IRISH SIMMENTAL CATTLE SOCIETY 3146R
CATTLE SOCIETY LTD.
BREEDING PROGRAMME

The Irish Simmental Cattle Society is recognised under EU Commission Regulation 2016/1012 and approved maintain and operate a herdbook
ISCS Council approved on 22/08/22.

Table of Contents

		Page:
1.	Name	2
2.	Aim	2
3.	Breed Characteristics	2
4.	Geographical Territory	2
5.	Division of the Breeding Book	3
6.	Animal Identification.	4
7.	Breeding Book Entry Procedures	4
8.	Control Checks	5
9.	Information on the System for Recording Pedigree	6
10.	Selection & Breeding Objectives	6
11.	Performance Testing & Genetic Evaluation	6
12.	Zootechnical Certificate	7
13.	Outsourcing of Technical Activity	8
14.	Derogation authorised under Article 31(1)	8
15.	Appendix 1: Irish Simmental Herdbook Fee Structure	8

1. **Name:** The name of the breed is the Irish Simmental Cattle. The breed has evolved into two types, namely,
   - Beef Simmental
   - Dairy Fleckvieh

2. **Aim of Programme:** The overall aim is to continue to improve the breed to produce cows that are positive in relation to the traits required for the relevant farming activities of today i.e. Calving Ability, Docility, Fertility, Growth Rate and with an adequate milk supply. The specific objectives are as follows:
   I. Beef Simmental is to rear their own calves to full potential & sufficient size and beefing qualities and to produce bulls with improved muscling that will transmit the high growth rate of the breed with improved shape while also breeding females to type as above.
   II. Dairy Fleckvieh is to produce cows that are high milk yielding with good butterfat and very strong on the fertility traits

3. Breed Characteristics of Irish Simmental Cattle

Both Beef Simmentals and Dairy Fleckvieh vary from yellowish brown to straw coloured to dark red, with white markings on the head, brisket, belly and legs. They often have red pigmentation around the eyes, and white patches on the body, especially behind the shoulders and on the flanks. Ideally the hair is soft and straight. The Simmental Breed have evolved to form two distinct types, namely, the Beef Simmental and the Dairy Fleckvieh which are as follows:
Beef Simmental is a well-muscled animal, being long and deep-bodied with strong bone. They have excellent temperament and strong milk production.

Dairy Fleckvieh has developed extreme dairy attributes resulting in a less beefy animal with great temperament, high milk yield, protein and solids.

4. Geographical Territory

The Irish Simmental Cattle Society Herdbook will operate in the Republic of Ireland.

5. Herdbook Division

The Irish Simmental Herdbook is divided into 2 sections, a main section and a supplementary section for the Dairy Fleckvieh only as follows:

(1) Main Section

Animals eligible for entry into the main section of the Herdbook shall be:

i. Animals, whose parents & grandparents are entered in the main section of the Irish Simmental Cattle Herdbook or in another recognised herdbook of the same breed.
ii. Animals that are identified at birth in accordance with Union health law for the identification of bovines and the rules of as set out in the breeding programme for the breed.
iii. Animals, whose pedigree was established in accordance with the rules of the breeding programme.
iv. Accompanied by a zootechnical certificate where that animal is traded in or entered into the Union and is intended to be entered in the breeding book
v. Accompanied by a germinal product zootechnical certificate where an animal is intended to be entered in the breeding book and was produced from that germinal product which was traded, or which entered into the Union.

The Main Section of the Herdbook shall be divided into three classes as follows:

Class 1: Animals that meet all the criteria of above and display the Breed Characteristics of Irish Simmental Cattle of Beef Simmentals. These animals shall be denoted as Beef Simmental on the Zootechnical Certificate.

Class 2 - Animals that meet all the criteria as outlined above and display the Breed Characteristics of Dairy Fleckvieh. These animals shall be denoted as Dairy Fleckvieh on the Zootechnical Certificate

Class 3: For animals that meet all the criteria for entry into the main section of the Herdbook but are found with undesirable characteristics in conformation defaults. Animals in this section may not have the same privileges around entry into sales and shows as those in Class 1 or 2. This defect will be noted on the Zootechnical Certificate.

