

Addendum A

Requirements for registration of farms, feedlots, abattoirs, cutting plants and cold stores for the exportation of beef from South Africa to China

BACKGROUND:

The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China has agreed to a protocol for the importation of beef from South Africa to China with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of South Africa. This protocol requires animal disease and veterinary public health risk mitigation measures which differ from the import requirements of other countries.

This addendum must be used together with the VPN/02/2017-08, "Cattle and Sheep registered units for exports of animal products", which lays down the general requirements.

The purpose of this addendum is to outline the requirements for:

- facilities from the farm of birth of the cattle, to the cold store prior to export,
- the import requirements, as described in the agreed upon protocol for the export of beef to China
- registration for approval to export beef to China.

COUNTRY AND AREA ANIMAL DISEASE FREEDOM:

1. South Africa is free from Rinderpest, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and Peste des petits ruminants (PPR).
2. South Africa implements regional management of Foot and mouth disease (FMD) recognised by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).
3. The cattle must be born, reared and slaughtered in South Africa, in the Foot and mouth disease free zone where vaccination is not practiced.

FARM OF ORIGIN (BIRTH) AND FEEDLOT:

4 All farms of origin and feedlots must be registered according to VPN/02/2017-08, “Cattle and Sheep registered units for exports of animal products” and Addendum A.

5 Animal Disease Freedom

5.1 The feedlot and farm must be situated in the South African Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) free zone where vaccination is not practiced, as recognised by the OIE.

5.2 All cattle on the feedlot/farm must be born and reared in South Africa.

5.3 There must be no clinical signs of Rabies, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Pseudorabies, Paratuberculosis, Vesicular stomatitis, Rift valley fever, Tuberculosis, Q fever, Bovine malignant catarrhal fever (BMC), Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) and African Trypanosomiasis reported on the feedlot and farm for the past 12 months.

5.4 The feedlot must be approved as a Lumpy skin disease free compartment, as described in section 6 below. It is optional for the farm of origin (birth) to be a Lumpy skin disease free compartment. However, specific requirements, as described in section 6.1 below, will apply for introduction of cattle to the feedlot if the farm of origin is not a Lumpy skin disease free compartment.

5.5 There must be no report of Lumpy skin disease in the farm of origin and the feedlot, and the farms adjacent to the the farm of origin and feedlot during the past 12 months.

5.6 The feedlot and farm may not be under quarantine or veterinary restriction for the past 12 months.

5.7 The farms of origin and feedlot must not have introduced any cloven hoofed animal from the area outside the Foot and mouth disease free zone, where vaccination is not practiced, for the past 12 months.

- 5.8 No animals intended for slaughter for the export of beef to China must be introduced to the feedlot and farm from outside the Foot and mouth disease free zone where vaccination is not practiced.
- 5.9 The cattle must be kept and fed on the feedlot and farm for at least 60 days prior to slaughter.
- 5.10 The cattle may not be vaccinated with live anthrax vaccine and Lumpy skin disease vaccine less than 14 days and 60 days respectively, before slaughter. Only vaccines which are registered by Act 36 may be used. Therefore no autogenous, compounded or off label vaccines can be used for the purposes of export of beef to China.
- 5.11 The cattle may not come into contact with any cattle and any other animal species of a health status which is not equivalent and does not comply for export to China, during transportation to the slaughterhouse.

6. Lumpy Skin Disease free compartment:

The People's Republic of China requires that the cattle, from which the beef destined for export to the People's Republic of China is derived from cattle which were kept in a Lumpy Skin Disease free compartment prior to slaughter, as described in the agreed upon protocol for the exportation of frozen beef from South Africa to China. It is therefore compulsory for the feedlot to comply with the below described requirements for a Lumpy Skin Disease free compartment, in order to provide cattle for slaughter at an abattoir approved by the People's Republic of China for export to China.

It is optional for the farm of origin (birth) to comply with the below described requirements. However, should cattle be moved from a farm of origin which does not comply with requirements to be a Lumpy Skin Disease free compartment, the cattle must comply with point 6.1 below.

- 6.1 Cattle may only be introduced into a compartment if they comply with the following;
- 6.1.1 The cattle must be moved under cover of a movement permit which states the following;

