
AUSTRALIAN WAGYU ASSOCIATION BYLAWS

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DEFINITIONS

ASSOCIATION	means The Australian Wagyu Association Limited.
AKAUSHI	means fullblood/purebred red Wagyu which is registered with a recognised Wagyu Association
BY-LAWS	mean the by-laws of The Australian Wagyu Association Limited as from time to time in force.
CONSTITUTION	means the Constitution of The Australian Wagyu Association Limited
BREEDER	is the owner of the dam at the time of calving except in the case of notified ownership transactions including contract mating, embryo transplants and leasing.
BREEDING YEAR	means the calendar year from 1 January to 31 December.
BULL	means a Fullblood/Purebred Wagyu bull which is registered with a recognised Wagyu Association.
BULL OWNER	means the owner, including multiple owners, of a registered Wagyu bull, or the authorised representative, or nominee, of that owner or those owners.
CALF-DROP NUMBER	means the consecutive number allotted by the herd owner to each calf born in his herd.
FULLBLOOD ANIMAL	means the offspring of a Wagyu sire and a Wagyu dam whose forebears originate from Japan and whose pedigrees show no evidence of any grading up from base animals or outcrossing.
GRADE	in relation to an animal, denotes the proportion of Wagyu blood in that animal, expressed as a percentage.
GRADE CODE	means the number or letter denoting the grade of an animal or the section of the register in which the animal is registered.
HERD CODE	is a unique identification approved by the Association for each herd for the purposes of registration. It comprises a three character code. The code may be made up of three letters, or three numbers or a combination of letters and numbers. The herd code is part of the identification with which an animal must be identified prior to registration.
IDENTIFICATION	in relation to an animal means the unique series of the following information on that animal; its Herd Code, Grade Code, Year Letter and Calf-Drop Number.
MATED BY	includes natural joining and insemination by artificial breeding

MEMBER	means an individual, partnership or body corporate who is a financial full member of the Australian Wagyu Association and who is entitled to enter animals in the Association's Registers
NAME	means a word or words recorded in the register to identify an animal that is in addition to the stud prefix. Up to 20 letter spaces may be used.
NOMINEE	means a person nominated by a non-individual member as being the nominee of that membership.
PARENT VERIFICATION	means use of laboratory testing by DNA to verify the parents of an animal
PUREBRED ANIMAL REGISTERED	means any animal registered by the Association as a purebred. in relation to an animal, means that animal is recorded in a register in accordance with these by-laws.
REGISTERED OWNER	in relation to an animal, denotes the person recorded in the register as the owner of the animal.
SEEDSTOCK	means animals registered with the Association for breeding purposes
SERVED	includes natural joining and insemination by artificial breeding
SERVICE	includes natural joining and insemination by artificial breeding.
ASSOCIATION	means The Australian Wagyu Association Limited.
STUD PREFIX	means a word or words recorded by the Association to identify any herd. Up to 20 letter spaces may be used.
TRANSFER DATE	shall be the date on which ownership passes to the transferee.
WAGYU	means an animal whose forebears originate from Wagyu bovine animals in Japan and whose pedigree shows no evidence of any grading up from base animals or outcrossing to other breeds.
WAGYU REGISTER	means the register of the Association in which records of individual Wagyu animals are kept, whether published or not, contained in computer tapes, micro film or such other information storage systems as approved by the Association from time to time.
YEAR LETTER	means the letter designated by the Association to denote the year of birth of a registered animal. See Table 1.

1987	G	1996	R	2005	A	2014	K
1988	H	1997	S	2006	B	2015	L
1989	J	1998	T	2007	C	2016	M
1990	K	1999	U	2008	D	2017	N
1991	L	2000	V	2009	E	2018	P
1992	M	2001	W	2010	F	2019	Q
1993	N	2002	X	2011	G	2020	R
1994	P	2003	Y	2012	H	2021	S
1995	Q	2004	Z	2013	J	2022	T

Letters "I and O" are not used as these letters can look like numerals on tags, pedigrees and reports.
Table 1: Year Letter table.