Note:

- Animals must be mated within the same purpose category to allow for direct registration. For example, Class 1 animals must be crossed with a Class 1 animal for progeny to be classified as Class 1.
- Where a breeder sees a benefit to mate to the opposite purpose, (for example, Class 1 crossed with Class 2), they must apply to the Society prior to mating for confirmation on the intended classification of the progeny. The classification of the progeny will be determined on the suitability and compliance to breed standards. The subsequent offspring will be entered in the class confirmed to the Breeder prior to mating at the standard fee. (See Appendix 1 Fee Structure)
- Where no notification of cross over mating is given and subsequent offspring is put forward for registration these will be entered to the class of the Sire at a higher fee. (See Appendix 1 Fee Structure). Progeny resulting from cross over mating may be subject to inspection for conformity to breed standards and be re-classified accordingly.
- In the case of an animal which has been classified as above and subsequently is shown to be the carrier of undesirable conformation characteristics, the animal will be registered in Class 3 of the Herdbook. Such defects shall be recorded on all relevant documentation relating to the animal.

(2) Supplementary Section (Dairy Fleckvieh Only)
An animal exhibiting Dairy Fleckvieh traits which does not meet the requirement of the main section will be entered in a supplementary section of the Irish Simmental Herdbook where it meets the following requirements:

- Animals that are identified at birth in accordance with Union health law for the identification of bovines and the rules of as set out in the breeding programme for the breed.
- The animal shall have been judged by the breed society to conform to the characteristics of the breed.
- The minimum performance requirements are:
  - The main purpose the animal shall fulfil is for milk production
  - The sire & dam of the animals shall have performance data.
  - The sire is registered in the main section of a Dairy Fleckvieh herdbook

The section facilitates a Grading up provision for females as follows

A female whose mother and maternal grandmother are entered in a supplementary section of a Dairy Fleckvieh breeding book and whose father and two grandfathers are entered in the main section of a Dairy Fleckvieh breeding book, shall be regarded as a pure bred female and entered in the Class 2 of the main section of the breeding book,

6. System for Identifying Breeding Animals

I. All animals are uniquely identified using their National Identification (NID) Number which is visually displayed on the ear tag of the animal.

II. All animals are also provided with a Herdname and Name. The Herdname (Prefix) will be the same for all animals within the herd and is designated at the time of breeder entry into the herdbook. The following will apply in relation to animal forenames.

- Beef Simmental: the first letter of the name must be that of the correct year letter. For example, the year letter for 2022 is P.

Dairy Fleckvieh: there is no set Year Letter and Breeders may follow female lines etc when naming calvesFor an ET animal the name will include the letters ET

- In the case of Polled (Non horned) Animals, the name will include the following letters as part of the 26 characters. Homozygous Polled will be identified using the letters PP at the end of their herdname. Heterozygous polled will be identified using the letter P at the end of their herd name. The Heterozygous Polled denotation can be applied initially by direction of the breeder and will be confirmed to the Society where genotype testing is carried out by ICBF. Homozygous Polled (PP) can only be applied after it has been confirmed to the Society where genotype testing is carried out by ICBF. Animals concerned will have their denotation amended in the herdbook where relevant or they may be retested where the ICBF genotype test is inconclusive.
- The total length of an animal's name must not exceed 26 characters including spaces.
- Names deemed inappropriate will not be accepted and will be amended.
- The name of an animal cannot be changed after that animal has:
  - Had a change of ownership away from the herd of birth
  - Has Progeny registered (Pedigree or commercial)
  - Has an A.I. Code
  - Has Germinal Products

7. Procedures for Entry into the Breeding Book

I. Animals

The entry of every animal in the Society's Herdbook should be tendered for registration by the owner of such animal via the animal events recording system (Animal Events

Book or on-line). Purebred animals are denoted by supplying a pedigree name at the time of registration on animal events. The registration details of all animals are forwarded to the Society from DAFM / ICBF using the Taurus system following the registration for its official identification passport with DAFM.
Late registrations (after 30 days of age) are accepted provided the correct fee (see appendix 1) is paid and the animal is sire & dam verified.
Where calves are born as a result of insemination / fertilisation the entry of the animal into the Irish Simmental breedbook will only be accepted provided:

- That the donor sire is sire and dam verified using the DNA process.
- Where the donor bull is entered in another breed book that the semen is accompanied by the appropriate Zootechnical Certificate and is provided to the Society, for example in the case of imported semen.
- That the donor sire has undergone genetic evaluation.
- That the sire is fully A.I. coded by ICBF.