- 6.1.1.1 The cattle showed no signs of Lumpy Skin Disease on the day of movement from the farm to the Lumpy skin disease free compartment (feedlot),
- 6.1.1.2 The cattle were vaccinated against Lumpy Skin Disease between 60 days and 90 days prior to movement from the farm to the Lumpy skin disease free compartment (feedlot).
- 6.1.1.3 The cattle were kept since birth, or for the past 28 days, in an establishment where no case of Lumpy Skin Disease was officially reported during that period,
- 6.2 The compartment must establish and implement practical biosecurity measures. The likely route for introduction of Lumpy Skin Disease to a free compartment would be through introduction of infected cattle or spread by biting flies which ingested the virus elsewhere and then inject the virus into cattle while feeding. Therefore, biosecurity measures must be directed towards control during entry of cattle and protection from biting flies. The required measures are therefore:
- 6.2.1 All cattle entering the Lumpy skin disease free compartment must comply with the requirements described in point 6.1 for introduction of cattle into a compartment.
- 6.2.2 The cattle must be treated with insect repellent on arrival in a compartment and there must be fly traps evenly distributed throughout the areas of the compartment where the cattle are kept.
- 6.2.3 A standard operating procedure must be drafted and kept, which describes the implementation, maintenance, and monitoring of the above measures, application of timely corrective actions, verification of the process, and record keeping for introduction and treatment of the cattle.
- 6.2.4 The authorised private veterinarian, as described in section A1 of VPN/02/2017-08, "Cattle and Sheep registered units for exports of animal products", must audit the implementation of the standard operating procedure regularly, as described in the VPN. This information must be provided to the supervising state veterinarian on a quarterly basis if all is in order. If irregularities are found by the authorised private veterinarian, these must be reported to the supervising state veterinarian immediately.
- 6.2.5 There must be a programme for educating and training of workers to identify Lumpy skin disease, the measures to be applied to prevent introduction of the disease and general biosecurity principles. The farm and/or feedlot owner or

manager must be trained and have access to information on the identification of Lumpy Skin Disease. This is in order to ensure that all persons involved are knowledgeable and informed.

- 6.2.6 Sufficient evidence should be submitted to the supervising State Veterinarian to assess the efficacy of the biosecurity plan. The biosecurity risk of all operations of the compartment should be regularly re-assessed and documented at least on a yearly basis. Based on the outcome of the assessment, concrete and documented mitigation steps should be taken to reduce the likelihood of introduction of the disease agent into the compartment.
- 6.3 The infrastructure must meet the standard as described in Annex B, "Veterinary Inspection Checklist" of the VPN/02/2017-08, "Cattle and Sheep registered units for exports of animal products".
- 6.4 The registered feedlot or farm (compartment) must maintain an active surveillance programme for Lumpy Skin Disease under the supervision of the authorised private veterinarian and the responsible State Veterinarian. The compartment must maintain clinical surveillance for Lumpy Skin Disease, with no clinical cases diagnosed. In addition, active surveillance will include serological or virological testing for the presence of Lumpy Skin Disease Virus. In order to maintain registration of the facility for export, all test results must be negative. The compulsory surveillance plan for a Lumpy Skin Disease free compartment must be implemented on the registered farm and/or feedlot as follows:
- 6.4.1 Please note that the surveillance report and laboratory results must be submitted, to the responsible state veterinarian and DAFF, quarterly and be included with every application for re-registration.
- 6.4.2 All suspect cases of Lumpy Skin Disease must be immediately reported to the authorised private veterinarian and the state veterinarian responsible for supervising the farm and/or feedlot. A full investigation must be initiated. Record must be kept of all suspect cases of Lumpy Skin Disease. This record must include the investigation report and relevant samples taken, with the laboratory results.
- 6.4.3 Surveillance requirements for the **farm of origin**;
- 6.4.3.1 Surveillance will take place in the form of clinical surveillance.

6.4.3.2 The authorised private veterinarian must inspect the farm on a monthly basis, and complete an inspection report which confirms there were no suspect cases or diagnosed cases during the inspection. Please refer to Addendum A Annex II.

6.4.3.3 Any animal which exhibits suspect clinical signs must be tested using PCR.

6.4.3.4 A report must be completed which includes the identification of the animal, the clinical signs found, and the result of the tests. Where a positive PCR result is found, it must be reported to the state veterinarian, responsible for the supervision of the farm, immediately. The farm will no longer be eligible for providing cattle destined for the export of beef to China.

6.4.4 Surveillance requirements for the **feedlot**:

6.4.4.1 The owner, manager or designated person of the feedlot will be responsible for clinical surveillance, which is to be done on a daily basis. Any suspect cases must be immediately reported to the authorised private veterinarian and the responsible state veterinarian. An investigation must take place as described in point 6.4.2.

6.4.4.2 Serological or virological surveillance will be done using Serum neutralisation test or PCR, according to one of the below protocols:

6.4.4.2.1 **EITHER**, using the **Serum Neutralisation Test**:

6.4.4.2.1.1 Sentinel cattle must be kept at the compartment. The sentinel cattle are cattle which are permanently resident at the compartment, and have not been vaccinated against Lumpy Skin Disease. These cattle will be tested, using the Serum Neutralisation Test, once every 28 days for Lumpy Skin Disease, to confirm that there is no active Lumpy Skin Disease Virus present at the compartment.