PART A - WAGYU REGULATIONS

1. MEMBERSHIP AND HERD ENROLMENT

1.1. MEMBERSHIP

- 1.1.1. Every full member who is fully financial may within three months of admission to such membership apply for herd enrolment. The member may with such application provide the information required in relation to the herd and tender the fees payable upon herd enrolment.
- 1.1.2. Each full member may apply for the approval of a herd prefix which consists of not more than 20 letter spacings which shall be exclusive to the member.
- 1.1.3. In addition to the herd prefix, the full member may nominate an exclusive 3 character code. This herd code forms part of the permanent identification system.
- 1.1.4. Members warrant to use their best endeavours to comply with the requirements of the the Constitution and the Bylaws, as may be determined by the Association from time to time.
- 1.1.5. Members indemnify the Association and its agents and representatives for any loss, damage or other liabilities arising from members' mistakes, negligence or deliberate misleading conduct arising from the members' obligations under the Constitution and the Bylaws.

2. WAGYU REGISTERS

The Wagyu Register shall contain the following sections:

RED (AKAUSHI), BLACK AND COMPOSITE (RED X BLACK) WAGYU
FULLBLOODS
PUREBREDS
GRADING UP
COMMERCIAL

Herdbook Register (HBR): The breeding register for all Wagyu Fullblood 100% and Purebred Wagyu F4 93+% males and females. DNA parent verification is required for sire and dam. Black and red Wagyu are to be registered separately and are not to be bred together for registration in the HBR. DNA parent verification is required for sire and dam.

Composite Register: The breeding register for Wagyu Fullblood 100% and Purebred Wagyu F4 93+% males and females which are the result of combined breeding of black and red Wagyu. DNA parent verification is required for sire and dam. Progeny of Composite registered animals are only eligible for registration in the Composite Register.

Cross-bred Register: The breeding register for Crossbred Wagyu F1 50%, Crossbred Wagyu F2 75%, and Crossbred Wagyu F3 87+%, males and females where the sire is HBR registered. DNA sire verification is required for F1 animals. DNA parent verification is required for both the sire and dam for F2 and F3 animals.

Commercial Register: The non-breeding register for slaughter animals only which are, Crossbred Wagyu F1 50%, Crossbred Wagyu F2 75%, and Crossbred Wagyu F3 87+%, Purebred Wagyu F4 93+% and Wagyu Fullblood 100% males and females. DNA parent verification is not required. A DNA sample (hair or tissue) must be submitted to AWA to enable quality assurance of parentage at AWA's discretion. No progeny from any Commercial Registered animals are eligible to be registered with the AWA.

2.1. RED(AKAUSHI), BLACK & COMPOSITE WAGYU.

- 2.1.1. As red and black Wagyu are regarded as two distinct breeds, they shall be recorded in two separate sections of the register as two separate lines of cattle.
- 2.1.2. Progeny from animals from the black register mated to animals from the red register or vice versa are ineligible for either the black or red register. Such resulting progeny can however be registered on the Composite Register.
- 2.1.3. Composite registered animals have a "CC" in brackets(c) on their registration certificate immediately after the animal's registered name.
- 2.1.4. The coat colour of all animals on the registers shall be either red or black. This shall be determined by the member on visual colouration.

The following sections apply to animals registered in the Akaushi, Black & Composite Registers:

2.2. FULLBLOOD

- 2.2.1 An animal will be regarded as a fullblood whose forebears originate from Japan and whose pedigrees show no evidence of any grading up from base animals or outcrossing to other breeds.
- 2.2.1. An animal will be regarded as a fullblood if in a register of recognised overseas Wagyu breed organisations, provided that the regulations governing the entry of such animals as fullbloods comply with these by-laws governing registration and are approved by the Association.
- 2.2.2. If the animal is registered with the American Wagyu Association or any other Wagyu registry organisation, evidence of parentage verification must be provided.
- 2.2.3. Animals registered in this section shall be given a grade code of "F".