II. Embryos

- All embryos must be registered with the Society on a standard Embryo Collection Form with 30 days of collection by the relevant collection centre. This data is then transferred onto the ICBF database by the Society to match with calves when registered.
- All donor females must be both sire & dam verified to be subsequently matched against their progeny for full sire & dam verification where possible.
- Where semen is used, please see requirements above.
- The donor dam must have undergone performance testing or genetic evaluation.
- Imported embryos should be registered with the Society and accompanied by an appropriate Zootechnical certificate and the same criteria applies as for home produced embryos.

III. Imported Animals

Each imported animal must be registered with the Society by submitting the official Zootechnical Certificate for that animal. The Society will interact with the relevant herdbook to source the required DNA data for males. Where this data is required for other animals, it will be the responsibility of the breeder to furnish it to the Society.

IV. Errors

Where an error is detected by the breeder on a Zootechnical Certificate, the original Zootechnical Certificate should be submitted to the breed society outlining the error. A corrected Zootechnical Certificate will be issued where the error can be rectified.

8. Checks for recording pedigree of breeding animals.

- Breeding Bulls & A.I. Sires – All bulls used for pedigree breeding must be sire verified and all sires from which semen is collected (A.I. centre & on-farm) must be both sire & dam verified.
- Spot DNA Checks – One in every 50th attempted registration will be DNA typed for Sire & Dam Verification (where the dam is available) at the Society expense.
- Artificial Insemination - Where calves are born as a result of artificial insemination, the breeder is obliged to retain evidence of such insemination which may be required to be forwarded to the Society on a random insemination certificate spot-check. Where a breeder is a DIY operator, the Society may operate random checks to check progeny, for example, request for a list of straws that the breeder has purchased, DIY licence number and expiry date.
- All calves born outside the period 275 to 300 days after the date of insemination/service will be subject to a DNA test against the sire at owner's expense. The Society reserves the right to request that these be also tested against their dam. The Society also reserves the right to impose sanctions such as not permitting entry to Society Sales on National Classes etc)

- All calves born by Embryo Transfer shall have its parentage (sire and dam) verified by an approved DNA laboratory.
- Herd Inspections – The Society operates a policy of both targeted and random spot checks as agreed and implemented by Council. This policy can be viewed on the Society Website.
- Whole Herd Performance Recording (WHPR) – All members participating in the WHPR are checked on a yearly basis by an ICBF approved technician.
- Polled Status – The Society in conjunction with ICBF will confirm the polled status of animals tested through genotyping.

9. Information on the System for Recording Pedigree

All data pertaining to recording pedigree of purebred Simmental animal entered into the breeding book is recorded on the electronic database known as Taurus. The following information is recorded for each animal in the breeding book: unique identifier NID, Sex, Date of Birth, Dam, Sire, Grandparents, Pedigree Name, Section of Breeding Book, Class Number, Breeder Details, Owner Details and other relevant information such as Polled status, conformation defects, twining status and pedigree verification.

10. Breeding & Selection Objectives

Breeding Objectives:
Beef Simmental: To constantly improve the beefing merits of Irish Simmental while ensuring that Simmental cows maintain their strong milk traits to maintain their position as the cow of choice for Irish Suckler farmers. To ensure that male Simmental progeny from the suckler herd deliver the highest profit for beef farmers. This will ensure that Beef Simmental are the most sought after suckler dam and most profitable for beef farmers. The following traits will be actively selected for: Milk Supply, Growth Rate, Ability to Grade R+ or better & Docility.
Dairy Fleckvieh: To maintain and improve the milk solids of Dairy Fleckvieh and maintain the strong fertility traits while not compromising on the beefing qualities of male progeny.

Selection Objectives:
Beef Simmental: Breeders will be advised through regional club meetings, Society circulars and direct communication as to how best to incorporate the various ICBF generated index into their selection decisions while maintaining a strong focus on the traditional traits focusing on functionality and locomotion. The use of the ICBF Eurostar index will play a key role in selection objectives.
Dairy Fleckvieh: To assist breeders select cows that will improve milk solids using the ICBF Economic Breeding Index (EBI) while retaining the strong fertility and beefing traits.