6.4.4.2.1.2 The sentinels must be evenly distributed, either on the periphery of the compartment, or throughout the compartment.

6.4.4.2.1.3 For the purposes of this surveillance, for a 30% minimum expected prevalence for a large population, as calculated with FreeCalc, 23 sentinels must be present in the compartment and sampled once every 28 days. The test parameters used were 78% sensitivity and 97% specificity. (Reference available on request.) The sampling is every 28 days due to the fact that the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) has published the incubation period for Lumpy Skin

Disease as 28 days in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Article 11.11.1.

6.4.4.2.1.4 The samples collected for the Serum Neutralisation Test must be serum. Following collection, allow samples to stand for 30 minutes at room temperature, after which it should be ideally centrifuged and the serum poured off. The serum should then be stored and transported to the laboratory at 4°C.

6.4.4.2.2 **OR**, using the **PCR** test:

6.4.4.2.2.1 No sentinel cattle are required.

6.4.4.2.2.2 For the purposes of this surveillance, for a 30% minimum expected prevalence for a large population, as calculated with FreeCalc, 14 randomly selected cattle in the compartment population must be sampled for testing using real-time PCR every 14 days. The test parameters used were 97% sensitivity and 98% specificity. (Reference available on request) The sampling is every 14 days, for practical reasons, due to the fact that the virus is present in the blood up to 11 days.

6.4.4.2.2.3 The samples collected for the PCR must be EDTA. Samples must be stored and transported to the laboratory at 4°C. Do not transport in the same container as formalin fixed samples, as formalin fumes can compromise viral genetic material.

6.5 In the case of a positive result for Lumpy Skin Disease being found, all beef from cattle, derived from that compartment, slaughtered within the 28 day incubation period prior to the positive test result, must be immediately recalled.

6.6 In the event of a Lumpy Skin Disease outbreak within or adjacent to the compartment, the registered farm or feedlot will no longer be eligible to supply cattle for slaughter for export of beef to China for 12 months from the date that the farm regains freedom from Lumpy Skin Disease Virus. An abattoir which receives cattle for slaughter from various compartments, including the suspended compartment (farm or feedlot), may continue to export beef to China, if it no longer slaughters cattle from the suspended farm or feedlot.

6.6.1 In order for a Lumpy Skin Disease free compartment to regain freedom after a positive test result for Lumpy Skin Disease, the following must be done;

Addendum A

6.6.1.1 **EITHER**, where the **Serum Neutralisation Test** is used:

- 6.6.1.1.1 All sentinels must be immediately culled and the meat may not be exported to China.
- 6.6.1.1.2 All cattle must receive a fly repellent treatment, and additional fly traps must be used throughout the compartment.
- 6.6.1.1.3 After 28 days has passed since the date of fly treatment and culling of the sentinels, new sentinels may be introduced to the compartment.
- 6.6.1.1.4 The new sentinels must remain at the compartment for 28 days before they may be tested for Lumpy Skin Disease according to the above described protocol for Serum Neutralisation Testing (point 6.4.4.2.1).
- 6.6.1.1.5 If the new sentinels test negative serologically for Lumpy Skin Disease the 12 months will then begin, prior to the compartment being eligible to re-register and provide cattle for slaughter for export of beef to China. In these 12 months, the new sentinels must be tested for Lumpy Skin Disease, as described above in section 6.4.4.2.

6.6.1.2 **OR**, where **PCR** testing is used:

- 6.6.1.2.1 All cattle in the compartment must receive a fly repellent treatment, and additional fly traps must be used throughout the compartment.
- 6.6.1.2.2 After 28 days has passed since the date of fly treatment, 14 randomly selected cattle in the compartment population must be sampled for PCR testing according to the above described protocol for PCR testing (6.4.2.2.2).
- 6.6.1.2.3 If the randomly sampled cattle test negative for Lumpy Skin Disease, the 12 months will then begin, prior to the compartment being eligible to re-register and provide cattle for slaughter for export of beef to China. In these 12 months, the compartment population must be tested for Lumpy Skin Disease, as described above in section 6.4.4.2.

6.7 The abattoirs related to the compartment must establish and implement practical biosecurity measures necessary for Lumpy skin disease control.

6.8 In order for the export certifying state veterinarian to provide certification with regard to the beef originating from a Lumpy Skin Disease free feedlot, they will need a copy of the most recent negative test result from the compartment. Where the Serum Neutralisation Test is used, the most recent laboratory result must be for sentinels

sampled within 28 days prior to slaughter. Where the PCR test is used, the most recent laboratory result must be for randomly selected cattle sampled within 14 days prior to slaughter.

7. Feed requirements

7.1 The cattle may not be fed with meat-and-bone-meal or greaves derived from ruminants. These requirements are included in section B4 of VPN/02/2017-08, Cattle and Sheep compartments for exports of animal products.