2.3. PUREBRED WAGYU F4 93+% SECTION

- 2.3.1. An animal will be regarded as a purebred if in a register of recognised overseas Wagyu breed organisations, provided that the regulations governing the entry of such animals as purebreds comply with these by-laws governing registration and are approved by the Association.
- 2.3.2. If the animal is registered with the American Wagyu Association or any other Wagyu registry organisation, evidence of parentage verification must be provided.
- 2.3.3. Animals produced as a result of a 4th cross, that are, 15/16th (minimum 93.75% Wagyu breed content) Wagyu are eligible for classification as purebred. These animals may be subject to inspection and may be downgraded if, in the opinion of the Association, they do not conform to the current breed standard of excellence.
- 2.3.4. Animals registered in this section shall be given a grade code of "P".

2.4. GRADING-UP SECTION

- 2.4.1. Males and Females may be admitted to the grading up section and registered in the Cross-bred Register if they are the progeny of a Fullblood or Purebred Wagyu sire registered in the Herdbook, or F1, F2 or F3 sires registered in the Cross-bred Register, subject to Regulation 2.4.4.
- 2.4.2. Animals eligible for registration in this section may be subject to inspection and may be downgraded if, in the opinion of the Association, they do not conform to breed standards¹.
- 2.4.3. Animals registered in this section shall be given a grade code applicable to the % Wagyu Content Classification - Table 2
- 2.4.4. F1 MALES and FEMALES. Males and females may be admitted to the grading up section and registered in the Cross-bred Register at the F1 Grade if they are the progeny of either a Base Female and a Fullblood or Purebred Wagyu sire registered in the Herdbook, or a Base Male and a Fullblood or Purebred Wagyu dam registered in the Herdbook.
- 2.4.5.
- 2.4.6. If an animal has white markings other than on the pizzle, scrotum or the underbelly posterior to the navel and rising onto the flank, it cannot be registered higher than 7/8th (minimum 87.5% Wagyu breed content) on the register. If an animal of grading of 15/16th (minimum 93.75% wagyu breed content) or higher, does not comply with the colour markings it is downgraded to 7/8th (minimum 87.5% Wagyu breed content) on the register

Table 2 - Grades of registered cattle

¹ Breed Standards are in Appendix 1.

Generation	Minimum % Wagyu Content
0 = Base Animal	
1 = Crossbred Wagyu F1 50%	50+%
2 = Crossbred Wagyu F2 75%	75+%
3 = Crossbred Wagyu F3 87+%	87+%
4 = Purebred Wagyu F4 93+%	93+% (being regarded as PUREBRED in the register)

2.5. BASE ANIMALS

- 2.5.1. Base animals shall be identified with a number by branding, tattooing or ear tagging.
- 2.5.2. When recording such animals in the appropriate Association register, the identification system laid down in the definitions must be used. The grade code of base animals is "0".
- 2.5.3. The breed (or the apparent crossbreeds) of the base animal shall be recorded in the relevant register.
- 2.5.4. Base animals shall not have their pedigree recorded by the Association.
- 2.5.5. No registration or transfer fees are payable for base animals, however, if a base animal is sold inseminated to a registered sire, the normal transfer procedures apply and any applicable fees shall be paid.

2.6. COMMERCIAL WAGYU SCHEME (CWS)

The Commercial register is primarily to allow breeders and marketers access to a professionally prepared pedigree certificate for animals destined for slaughter.

