in registries. Breeds which have been recognized under the *Animal Pedigree Act* (APA) are listed with their breed codes under the APA column. However, not all recognized breeds and species are contained in the list. Other breeds which are coded by CAAB/NAAB may not be recognized under the APA as true breeds. Also, various lines or strains may exist within a breed, in which case only a single breed code is shown. For example, although Shorthorn may be classified as milking or dual purpose, polled, beef scotch or illawarra, all are assigned the breed code SS in this table. Individual databases may also choose to designate breed codes according to the specific strain or establish proprietary breed codes.

<b>Bovine Dairy</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>Bovine Beef</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>Swine</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Goat</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>Sheep</b>	<b>05</b>
<i>not in use</i>	<i>06</i>
<b>Bison</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>Horse</b>	<b>08</b>
<b>Llama</b>	<b>09</b>
<b>Alpaca</b>	<b>10</b>

<b>Bovine Dairy - 01</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
American Lineback	LD		
Ayrshire	AY	AY	
Brown Swiss (dairy)	BS	BS	
Galloway (dairy)	GD		
Guernsey	GU	GU	
Holstein	HO	HO	
Jersey	JE	JE	
Red & White (Red Holstein)	WW	HO (WW)	
Rouge Flamand[e]	FM	FM	
Shorthorn (Milking or Dual)	MS	SS	

<b>Bovine Beef - 02</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Aberdeen Angus	AN	AN	
Abondance	AB	SM	
Africander	AF		
Alpine	AL		
American Breed	AE		
Amerifax	AM		
Ankina	AK		
Ankole-Watusi	AW		
Aubrac	AU	AU	
Barzona	BA		
Beefalo	BE		
Beef Friesian	BF		
Beefmaster	BM		
Belgian Blue	BB	BB	
Belted Galloway	BG	GA (BG)	
Blonde D'aquitaine	BD	BD	
Braford	BO		
Brahman	BR	BR	
Brahmental	BH		
Brahmousin	BI		
Braler	BL		
Brangus	BN		
Braunveih	BU	BS (BU)	
British White	BW		
Brown Swiss (beef)	SB	BS	

<b>Bovine Beef - 02</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Buelingo	BQ		
Campine Red Pied	CP		
Canadienne	CN	CN	
Charbray	CB		
Charolais	CH	CH	
Chi-Angus	CG		
Chianina	CA	CA	
Chi-maine	CM		
Cumberland	CU		
Danish Red & White	RW		
Danish Black & White	DB		
Danish Jersey	DJ		
Devon	DE	DE	
Dexter	DR	DR	
Dutch Belted	DL		
East Flemish Red Pied	FP		
Eringer	ER	ER	
Flamand[e]	FA		
Fleckvieh	FL	SM (FL)	
Fribourg	FR		
Friesian (Belgium)	FB		
Friesian (Dutch)	DF		
Galloway (Black, White)	GA	GA	
Gascon	GS	GS	
Gelbray	GE		



<b>Bovine Beef - 02</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Gelbvieh	GV	GV	
Grauvieh	GI		
Groeningen	GR		
Guzera	GZ		
Gyr (or Gir)	GY		
Hays Converter	HC	HC	
Hereford (Horned)	HH	HH	
Hereford (Polled)	HP	HH (HP)	
Highland (Scottish)	SH	SH	
Hybrid (Alberta Synthetic)	HY		
Indu Brazil	IB		
Kerry	KY	KY	
Limousin	LM	LM	
Lincoln Red	LR	SS (LR)	
Lowline	LO	LO	
Luing	LU	LU	
Maine-Anjou	MA	MA	
Mandalong Special	ML		
Marchigiana	MR	MR	
Maremmana	ME		
Meuse-Rhine-Issel	MI	MI	
Mexican Corriente	MC		
Montbeliard	MO	SM	
Murrah (water buffalo)	MU		
Murray Grey	MG	MG	