8. Prohibited and restricted medications and feed additives

8.1 The cattle may not be fed the following veterinary medications and feed additives which are prohibited by China:

8.1.1 Prohibited pharmaceuticals used in feed and animal drinking water:
(This includes the listed medication, its salts, esters and preparations)

Adrenergic receptor agonists:

Ractopamine (Ractopamine)

Dopamine Hydrochloride (Dopamine Hydrochloride)

Terbutaline Sulfate Sulfate

Phenylethanolamine A (Phenylethanolamine A): β -adrenergic receptor agonists.

Bambuterol: β -adrenergic receptor agonists.

Zilpaterol Hydrochloride: β -adrenergic receptor agonists.

Cloprenaline Hydrochloride: Beta-adrenergic receptor agonists.

Mabuterol: β -adrenergic receptor agonists.

Cimbuterol: β -adrenergic receptor agonists.

Brombuterol: β -adrenergic receptor agonists.

Arformoterol Tartrate: long-acting β -adrenergic receptor agonists.

Formoterol Fumatrate: long-acting β -adrenergic receptor agonists.

Reproductive hormones:

Diethylstilbestrol (Diethylstilbestrol)

Estradiol (Estradiol)

Estradiol valerate

Estradiol Benzene (Estradiol Benzoate)

Chlorotrianisene

Ethinylestradiol

Quinestrol

Chlormadinone acetate

Levonorgestrel (Levonorgestrel)

Norethisterone

Chorionic Gonadotrophin (Chorionic Gonadotrophin)

Follicle-stimulating hormone (urinary urinary hormone mainly with follicle stimulation
FSHT and luteinizing hormone LH) (Menotropins)

Estrogen-like substances: Zearine Zeranol, Trenbolone, Methamphetamine Mengestrol,
Acetate

Methyltestosterone, Testosterone Propionate, Nandrolone

Medroxyprogesterone acetate

Protein assimilation hormones:

Iodinated Casein: Protein Assimilation Hormone, a precursor of thyroxine

Nandrolone phenylpropionate (Nandrolone phenylpropionate)

Medications:

Clonidine Hydrochloride: Antihypertensive drugs.

Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride: Antihistamines.

Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride

Promethazine Hydrochloride (Promethazine Hydrochloride)

Diazepam (Diazepam)

Phenobarbital (Phenobarbital)

Addendum A

Phenobarbital sodium

Barbital:

Amobarbital (Amobarbital

Amobarbital sodium (Amobarbital Sodium)

Reserpine (Reserpine)

Estazolam

Methamphetamine (Meproamate)

Midazolam

Nitrazepam

Oxazepam

Pemoline

Triazolam

Zolpidem

State controlled psychotropic substances

Losartanazole

Ronidazole

Zearalcoin

Norethisterone

Toxaphene (chlorinated)

Chlordimeform

Formamidine

Trypanoside arsenic

Tryparsamile

Sodium pentachlorophenolate

Pentachlorophenol sodium

Pyridine acetate

Chubu Long

Addendum A

β-stimulants: Clenbuterol, Salbutamol, Cimetamol

Chloramphenicol (including: chloramphenicol Succinate)

Diphenylsulfone Dapsone

Nitrofurans: furazolidone, furaltadone, sodium furan monostearate Nifurstyrenate sodium

Nitro compounds: Nitrophenol Sodium nitrophenolate Nitrovin Nitrates

Hypnotic, sedation class: Methaqualone

Lindane (B 665), Lindane Pesticides

Toxaphene (chlorinated alkene), Camahechlor insecticide, Qing pond

Carbofuran Insecticide

Chlordimeform Insecticide

Amitraz Pesticides

Antimonated Potassium, Tartrate Antimonypotassiumtartrate Insecticide

Trypans of Cordyceps Tryparsamide Insecticide

Malachite green antibacterial, insecticide

Pentachlorophenolate, Pentachlorophenolsodium

Various mercury preparations: mercuric chloride (calomel) Calomel, mercuric acetate
Mercurous nitrate, Mercurous acetate, Pyridyl mercurous acetate

Phenylpropionate,

Nitroimidazoles: Metronidazole Metronidazole, Dimetronidazole

Antibiotic residues:

Antibiotic filter residue: the class of antibiotics used in the production process in the feed and feeding process for animals for promoting growth.

- 8.2 Requirements to provide evidence of application of the point 4.1 are described in section B5 of VPN/02/2017-08, "Cattle and Sheep registered units for exports of animal products".

9. Identification and traceability

Addendum A

Requirements for registration of farms, feedlots, abattoirs, cutting plants and cold stores for the exportation of beef from South Africa to China

- 9.1 China requires that the cattle must bear a unique identification mark which can be traced from the abattoir back to the farm of birth. The requirements for identification and traceability are described in section B6 of VPN/02/2017-08, “Cattle and Sheep registered units for exports of animal products”.