Breeders will be encouraged to select all animals (Beef Simmental & Dairy Fleckvieh) based on good docility with an ability to calf naturally.

De-registration / Re-registration: A breeder may choose to deregister a female animal after registration under the age of 24months and who has no progeny. Males under 18 months that has not been used for breeding and who have been slaughtered may also be deregistered. A credit will be made available to the breeder on return of the animal's zootechnical certificate and where evidence that the above criteria is met.

De-registered animals and animals that were never previously registered can be registered under the following conditions:

a) All Simmental Society Members / Non-Simmental Society Members wishing to register such animals must be on Direct Debit with the Society.
b) Where the Breeder wishing to register an animal either previously deregistered or never previously registered is a member of the Simmental Society then the animal will be given that Members Prefix. If the current owner wishing to register the animal was not the breeder of the animal or is a non-Simmental Society Member, then the animal will receive a Generic Prefix agreed by Council.
c) Where the animal was never previously registered and is being registered by an owner other than the breeder, it will along with the Generic Prefix also receive the initials NBR at the end of the name (Not Breeder Registered)
d) Where the animal was de-registered, and a new owner is registering the animal the following initials will be added to the end of the name NBRR (Not Breeder Re – Registered)
e) Animal with NBR or NBRR will not be permitted entry into Society Sales or National Show Classes.
The standard fees will apply including late fees and additional fee is owner registering is a Non-Society Member. See Appendix 1

11. Performance Testing & Genetic Evaluation

The Simmental breed is predominantly used for its strong maternal traits. Central to the success of the breed are traits like calving-ability, milk, docility and growth rate. As a breeding improvement direction, we wish to increase our terminal performance while maintaining/improving our maternal traits.

The Genetic evaluations are based on the ICBF's €urostar Index which is a profit focused index designed for Ireland's beef sector. The €urostar Index is divided into the Terminal and Replacement indexes, with traits grouped together according to their importance to achieving the overall goal. The principle of the Terminal Index is based on low costs of production, i.e. low cost associated with calving, low mortality, short gestation, less feed consumed per kilogram of carcass and as high a return on the carcass as possible. In short, the Terminal Index estimates how profitable an animal's progeny will be with regards to live weight, carcass conformation and being finished for slaughter.

The Replacement Index estimates how suitable an animal's daughters will be for calving ability, milk, fertility, and ultimately being low maintenance suckler cows. Cow Contribution accounts for the performance of direct daughters for Milk, Calving Interval, Cull Cow Weight, etc. Calf Contribution reflects the performance of the progeny of daughters for traits such as Feed Intake, Carcass Weight, Carcass Conformation, etc.

Sub Traits:

Carcass Weight

The 12 traits included in the Carcass Weight model are: Carcass Weight, 150-250 day weight, 250-350 day weight, 350-450 day weight, 450-550 day weight, 550-700 day weight, Cow Live Weight, Cull Cow Weight, Skeletal Score, Foreign Weaning Weight EBV, Foreign Skeletal EBV and Foreign Carcass Weight EBV.
The 9 traits included in the Conformation model are: Carcass Conformation, Cow Conformation, Muscle Score, Calf Quality, Calf Price, Weanling Price, Post Weanling Price, Foreign Muscle EBV and Foreign Skeletal EBV.

Feed Intake

The 11 traits included in the Feed Intake model are: Feed Intake, Carcass Weight, Carcass Conformation, Carcass Fat, 350-450 day weight, 450-550 day weight, 550-700 day weight, Skeletal score, Foreign Weaning Weight EBV, Foreign Carcass Weight EBV and Foreign Carcass Conformation EBV. Feed Intake as a trait is difficult and costly to measure, however, progeny have feed intake measured in the Tully Performance Test Centre in Kildare. The trait evaluated is feed consumed per day on test. The PTA is used in the Terminal and the Replacement Index. In the Terminal Index it is the measure of feed consumed per slaughtered animal

Cow Live Weight
Cow Live Weight is derived from live weights on cows from Whole Herd Performance Recording (WHPR) visits and mart weights and the cull cow carcass weights received from factories. Cull Cow Weight will always be recorded as the animals are slaughtered and is also a very good indicator of Cow Live Weight. Cow Live Weight as a trait is used to account for the higher intake of larger cows over their lifetime. Cow Live Weight is used to account for heifer and cow intake. The larger the cow, the higher her feed intake, increasing feed costs and ultimately, a negative impact on the profitability of the farm system. There is an important point in the construction of the Replacement Index which takes into account the fact that intake traits of a cow (grouped under Cow Live Weight) are expressed each lactation a cow is alive.