<b>Bovine Beef - 02</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Nellore	NE		
Normande	NM	NM	
Norwegian Red	NR	NR	
Parthenaise	PA	PA	
Pie Rouge de l'Est	PR	SM (PR)	
Piedmontese	PI	PI	
Pinzgauer	PZ	PZ	
Ranger	RA		
Red Angus	AR	AN (AR)	
Red Brahman	RR		
Red Brangus	RB		
Red Dane (Danish Red)	RD		
Red Poll	RP	RP	
Romagnola	RN	RN	
Rotbunte	RO		
Rouge du Nord	DN		
Sahiwal	SW		
Salers	SA	SA	
Santa Gertrudis	SG	SG	
Semepol	SL		
Senapol	SE		
Shaver Beef Blend	SV		
Shorthorn (Beef Scotch)	SS	SS	
Shorthorn (Polled)	SP	SS (SP)	
Shorthorn (Illawarra)	IS	SS (IS)	

<b>Bovine Beef - 02</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Simbrah	SI		
Simmental	SM	SM	
South Devon	DS	DS	
Sussex	SX		
Taba-pua	TB		
Tarentaise	TA	TA	
Tasmanian Grey	TG		
Taurindicus	TN		
Texas Longhorn	TL		
Tuli	TI		
Wagyu (Kobe)	KB	KB	
Welsh Black	WB	WB	
West Femish Red	WF		
White Park	WP		
Yak	YA		
Crossbreeds (Twinner)	XT		
Crossbreds	XX		

<b>Swine breeds - 03</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Berkshire	BK	BK	B
Chester White	CW	CW	W
Duroc (Jersey)	DU	DU	D
Hampshire	HA	HA	H
Lacombe	LC	LC	C
Landrace	LA	LA	L
Large Black	LB	LB	K
Large White	LW	YO (LW)	
Managra			M
Newfoundland			NE
Pietrain	PE	PE	E
Poland China	PC	PC	P
Red Wattle	RW	RW	R
Spotted	SO	SO	S
Tamworth	TM	TM	T
Welsh			WE
Wessex Saddleback	WS		
Yorkshire	YO	YO	Y
Crossbred (unknown)			9

<b>Goat - 04</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Alpine	AI	AI	
Angora	AG	AG	
Boer	BZ	BZ	
Cashmere	CS		
La Mancha	LN	LN	
Nigerian Dwarf	ND	ND	
Nubian	NU	NU	
Oberhasli	OH	OH	
Pygmy	PY	PY	
Saanen	EN	EN	
Toggenburg	TO	TO	

<b>Sheep - 05</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Arcott Canadian	CD	CD	
Arcott Outaouais	OU	OU	
Arcott Rideau	RI	RI	
Barbados Black Belly	LY		
Black Face	FB	SC	
Black Welsh Mountain	BW		
Blue Faced Leceister	BF	HL	
Booroola	BO	BO	
Border Cheviot	BC	BC	
Charollais	CO	CO	
Clun Forest	CF	CF	
Columbia	CL	CL	
Coopworth	CP	CP	
Corriedale	CR	CR	
Cotswold	CW	CW	
Dorper	DO	DO	
Dorset - Horned	DH	DP(DH)	
Dorset - Polled	DP	DP	
DLS	DL	DL	
Drysdale	DY	DY	
East Friesian	EF	EF	
Finnish Landrace	FN	FN	
Hampshire	HS	HS	
Hybrid	HY		

<b>Sheep - 05</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Icelandic	IL	IL	
Île de France	IF		
Jacob	JA	JA	
Karakul	KK	KK	
Katahdin	KA	KA	
Kerry Hill	KH	KH	
Lacaune	CU		
Leicester - Border	BL	BL	
Leicester - English	LE	LE	
Leicester - Hexam	HL	HL	
Lincoln	LI	LI	
Merino	MM	MM	
Merino Polled	MP	MM(MP)	
Montadale	MT	MT	
Newfoundland Loco	NL		
North Country Cheviot	NC	NC	
Oxford	OX	OX	
Perendale	PE	PE	
Polypay	PO	PO	
Rambouillet	RG	RG	
Romanov	RV	RV	
Romnelet	RM	RM	
Romney	RY	RY	
Rouge de l'Ouest	RO		
Ryeland	RL	RL	