ABATTOIRS AND CUTTING PLANTS: (Articles referred to below are from the agreed upon Protocol for the exportation of beef from South Africa to China)

10. General requirements

- 10.1 The abattoir/cutting plant must comply with the requirement of the Meat Safety Act, 2000 and additional requirements imposed under Section 14(1)(d) [Chinese standards for abattoirs and cutting plants to be included once available].
- 10.2 The abattoir/cutting plant must establish and operate food safety programmes and procedures based on the HACCP principles.
- 10.3 The abattoir must only slaughter cattle and cutting plants must only cut and debone cattle.

11. Procedures to register an abattoir/cutting plant for export of beef to China

- 11.1 The PEO must forward the following to the National Executive Officer:
- 11.1.1 An inspection report and recommendation letter signed by the PEO.
- 11.1.2 Specimen signature and stamp form completed, signed and stamped by the certifying veterinarian (one form to be completed by each veterinarian) [Addendum A Annex III: “Specimen signatures and stamp form”].
- 11.1.3 An application form and supporting documents completed by the owner or manager of the abattoir [Addendum A Annex IV: “Application for export of meat to P. R. China”].
- 11.1.4 Production Statistics Form completed by the owner or manager of the abattoir/cutting plant [Addendum A Annex V: “The Investigation Form of the Information of the Production Capacity of the Meat Establishment which Planned to export Beef to China”].

Addendum A

- 11.2 The abattoir/cutting plant will only be recommended for listing by the Chinese (AQSIQ) if the application satisfies the National Executive Officer.
- 11.3 The abattoir/cutting plant can only export once AQSIQ has provided confirmation on the listing of the abattoir.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS (INSPECTION, QUARANTINE AND VETERINARY SANITARY PROTOCOL)

12. General (Article 3(c)(vii))

- 12.1 The slaughterhouses related to the compartment shall establish and implement practical biosecurity measures necessary for LSD control.

13. Transporting of animals for slaughter at an abattoir (Article 7 (1))

- 13.1 The cattle for slaughter and intended for export to China are not allowed to come into contact with any live cattle or other species of animals which do not comply with the requirements of Article 3 and 4, or
- 13.2 the registration requirements in Article 5 of this Protocol during the period of transportation from the farm to the slaughterhouse and in the holding pens of the slaughterhouse.

14. Offloading (Article 4 and 6(b))

- 14.1 Each slaughter batch must be accompanied by a declaration of health.
- 14.2 The cattle bear a unique identification mark which can be traced back to the feedlot and farm of origin.

15. Lairaging (Article 7 (1))

- 15.1 Lairages and pens must be able to separate cattle intended for slaughter and export to China from any live cattle or other species of animals which do not comply with the requirements of Article 3 and 4 of the Protocol.
- 15.2 There must be a crush pen or effective facilities to restrain animals for detailed examination.
- 15.3 There must be a separate isolation area.
- 15.4 There must be standard operating procedures for slaughter and dressing of animals indicating in order of preference for slaughter.
16. Isolation (Article 2(3))
- 16.1 Animals suspected of showing LSD signs and/or lesions must be isolated in a separate area for further examination by a veterinarian.
17. Ante-Mortem Inspection (Article 2(3))
- 17.1 Ante-mortem inspection must be carried out by an inspector authorised and registered (under the Meat Safety Act, 2000).
- 17.2 The Hygiene Management Program (HMP) for Ante-mortem inspection must include:
- 17.2.1 control measures to identify animals with Lumpy Skin Disease,
 - 17.2.2 ensure that all animals which for some reason or other cannot be processed into safe meat are identified and handled in accordance with Part VIII of the Red Meat Regulations (No. 1072 of 2004),
 - 17.2.3 procedures to convey the information acquired in the lairages to the registered inspectors in the meat inspection area, and a method of marking specific animals for the attention of a registered inspector,
- 17.3 In addition to the routine procedure, the registered inspector must check for the following during ante-mortem inspection:
- 17.3.1 Signs of fever, diarrhoea, nasal discharge and salivation,
 - 17.3.2 Cutaneous nodules (various sizes which may occur throughout the body),

- 17.3.3 Skin lesions (may show scab formation),
- 17.3.4 Swelling of superficial lymph nodes and limbs, and lameness,
- 17.3.5 Secondary infection may lead to joint and tendon inflammation.