Cull Cow Carcass Weight
Cull Cow Carcass Weight is defined as the weight of both half carcasses of a cull cow after being bled, eviscerated and after removal of skin, removal of external genitalia, the limbs at the carpus and tarsus, head, tail, kidneys and kidney fats and the udder.

Milk
The traits included in the Milk multi-trait evaluation are: 50-150 day weight, 150-250 day weight, 250- 350 day weight, Carcass Weight, Cow Milk Scores, Foreign Weaning Weight EBV (if applicable) and Foreign Maternal Weaning Weight EBV (if applicable). For Cow Milk Scores, contemporary groups are formed based on the day of recording. Animals in groups of less than 5 animals are included for each trait. Maximum contemporary group size is 30 animals. Pedigree females are separated from commercial females. Embryo Transfer (ET) calves are excluded. Contemporary groups are random, which helps account for environmental variation and helps estimate breeding values for smaller breeds.

Milk as a trait is derived from live weights and Cow Milk Scores (recorded from BDP, BGP and BDGP schemes). Cow Milk Scores have been recorded since 2012, originally voluntarily, but became a requirement under a number of Department of Agriculture schemes. Cow Milk scores are recorded by herd owners, and cows are scored on a 5-point scale (Very Poor, Poor, Average, Good, Very Good) relative to herd mates.

Calving Difficulty
The traits included in the Calving Difficulty evaluation include Beef Heifer Calving Difficulty (i.e., no assistance, some assistance, considerable assistance, veterinary assistance), Beef Cow Calving Difficulty, Dairy Heifer Calving Difficulty, Dairy Cow Calving Difficulty, Birth Weight (e.g., kilograms), Calf Size (e.g., Small, Average, Large), A new calving difficulty evaluation was implemented and published in January 2020. The new evaluation re-defined the calving difficulty trait to be specific to the type of cow that a sire was being mated on. Four direct and four maternal traits were defined namely: Dairy Heifer, Dairy Cow, Beef Heifer and Beef Cow. In addition, two direct predictor traits were also defined: Birth size and Birth weight.

The four calving difficulty traits are derived from recorded calving ease score at birth of progeny of an animal, birth weights, birth measurements, early life weights, and carcass weights. Calving difficulty is a numerical score quantifying calving difficulty, ranging from an easy, unassisted calving through to an abnormal presentation/requiring intervention as follows: 1: Normal Calving 2: Some Assistance 3: Considerable Difficulty 4: Vet Assistance Direct Calving Difficulty is the level of difficulty because of the characteristics of the calf (body shape and size, etc.). Calving difficulty is recorded at registration of an animal either through the Department of Agriculture AIM System, online at agfood.ie or through Animal Event sheets. Animals registered without a Calving Ease Score can be subsequently recorded on the ICBF

website (BDGP Requirement). Birth size, recorded as part of the in five descriptive categories. Birth size is a particularly useful trait as it has very strong genetic correlations with calving difficulty (0.74 – 0.88). Birth weight is also a good predictor of calving difficulty; it has a strong genetic correlation of 0.62 – 0.64 with calving difficulty. Malpresentations can be recorded online at www.icbf.com by logging in to your herd profile and clicking on Record Events > Birth Events > Record Malpresentation.

Maternal Calving Difficulty
Maternal Calving Difficulty is the level of difficulty experienced in an animal's female progeny due to the characteristics of the cow giving birth (pelvic size, calving ability, etc.). Maternal Calving Difficulty is the maternal effect of Calving Difficulty (See section: 1.14. Maternal Effects). It is measured using Calving Difficulty Score. Calving Difficulty Score is a numerical score quantifying calving ease, ranging from an easy, unassisted calving through to an abnormal presentation/requiring intervention as follows: 1: Normal Calving 2: Some Assistance 3: Considerable Difficulty 4: Vet Assistance. Calving Ease is recorded at registration of an animal either through the Department of Agriculture AIM System, online at agfood.ie or through Animal Event sheets. Animals registered without a Calving Ease Score can be subsequently recorded on the ICBF website.