To meet with commercial registration eligibility:

- 2.6.1. Entry into the CWS is available to commercial cattle under 12 months of age sired by registered fullblood and purebred Wagyu bulls and destined for slaughter. They must have minimum Wagyu breed content of a half bred animal (minimum 50% Wagyu breed content).
- 2.6.2. Animal details are to be provided on the Form C1 – (Commercial Wagyu recording form). An electronic commercial certificate can then be generated for the commercial animal.
- 2.6.3. AWA Registered sires of CWS cattle can be either natural mating, Artificial insemination (AI) or Embryo transfer (ET) .
- 2.6.4. Up to 10 AWA registered Multiple sires per calf are permitted and recorded on Form C1.
- 2.6.5. DNA typing for parent verification is not mandatory. However AWA will undertake random audits of hair samples for DNA typing and parent verification of animals in the CWS scheme. Hair or tissue samples from each animal must be provided to the AWA in order to allow validation of parentage from time to time.
- 2.6.6. If animals being the progeny of embryos are candidates for CWS, then proof of ownership is required .
- 2.6.7. Female animals registered in the Commercial Register are to be kept for slaughter purposes only. No progeny of Commercially registered females are eligible for registration. All Commercial Register certificates are to state “This animal is for slaughter only and is not to be used for breeding purposes”.
- 2.6.8. Animals must be permanently identified to meet Australian statutory requirements for the National Livestock Identification Scheme (NLIS) and the NLIS identifier will be recorded with Commercial registration

2.7. EMBRYO REGISTER

Embryos imported into Australia must be recorded on the embryo register by the importer/member to ensure sire and dam details are recorded by the Association-

3. ELIGIBILITY FOR SEEDSTOCK REGISTRATION

To meet with Seedstock registration eligibility:

- 3.1. All animals registered after July 1998 must be DNA typed at an approved Australian or AWA approved laboratory to enable parent verification by DNA for future progeny.

3.2. PARENT VERIFICATION - DNA or Blood typing

- 3.2.1. The Association requires a DNA profile and parentage verification of all cattle for registration except those enrolled in the Commercial register. (see section 2.6)
- 3.2.2. Animals can be parent verified with blood typing if the parent DNA is not available.
- 3.2.3. It is recommended that tissue sampling be taken from all parent animals not DNA typed with progeny intended for registration by collecting tail hairs or blood spots (or other approved sampling verified by the DNA Laboratories) to avoid non sampling in the event of the death of an animal.
- 3.2.4. Animal identification is to be verified, checked and recorded at the time of tissue sampling.
- 3.2.5. The use of overseas laboratories for parentage verification is restricted to AWA accredited ISAG approved facilities using a minimum of 19 markers. The approved laboratories are provided in Appendix 2.
- 3.2.6. Animals registered in overseas countries which are to be parents of animals registered in Australia (eg. AI sires that have been imported to Australia) are to be re-genotyped at the approved Australian DNA laboratory (see Appendix 2) for the purposes of subsequently verifying their progeny.

3.3. IDENTIFICATION (including recipient cows)

- 3.3.1. Every animal born in a registered herd and eligible for stud registration shall be permanently identified with two of the following:
 - DNA typing
 - NLIS
 - Tattoo
 - Brand
- 3.3.2. Every animal that is registered shall have the following identifiers:
 - Herd Code
 - Grade Code
 - Year Letter
 - Calf- Drop Number (**4 or 5** digits), eg. ABCFX12345,
where Herd Code = ABC, Grade Code = F, Year Letter = X,
Drop Number = 12345.
- 3.3.3. Animals must be permanently identified to meet Australian statutory requirements for the National Livestock Identification Scheme (NLIS) and the NLIS identifier will be recorded with seedstock registration.

3.4. LATE APPLICATIONS

- 3.4.1. Application for stud registration of an animal shall be made on a form approved by the Association before the animal is 36 months old. Application for registration made after 36 months from the date of birth of the animal will be charged at the prescribed late fee.