18. Meat Inspection (Primary and secondary) (Article 2(3))

- 18.1 All relevant information, including ante mortem and health records, must be taken into consideration when doing meat inspection
- 18.2 Post-mortem findings may include (reference: FAO Manual on meat inspection for developing countries, 1994):
 - 18.2.1 Ulcerative lesions in the mucosa of the respiratory and digestive tract,
 - 18.2.2 Reddish, haemorrhagic to whitish lesions in the lungs,
 - 18.2.3 Oedema (interlobular) and nodules in the lungs,
 - 18.2.4 Heart lesion (endocardium),
 - 18.2.5 Thrombosis of skin vessels followed by cutaneous infarction and sloughing.
- 18.3 Judgement (reference: FAO Manual on meat inspection for developing countries, 1994):
 - 18.3.1 Carcass of an animal showing, on ante-mortem examination, generalized acute infection accompanied with fever, must be condemned.
 - 18.3.2 Carcass of an animal showing mild cutaneous lesions and no fever associated with general signs of infection is conditionally approved pending heat treatment under a protocol approved by the PEO, the meat does not qualify for export. The affected parts of the carcass and organs are condemned.

19. Dressing and evisceration (Article 6(f),(g))

- 19.1 All visible and major lymphatic nodes and gland tissue must be been removed from the carcasses and condemned

20. Maturation of carcasses (Article 6(g))

- 20.1 Chillers in which veterinary maturation of meat occurs must:

- 20.1.1 Be able to maintain a temperature of at least +2°C for a period of at least 24 hours.
- 20.1.2 Be sealable after loading of carcasses to avoid interruption of the maturation process.
- 20.1.3 Be able to maintain a carcass temperature between +2°C and +7°C at the end of the veterinary maturation process.
- 20.2 Maturation verification forms must be completed and signed by a registered meat inspector for each batch matured and records should be available on request.
- 20.3 There must be specific temperature checks for chillers used for maturation of carcasses as per protocol approved by the PEO and records must be kept.
21. Cutting/ Deboning (Article 6(g))
- 21.1 All carcasses must have undergone a verifiable maturation process at a temperature above +2°C for a minimum period of 24 hours in order to achieve a pH value of below 6.0 when measured in the middle of both the longissimus dorsi (loin) muscles. The pH of all the carcasses must be taken prior to cutting and deboning,
- 21.2 All obviously visible lymphatic tissue must be removed from the carcasses and condemned.
- 21.3 Carcasses whose pH does not drop below 6.0 at end of the maturation period do not qualify for export and must be handled according to protocol approved by the PEO.
22. Chilling and freezing practices (Article 7(2), 9)
- 22.1 The carcasses intended for exportation to China must not be stored in the same chiller with any products of other species, or beef which is not intended for exportation to China.
- 22.2 The frozen beef intended for exportation to China must not be processed with any products of other species, or beef which is not intended for exportation to China.

22.3 A specific area must be identified within the cold store which shall be used exclusively for the storage of the frozen beef intended for export to China.

22.4 The core temperature of the frozen beef products must be kept at -18°C and below.

23. Wrapping, Packaging and Labelling (Article 8)

23.1 The frozen beef exported to China must be packed separately and labeled with the name and description of the product, country of origin, establishment registration number and the batch numbers on the interior package.

23.2 The name and description of the product, specifications, place of origin (Country, province and city), establishment registration number, batch numbers, destination (should be China only), production date (year/month/day), shelf life and storage temperature, should be labeled on the outside package in Chinese.

23.3 The inspection and quarantine stamp and seal (ZA approval stamp) of the facility must be on the packaging material.

23.4 The labels of pre-packaged beef products shall comply with the standards and regulatory requirements of China on pre-packaged food labelling [China regulation reference to be inserted].

24. Loading and transport (Article 9)

24.1 The storage and transportation shall be done under suitable temperatures to keep the core temperature of the frozen beef products no higher than -18°C.

24.2 Prior to shipment, the container should be sealed under the supervision of the South African veterinary officer. The seal number must be indicated in the veterinary health certificate.

24.3 During transportation, the package of the products should not be unwrapped or changed.

25. The abattoirs must have a protocol for veterinary maturation of carcasses approved by the PEO. The protocol should:

25.1 Indicate how all carcasses will be matured at a temperature above +2°C for a minimum period of 24 hours following slaughter.

25.2 Indicate a procedure to ensure that the pH of all carcasses is measured in the middle of both the longissimus dorsi muscles.

25.3 Indicate corrective actions that would be taken when the pH of the sampled carcasses does not get below 6.0.

25.4 Indicate how temperature will be monitored from the time the chiller doors are sealed to the a point of at least 24 hours thereafter.

25.5 Indicate corrective actions that will be taken when the temperature of the chillers does not get above +2°C.

25.6 Describe how accurate records of each slaughter batch matured, records for chiller temperatures, records for pH measurements and corrective actions will be maintained.