Gestation Length as a trait is derived from the number of days between the recorded serve date and the recorded birth date. Gestation length is therefore driven by the recording of serve dates by AI Technicians on handheld devices or on the ICBF website and by the birth records recorded on AIM and Animal Event Sheets. To record serves from natural service or DIY AIs on the ICBF website, just log into Online Services, click on Record Events and then click Heat & AI/Serve.

Mortality
Mortality as a trait is derived from the number of dead progeny sired by a bull, where the progeny has been stillborn or died within 5 days of birth. This is recorded through the Department of Agriculture AIM system where animals have been marked as stillborn or where animals have died within five days of birth and have a movement to a Fallen Animal Collection service.

Age at First Calving
Age at First Calving is recorded automatically recorded as the date of birth of the first offspring is recorded with the Department of Agriculture. When the record is received in ICBF, the offspring date of birth is subtracted from the date of birth of the dam, to give the number of days between the two dates. The number of days is the age of the dam at first calving. As Age at First Calving can be heavily influenced by management systems, herd effects play a large role in the evaluation of this trait.

Calving Interval
The aim with Calving Interval is to have it as close to 365 days as possible. It is recorded by the database calculating the number of days between successive calvings. For this reason, it is essential to record abortions/pregnancies that do not make it to full term.

Survival
Survival as a trait is derived from the number of female progeny that persist through parities 1 to 10, as it is a repeatability model.

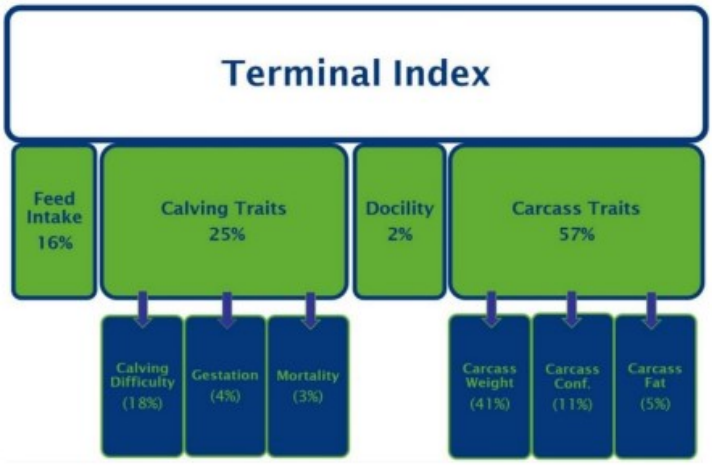
Docility
Herds need to have variation in contemporary group (at least three scores). Contemporary groups need at least three different sires for Farm Docility Scores and a minimum of two different sires for Linear Docility Scores. Only animals Farm Docility Scored with contemporary groups of 10 or more are included, but only animals Linear Docility Scored with contemporary groups of 5 or more are included. Maximum contemporary group size is 30.

Docility is derived from docility linear scores and farmer recorded calf and cow docility scores. Technicians use a 1- 10 scale to measure docility, and farmer records are on a 5-point scale (Very Good / Very Quiet, Good / Quiet, Average, Poor / Difficult, Very Poor / Very Difficult).

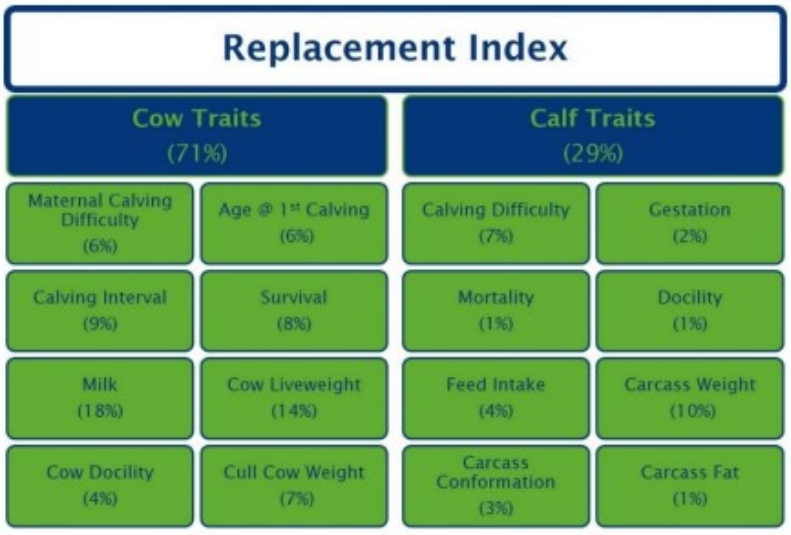
Docility of animals is very important to reduce farm accidents, and subsequent costs such as lost workdays. Cow Docility published is essentially the same trait as the weanling Docility. However, the economic value is different for weanling versus cow.