<b>Sheep - 05</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Scottish Blackface	SC	SC	
Shropshire	SR	SR	
Southdown	ST	ST	
Shetland	SL	SL	
St. Croix	SX		
Suffolk	SU	SU	
Targhee	TA	TA	
Texel	TX	TX	
Tunis	TU		
Crossbred - Large	XL		
Crossbred - Medium	XM		
Crossbred - Small	XS		



<b>Bison - 07</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Wood Bison	WO	WO	
Plains Bison	PB	PB	

<b>Horse - 08</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
American Saddlebred	AS	AS	
Andalusian	AA		
Anglo-Arabian	AO		
Anglo-Normand	NO	NO	
Appaloosa	AP	AP	
Arabian	AD	AD	
Baden-Wurttemberg	BW		
Bayerisches Warmblood	BY		
Belgian	GI	GI	
Belgian Warmblood	GW		
Buckskin	BU		
Canadian Horse	CI	CI	
Canadian Warmblood	WC	WC	
Cheval de Selle Francais	FC		
Cleveland Bay	CV	CV	
Clydesdale	CY	CY	
Connemara	CM		
Danish Warmblood	DW		
Dartmoor Pony	DT	DT	
Dutch Warmblood	DW		
Exmoor Pony	EX	EX	
Fell Pony	FE	FE	
Fjord	FJ	FJ	
French Horse	FH		
Friesian	FR		

<b>Horse - 08</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Gelderlander	GL		
German Warmblood	WG		
Hackney Horse	HN	HN	
Hackney Pony	HK	HN(HK)	
Halflinger	HF	HF	
Hanovarian	HV		
Hessen	HE		
Highland Pony	HG	HG	
Holsteiner	HT		
Hungarian Warmblood	HW		
Hunter (Sport Horse)	HU	HU	
Icelandic	IC	IC	
Lipizzanner	LZ	LZ	
Miniature Horse	MU	MU	
Morgan	MN	MN	
New Forest	NF	NF	
Noriker	NK	NK	
Oldenburg	OB		
Paint	PT		
Palomino	PL	PL	
Paso Fino	PF	PF	
Percheron	PH	PH	
Peruvian	PV	PV	
Pinto	PN	PN	
Polish Warmblood	PW		

<b>Horse - 08</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
Polo Pony	OL		
Quarter Horse	QH	QH	
Rheinlander	RH		
Rustic Pony	RU	RU	
Shetland	SE	SE	
Shire	SY	SY	
Standardbred	SN	SN	
Suffolk Punch	SF		
Swedish Warmblood	WW		
Swiss Horse	WI		
Swiss Warmblood	IW		
Tarpan	TP		
Tennessee Walking	TW	TW	
Thoroughbred	TH	TH	
Trakehner	TR	TR	
Trotteur Francais	TF		
Viking (pony)	VK	VK	
Welsh (pony)	WE	WE	
Westfalen	WF		
Wielkopolski (Polish Trakehner)	WR		
Wurttemberg	WU		

<b>Llama - 09</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
All breeds	LL	LL	

<b>Alpaca - 10</b>	<b>CAAB/NAAB</b>	<b>APA (strains/lines)</b>	<b>Other</b>
All breeds	AC	AC	

**Note:** These breed codes are **not** established by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada under the Animal Pedigree Act and are listed here only for convenience of reference. Breeds not listed under the APA column may indicate either that they are not a recognized breed or that a breed code has not been assigned by CAAB/NAAB.

## REFERENCES

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