25.7 Indicate the training of workers on implementation of the protocol and SOP.

26. Sampling Programmes (Article 6 (h), (i))

26.1 Microbiological monitoring:

26.1.1 The owner of an abattoir must provide sampling programmes for laboratory analyses, as well as names of laboratories, which can only be SANAS accredited laboratories, to do the required analyses;

26.1.2 Corrective actions must be documented when taken

26.2 Residue Monitoring

26.2.1 The abattoir must participate in a residue monitoring program and sampling must be according to the sampling grids provided

Addendum A

27. Certification (Article 10)

27.1 Each consignment or container of frozen beef exported from South Africa to China shall be accompanied by at least one original veterinary health certificate attesting that the products comply with the veterinary and public health rules and regulations of China, South Africa and the relevant requirements of the Protocol.

27.2 Only certificates mutually agreed by South Africa and China can be used. The veterinary health certificate should be written in Chinese and English.

27.3 Only veterinarians whose specimen signatures were submitted to AQSIQ can sign the certificates.

28. Records

28.1 Records of each slaughter batch must be available on request by any authorised government official.

COLD STORES: (Articles referred to below are from the agreed upon Protocol for the exportation of beef from South Africa to China)

29. General requirements

29.1 The cold store must comply with the requirements of VPN/38 and the Meat Safety Act, 2000.

29.2 A specific area must be identified within the cold store which shall be used exclusively for the storage of frozen beef intended for export to China.

29.3 The core temperature of the frozen beef products must be kept at -18°C and below.

30. Certification (Article 10)

- 30.1 Consignments can only move from an abattoir or cutting plant to a cold store when accompanied by a movement permit. Procedures described in VPN/17 to be followed.
- 30.2 The veterinarian at the approved cold storage facility must issue a non-manipulation certificate to enable the veterinarian at the abattoir or cutting plant to issue a health certificate.
- 30.3 Only veterinarians whose specimen signatures were submitted to AQSIQ can sign the certificates.
- 30.4 Each consignment or container of frozen beef exported from South Africa to China shall be accompanied by at least one original veterinary health certificate attesting that the products comply with the veterinary and public health rules and regulations of China, South Africa and the relevant requirements of the Protocol.
- 30.5 Only certificates mutually agreed by South Africa and China can be used. The veterinary health certificate should be written in Chinese and English.

Addendum A Annex I
Specifically For Beef Exports to China

**Health attestation for movement permit from Farm of Origin to Feedlot and
from Feedlot to Abattoir**

Farm of origin (Name, ZA number, Address, Owner/Manager*):

Feedlot (Name, ZA Number, Address, Owner/Manager*):

Identification of cattle (Attach list signed and stamped where there are too many cattle to be described on the movement permit):

1. The cattle are born, reared and slaughtered in the Foot and mouth disease free zone where vaccination is not practiced.
2. The feedlot/farm* must be situated in the South African Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) free zone where vaccination is not practiced, as recognised by the OIE.
3. There were no clinical signs of Rabies, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Pseudorabies, Paratuberculosis, Vesicular stomatitis, Rift valley fever, Tuberculosis, Q fever, Bovine malignant catarrhal fever (BMC), Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) and African Trypanosomiasis reported on the feedlot/farm* for the past 12 months.
4. The feedlot/farm* may not be under quarantine or veterinary restriction for the past 12 months.
5. The feedlot/farm* has not introduced any cloven hoofed animal from the area outside the Foot and mouth disease free zone, where vaccination is not practiced, for the past 12 months.

6. No animals intended for slaughter for the export of beef to China were introduced to the feedlot/farm* from outside the Foot and mouth disease free zone where vaccination is not practiced.
7. The feedlot/farm* is approved as a Lumpy skin disease free compartment, ZA number ____, in compliance with the requirements as described in section 6 of Addendum A of VPN/02/2017-08, "Cattle and Sheep registered units for exports of animal products".
8. It is optional for the farm of origin (birth) to be a Lumpy skin disease free compartment. The cattle leaving the farm of origin and entering the feedlot complied with the following;
 - 8.1 The cattle showed no signs of Lumpy Skin Disease on the day of movement from the farm to the Lumpy skin disease free compartment (feedlot),
 - 8.2 The cattle were vaccinated against Lumpy Skin Disease between 30 days and 90 days prior to movement from the farm to the Lumpy skin disease free compartment (feedlot).
 - 8.3 The cattle were kept since birth, or for the past 28 days, in an establishment where no case of Lumpy Skin Disease was officially reported during that period,
9. There was no report of Lumpy skin disease in the Lumpy skin disease free compartment and the farms adjacent to the compartment during the past 12 months.
10. The cattle were kept and fed on the feedlot/farm* for at least 60 days prior to slaughter.
11. The cattle were not vaccinated with live anthrax vaccine and Lumpy skin disease vaccine less than 14 days and 60 days respectively, before slaughter. Only vaccines which are registered by Act 36 were used. No autogenous, compounded or off label vaccines were used.
12. The cattle did not come into contact with any animals of another species and any cattle of a health status which is not equivalent and does not comply for export to China.
13. The feedlot/farm* owner/manager* has been informed that the cattle may not come into contact with any animals of another species and any cattle of a health status which is not equivalent and does not comply for export to China during transport.
14. The cattle were not be fed with meat-and-bone-meal or greaves derived from ruminants.
15. The cattle were not fed the veterinary medications and feed additives which are prohibited by China, as listed in section 8 of Addendum A of VPN 02.