Index Calculations

The various data for each of the traits are blended together to calculate the animals breeding index. The following images describe the weighting of each trait with in the corresponding Index.



€urostar Terminal Index



€urostar Replacement Index

Sub-Index	Trait	Economic Weight	Trait Emphasis	Overall Emphasis
Production	Milk	-€0.09	9.9%	32%
	Fat	€1.04	3.5%	
	Protein	€6.64	18.6%	
Fertility	Calving Interval	-€12.43	23.5%	35%
	Survival	€12.01	11.6%	
Calving	Direct Calving Difficulty	-€3.52	3.4%	10%
	Maternal Calving Difficulty	-€1.73	1.5%	
	Gestation Length	-€7.49	4.5%	
	Calf Mortality	-€2.85	0.6%	
Beef	Cull Cow Weight	€0.15	0.7%	8%
	Carcass Weight	€1.38	4.1%	
	Carcass Conformation	€10.32	1.7%	
	Carcase Fat	-€11.71	1.5%	
Maintenance	Cull Cow Weight	-€1.65	7.0%	7%
Management	Milking Time	-€0.25	2.1%	4%
	Milking Temperament	€33.69	1.9%	
Health	Lameness	-€54.26	0.7%	4%
	SCC	-€43.49	2.4%	
	Mastitis	-€77.10	0.9%	

Dairy Estimated Breeding Index (EBI)

A more detailed description of the Evaluation design is available at:
https://www.icbf.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Beef-Evaluation-Document-01092020.pdf

Communication the Information

All society sales catalogues list both the Terminal and Replacement Index for each animal, along with some of the core indices, such as Calving Difficulty, Milk, Carcass weight and Docility. Furthermore, the full breakdown of each animal's evaluations (including the amount of data recorded against the animal) is available on the ICBF website.

The ICBF can be contacted on www.icbf.com or query@icbf.com or Tel: 023 88 20222. The ISCS has worked with ICBF since its inception in 2000 and all breeders has provided the required information to build the current database which enables the creation of the evaluations. The ISCS actively promotes all Performance Recording schemes and has been a very active supporter of the Tully Performance Test Centre.

12. Zootechnical Certificate

On receipt of the Animal Events information, following verification of pedigree data and on conformity to the rules of the breeding programme including meeting payment criteria, the Society will issue a Zootechnical Certificate to the owner within one month. If it is found necessary to withdraw a Zootechnical certificate, no refund of fees will be made**.**

a) The Society will issue two distinctive Zootechnical Certificates for Beef Simmental & Dairy Fleckvieh

b) The Zootechnical Certificate will contain the details of both the Breeder and the Owner. In the context of issuing a Zootechnical Certificate the Breeder is the individual who owned the dam when the animal was born and entered the animal in the breeding book. The Owner is the person who own the animal. In the case where there are joint members both names as either Breeder or Owner will appear.
c) In the case of an animal which has been entered in the breeding book and subsequently is shown to be the carrier of undesirable conformation characteristics, such defects shall be recorded on all relevant documentation relating to the animal including the Zootechnical Certificate.
d) Results of relevant genomic tests, performance testing and/or genetic evaluations are published on the Zootechnical Certificate. Twin animals and the polled status are also recorded on the Zootechnical Certificate.
e) Change of Ownership – On application a new Zootechnical Certificate will be issued with the name of the new owner and where the transfer fee is paid. Change of ownership is also required for any female which a breeder has purchased prior to entering the first calf from this female into the breeding book. This change of ownership will happen automatically, and fee deducted once the breeder applies to enter the first calf from this animal.
f) The Society will issue a Zootechnical Certificates on receipt of payment for non direct debit paying members or straight away if on the direct debit system provided that the rules of the Breeding Programme are met and all relevant details are in place. The Society has a set time frame (12 months) where incomplete applications for entry into the breeding book, including non-receipt of relevant fees, will be withdrawn.
g) A Supplementary Certificates will be issued for Dairy Fleckvieh sired animals whose breeders apply to record the animals in the supplementary section.
h) Errors – In the event of an error being identified in the Zootechnical Certificate, the breeder must submit this certificate to the Society and a new amended Zootechnical Certificate will be issued at no additional cost.