4. PERFORMANCE RECORDING

- 4.1. Wagyu BREEDPLAN participants must be a full member of the Association.
- 4.2. Members are encouraged to join BREEDPLAN and supply the following additional data for performance recording, for example -
 - 4.1.1. Birth weight
 - 4.1.2. 200 day weight (taken between 80 and 300 days of age)
 - 4.1.3. 400 day weight (taken between 301 and 500 days of age)
 - 4.1.4. 600 day weight (taken between 501 and 900 days of age)
 - 4.1.5. Scanning data
 - 4.1.6. Carcase performance data
- 4.2. Animals must be registered with the Commercial or Seedstock registers to enable access to BREEDPLAN services.

5. GENERAL REGULATIONS

5.1. BREEDER'S RECORDS

- 5.1.1. It shall be the duty of members, being the owners of registered animals, to keep proper records of the breeding activities of their herds. All such records so kept, shall be open for examination by a person authorised by the Association to examine the same. Any such authorised persons shall be at liberty to take such extracts of records as they think fit and shall take all

reasonable steps to preserve the confidentiality of any part of the member's records about which such restraint should reasonably be requested by the member.

5.2. DEHORNING

5.2.1. Dehorning may be performed and is at the discretion of the breeder. Dehorning is encouraged as early as possible.

5.3. DEREGISTRATION

5.3.1. Any animal may upon the written application of its registered owner be deregistered. However for pedigree integrity, animals with progeny will be maintained in the Association registers to allow complete records.

The Association may:

5.3.2. Decline to register any animal or to record the transfer of any animal if the person applying for such registration or recording shall fail to pay upon demand any money due to the Association prescribed in these By-laws.

5.3.3. Cancel or defer any registration of any animal if the person for the time being recorded as the owner of such animal shall fail to pay within 90 days after demand any monies to be payable to the Association on any account whatsoever.

5.3.4. Cancel or defer the entry in the register of any animal sold, exchanged, leased or otherwise disposed of if no application for transfer of such animal be lodged with the Association within the time prescribed and if the prescribed fee be not paid within four months of such disposition.

5.3.5. Subject to the proviso to Regulation 5.3.3 hereof, deregistration of any animal shall not affect the registration or entry of any calf of which such animal is the sire or dam if the registration or entry of such calf was recorded during the prescribed period for registration of such animal nor shall deregistration alone constitute a disqualification from reregistration.

5.4. GENETIC OR CONGENITAL FAULTS

5.4.1. Members are required to report to the Association any animals showing clinical symptoms that may have a congenital basis. The Association has a reportable list of lethal recessive diseases in Australian Wagyu that are attached to this document See appendix B – “AWA Lethal recessive diseases of Wagyu” panel.

5.4.2. As carriers of a single copy of lethal recessive diseases are clinically normal, all animals tested to the “AWA Lethal recessive diseases of Wagyu” panel must have their status identified on their individual registration.

5.4.3. Testing for other recessive conditions may be required if any genetic material is destined for an export market in which the importing country and/or breed association requests such information.

5.4.4. The Association shall calculate the probability of each registered animal being a carrier of the listed lethal recessive conditions and shall publish the results of tests conducted for these conditions and the probabilities of non-tested registered animals being carriers.

6. TRANSFERS

6.1. Upon sale, exchange, gift, lease or other settlement of a registered animal, or any interest therein registered with the Association, notification of such shall be lodged by the animal's registered owner with a completed, signed transfer application for the registered animal to be transferred on the back of the original pedigree registration certificate.

6.2. Every animal shall be registered and the registration fees paid by its breeder/owner before it is transferred. The vendor shall pay transfer fees.

6.3. Transfer within 60 days

Transfer applications must be forwarded to the Association together with the prescribed transfer fee within 60 days of the date of transfer/sale. A late fee to be accepted must accompany transfer applications received after 60 days.

- 6.4. A calf must be registered by the breeder prior to transfer with/without the dam.
- 6.5. Base dams: The above regulations also apply to registered Base dams.
- 6.6. Full mating details must be entered on the transfer certificate.
- 6.7. Transfer of registered animals from approved overseas societies must conform to the Association's requirements in force from time to time.
- 6.8. In the event that members purchase unregistered animals and apply to have them registered, all transfer and registration fees will be payable, and all requirements for registration shall be met.
- 6.9. With the transfer of genetic material, the vendor is obliged to supply relevant DNA information.