16. The cattle bear a unique identification mark which can be traced back to the farm of birth.

Signed at _____ on _____

Signature: _____ Official Stamp:

Name: _____

Address: _____

* Delete as applicable

DRAFT

Addendum A Annex II
Specifically for Beef Exports to China

Inspection Checklist for every visit to the Feedlot/Farm* by the Authorised Private Veterinarian

No.	Requirement	Comments
1.	There are no cattle on the feedlot/farm* which were not born in South Africa.	
2.	There are no clinical signs of Rabies, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Pseudorabies, Paratuberculosis, Vesicular stomatitis, Rift valley fever, Tuberculosis, Q fever, Bovine malignant catarrhal fever (BMC), Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) and African Trypanosomiasis.	
3.	There is no report of Lumpy skin disease in the Lumpy skin disease free compartment and the farms adjacent to the compartment.	
4.	The feedlot/farm* may not be under quarantine or veterinary restriction	
5.	No cattle have been introduced to the feedlot/farm* from outside the Foot and Mouth Free zone without vaccination.	
6.	Records regarding vaccination of cattle are up to date and	

Addendum A

Requirements for registration of farms, feedlots, abattoirs, cutting plants and cold stores for the exportation of beef from South Africa to China

	include Anthrax and Lumpy Skin Disease vaccinations. The vaccinations are registered by Act 36. No autogenous, compounded or off label vaccines are used.	
7.	The cattle do not come into contact with any animals of another species and any cattle of a health status which is not equivalent and does not comply for export to China	
8.	Records are kept of all animals leaving and introduced to the feedlot/farm*. Copies of all movement permits and health attestations are available.	
9.	The feedlot/farm* has a standard operating procedure which will ensure the application of the biosecurity measures described in section 5.2 of Addendum A of VPN 02	
10.	The feedlot/farm* complies with the Lumpy Skin Disease surveillance as described in section 5.5 of Addendum A of VPN 02.	
11.	The feedlot/farm* owner or manager must have access to information on the identification of Lumpy Skin Disease available.	
12.	There are no clinical signs of Lumpy Skin Disease on the	

Addendum A

	feedlot/farm*	
12.	All suspect cases of Lumpy Skin Disease are immediately reported to the private veterinarian and the state veterinarian responsible for supervising the farm and/or feedlot. A full investigation must be initiated. Records must be kept of all suspect cases of Lumpy Skin Disease. This record must include the investigation report and relevant samples taken, with the laboratory results. These records are available on request.	
13.	There are no suspect cases of Lumpy Skin Disease. If there are any cases, please provide identification of the animal, description of clinical signs and action taken thus far to investigate, as well as test results as soon as available.	
14.	Sentinel cattle are not be vaccinated against Lumpy Skin Disease, and are kept among the cattle in the Lumpy Skin Disease compartment. These sentinel cattle are tested for exposure to Lumpy Skin Disease on monthly basis.	
15.	The laboratory results records for the monthly testing of the	

Addendum A

	sentinels are up to date and available on request.	
16.	The cattle are not be fed with meat-and-bone-meal or greaves derived from ruminants.	
17.	The cattle are not be fed the veterinary medications and feed additives which are prohibited by China, as listed in section 7 of Addendum A of VPN 02.	
18.	All cattle bear a unique identification mark from birth. The records of all movements onto and off the feedlot/farm* can be traced by the identification mark.	

Signature:

Date:

Name:

Authorised private veterinarian or State veterinarian*

Address:

Stamp:

* Delete as applicable.

Annex III:

**SPECIMEN SIGNATURES AND STAMP FORM FOR CERTIFYING OFFICIAL
VETERINARIAN**

Province:

Abattoir/Cutting plant/cold store:

Name of Official Veterinarian:

Veterinary Qualification:

Specimen signatures (Please sign in each block)

Official Stamp

--

Addendum A

Annex IV:
APPLICATION FOR EXPORT OF MEAT TO P.R.CHINA

DRAFT

Addendum A

Requirements for registration of farms, feedlots, abattoirs, cutting plants and cold stores for the exportation of beef from South Africa to China

Annex V:

**THE INVESTIGATION FORM OF THE INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCTION CAPACITY
OF THE MEAT ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH PLANNED TO EXPORT BEEF TO CHINA.**

DRAFT

Addendum A

Requirements for registration of farms, feedlots, abattoirs, cutting plants and cold stores for the exportation of beef from South Africa to China