13. Outsourcing of Technical Activities

The following technical activities of the ISCS are outsourced to the Irish Cattle Breeding Federation (ICBF)

- the Taurus data base which contains all data relevant to the ISCS breeding book.
- all genetic evaluations for the ISCS.
- training for Simmental Society staff in matters relevant to the ISCS data base

ICBF's contact details are:

Irish Cattle Breeding Federation
Link Road,
BallincolligCo. Cork.
Tel: 00353 23 8820452
Email: query@icbf.com
www.icbf.com

14. Derogation authorised under Article 31(1)

A derogation had been granted by the competent authority in line with Article 31(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 to authorise the following Semen Collection or Storage Centres and Embryo Collection or Production Teams to issue Zootechnical Certificates for germinal products on behalf of the ISCS.

Gerard Beirne, Bova AI, Bova Embryo & Scanning, Bovi Genetics, Bull Bank, Celtic Sires, Champion Embryos, Coney Island Genetics, Dovea AI, Laurence Dunne, Dunmasc Genetics, Elite Pedigree Genetics, Eurogene, Genecel Ireland, Glencoyne Genetics, Thomas Griffin, Kevin Genetics, David Markham, Munster AI, NCBC, Sligo AI, & XYZ Genetics

1. Appendix

Appendix 1.

Irish Simmental Herdbook Fee Structure

Category	Beef Simmental	Dairy Fleckvieh	
Society Member Fee (Yearly)	**€50**	**€50**	
Animal Registration Fee	**€54 + €44 if Non Member**		**Home Bred or Imported. See note on late registration.**
Animal Registration Fee (Cash)	**€60 + €40 in Non Member**		**Home Bred or Imported. See note on late registration.**
Female Calf (Dairy Fleckvieh) Main Section		**€25**	**See note on late registration.**
Female Calf (Dairy Fleckvieh) Supplementary Section		**€7**	
Bull Calf (Dairy Fleckvieh)		**€50**	**See note on late registration**
Non notice crossover mating	**€100**	**€100**	
Female Transfer of Ownership	**€50**	**€20**	**Home Bred or Imported**
Administration Fee for Imported Animals/Germinal Products	**€50**	**€20**	**New Pedigree into Herdbook**
Embryo Registration Fee	**€7**		
Female Deregistration	**€40 Credit**		**Female Under Two Years**
Male Deregistration	**€40 Credit**		**12 – 18 months (linear scored & Slaughtered)**

- Note on Late Registration.

Beef Simmental: All calves must be entered into the Simmental breeding book within 30 days of birth to fall under the normal registration fee. However, calves can be registered up 6 months old with the following additional fees applying:

- 31 - 60 Days of Age +€15
- 61 - 90 Days of Age +€30
- 91 - 180 Days of Age +€2 per Day up to €300 + DNA at owner's expense.

Dairy Fleckvieh: All calves must be entered into the Simmental Breeding Book within 30 days of birth to fall under the normal registration fee.

- Male calves can be registered up 6 months old with the additional fee of €100 applying:
- Female calves can be registered up to 6 months with the additional of €10 per month or part of over the allowed 30 days.

Beef Simmental & Dairy Fleckvieh
Members wishing to register animals over 180 days of age (i.e. 6 months) must apply to the Society Office for Council attention. The additional fee for all animals over 180 days is as follows:

- Between 180days and 2 years €350 + DNA at owners' expense
- Over 2 years €500 + DNA at owners' expense.

Disclaimer: Neither the ISCS or their agents are responsible for any errors in relation to evaluation, DNA typing results or Polled Classification results as a result of computation error, ICBF error or false data provided.