7. CATTLE LEASING

7.1 The Association recognises the existence of cattle-leasing arrangements and lessees are deemed to be owners for all purposes of these By-laws for the period of the lease. Both lessors and lessees are required to be full members, except in the case of leasing finance arrangements, in which circumstances the lessee only is required to be such a member. It will be a requirement of the Lessor to inform the Association at the beginning of the term of the lease the details of both term and lessees rights to progeny produced by the herd in question.

8. MATINGS - ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (AI) OR NATURAL SERVICE

8.1. A member may use AI or natural service by registered Fullblood or Purebred bulls in a registered herd with progeny eligible for registration as per section 3.

8.2. MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP OF SIRES & DAMS

8.2.1. Only four (4) shareholdings in a bull or female will be registered with the Association at any one time. When a sire or dam becomes the subject of multiple ownership, the Association must be notified in writing, before the animal is used by the new owners.

8.2.2. One of the four member owners shall become the nominated owner as the Association contact.

9. EMBRYO TRANSFER (ET)

9.1. AUSTRALIAN FLUSHES

Progeny born from transplant of embryos flushed from dams registered and domiciled in Australia by registered sires, will be eligible for registration, provided that the member indicates this in the question column headed "Embryo" on the registration format at the time of applying for registration. The breeder of such embryos shall be deemed to be the member who joined the animals for embryo production.

9.2 Proof of ownership of animals being the progeny of embryos, is required for the registration of the animal and must accompany the application for registration.

9.3 IMPORTED EMBRYOS SEE SECTION 10.3

Imported embryos are required to be recorded on the embryo register within 2 months of importation to capture parent details at time of import.

9.4 It is mandatory that all recipient cows be permanently identified as per Section 3.3.

10. IMPORTATIONS

10.1. REGISTERED CATTLE IMPORTS

10.1.1. Animals registered in any other country approved by the Association will be considered for registration on the Association's Registers on receipt of the following (which must be forwarded to the Association within 2 months of import):

10.1.1.1. A certified copy of a four-generation registration certificate from the approved overseas society.

- 10.1.1.2. A certified copy of a transfer certificate.
- 10.1.1.3. A certified copy of an export certificate
- 10.1.1.4. In the case of all progeny bred by embryo transfer, a certified copy of the parent verification certificate. ^
- 10.1.1.5. Where an animal or pending progeny is by a sire or dam which is not on the Association's Register, the sire or dam's registration certificate, ISAG format DNA profile and the prescribed fee must also be provided.
- 10.1.1.6. Payment of the prescribed fee.
- 10.1.2. Animals registered as Fullbloods or Purebreds in registers of recognised overseas Wagyu breed organisations shall be eligible for registration in the Association's Registers, provided that the regulations governing the entry of such animals comply with these By-laws governing registration and evidence of DNA parent verification to sire and dam is provided.

10.2. IMPORTATION OF RECIPIENT DAMS

- 10.2.1. In the case of recipient cows being imported, a prescribed fee per donor cow shall be paid. The following documents must be forwarded to the Association:
 - 10.2.1.1. Donor cow's registration certificate.
 - 10.2.1.2. Donor cow's DNA or blood typing certificate.
 - 10.2.1.3. Where the donor cow has been inseminated by a sire, which is not on the Association's Registers, the sire's registration certificate, DNA/blood typing certificate and the prescribed fee must also be provided.
 - 10.2.1.4. Export certificate covering the import of the recipient cows.

10.3. IMPORTATION OF EMBRYOS

- 10.3.1. All imported embryos must be recorded on the embryo register by the importer/member within 2 months of importation.
- 10.3.2. For any imported embryos a copy of the ISAG format DNA profile/blood type and registration certificate of the sire and donor dam must accompany the registration form.
- 10.3.3. If a member sells an imported embryo or pregnant recipient he must transfer an embryo registration certificate to the new owner. The Association Form "Application for Ownership Transfer of Embryo" on the back of the Embryo Certificate shall be completed and forwarded to the Association and the appropriate fees paid.

11. CLONING

No embryos, semen or progeny from sires and or dams that are a result of cloning are to be registered with the Association. The Association will not register any animal or genetic material imported into Australia that is derived from cloning anywhere in its pedigree.

12. ASSOCIATION FEES - ATTACHED

**Appendix 1 – Australian Wagyu Association
Breed Standards**

Appendix 1 is currently being redrafted

Appendix 2 – Approved DNA Testing Laboratories

Australian:

Animal Genetics Laboratory
The University of Queensland
Gatton QLD 4343
AUSTRALIA
Tel: +61 7 5460 1958
Fax: +61 7 5460 1565
Email: cattleDNA@uq.edu.au
Web: www.uq.edu.au/vetschool

Overseas:

United Kingdom:

Weatherbys Ireland DNA Laboratory
c/o The Irish Equine Centre
Johnstown
Naas
Co. Kildare
Tel: +353 4587 5521
Fax: +353 45875787
Email: dnalab@weatherbys.ie
Website: <http://www.weatherbys.co.uk/dna-lab>

Europe:

Labogena Animal Genetics Laboratory
Domaine de Vilvert, 78352 Jouy en Josas Cedex, France
Tel: +33-(0)1 3465 2141
Email: labogena@jouy.inra.fr
Website: www.labogena.fr

New Zealand:

Equine Parentage and Animal Genetics Services Centre
Massey University
Tel: +64 6350 5701
Email: J.I.Cahill@massey.ac.nz
Website: http://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/learning/colleges/college-of-sciences/clinics-and-services/equine-parentage-animal-genetics/equine-parentage-animal-genetics_home.cfm

United States:

Veterinary Genetics Laboratory
University of California, Davis
Old Davis Road
Davis, CA 95616
Tel: +1 (530) 752-2211
Email: <https://www.vgl.ucdavis.edu/contact/email.php>
Website: <http://www.vgl.ucdavis.edu/>

PART B- Australian Wagyu Association Members Code of Conduct

1. Members should note that the Association expects members to observe the highest standards in all dealings with their animals and, in particular considers any form of misrepresentation to be detrimental to the interest of the Association.
2. Any breeder holding a dispersal sale shall be ineligible to register cattle for a period of three years from the date of sale and transfers out of his herd cannot be made during that time.
3. Attention is therefore drawn to Regulation 17 of the Articles of Association of the Association which provides as follows:

“If any member shall wilfully refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of the Memorandum of Association or of these Articles or of any by-law of the Association or shall be guilty of any offensive or unseemly conduct or of any conduct deemed by the Council to be detrimental to the interest of the Association such member may be required to appear before a meeting of the Council to give an explanation of such neglect, refusal or conduct complained of. Notice shall be given to the member at least seven days before the date of the meeting at which he is requested to attend and similar notice shall also be given to the each member of the Council at least seven days before the date of the meeting at which a member is requested to attend. Prior to such meeting the Chairperson thereof shall provide the member with full particulars in writing of the allegation(s).If the Council finds the complaint proven, it may expel, suspend or caution the member provided that a member shall not be expelled from the Association unless two-thirds of the Council present at such meeting vote in favour of expulsion.”
4. A member expelled under this Article shall forfeit all subscription previously paid by him, also all rights in any claim upon the Association.
5. A member suspended under this Article shall not during the period of suspension be in or upon the premises of the Association or hold himself out as representing the Association elsewhere.
6. The term "elite" shall not be used to describe any animals offered for sale without the prior consent of the Association.
7. When selling animals, members have an obligation to disclose whether a female has undergone embryo transplant. Similarly the member is to disclose semen interests of bulls where less than 100% is offered for sale.