



Wagyu South Africa



The Certified Wagyu Beef Program

Office (admin@wagyu.org.za) 051 492 1852

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1. Introduction

The Animal Improvement Act of 1998 recognises the Wagyu Society of South Africa (WSA) to be the custodian of the Wagyu breed in South Africa. This includes its efforts to establish and ensure the integrity of its product.

Accordingly, WSA has established a separate Not for Profit company called Certified Wagyu Beef (CWB). CWB aims to ensure the integrity of the South African Wagyu beef supply chain and to assure the end customer of product reliability and quality.

2. Definition of Wagyu

The breed definition of Wagyu beef in South Africa is:

- Any animal sired by a WSA registered sire which is Fullblood or Purebred (see Appendix 1 for Wagyu Breed Trade Description).
- Minimum breed content level for Crossbred Wagyu (F1) - at least 50% Wagyu breed content with a maximum variation of 5%.

3. Definition of CWB is:

The definition of CWB is:

- Wagyu breeding as per the South African Wagyu breed definition.
- Minimum Marble Score 3,
- Hormone free.
- All males castrated prior to 5 months of age.
- Ethically produced and managed.
- Maximum criteria for Bos Indicus content
- Weights and carcass data collected at critical control points

4. Program

Purpose

CWB:

- Ensures product integrity;
- Provides a consistent message to consumers regarding Wagyu beef as a product;
- Provides the Wagyu industry with the opportunity to market and brand the Wagyu product appropriately; and
- Protects the investment made by WSA members.
in all sectors of the Wagyu supply chain.

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Wagyu supply chain

CWB assures **Wagyu breed content** using an Tissue Sampling Unit (TSU) Combo in all live animals in the Wagyu meat supply chain including:

- Seedstock/Stud producers;
- Commercial/emerging producers;
- Backgrounders; and
- Feedlots.

CWB assures minimum carcass attributes for Wagyu meat in the Abattoir sector and CWB assures Wagyu meat at wholesale and retail level to ensure final product integrity and customer confidence and loyalty in the Wagyu brand.

Licensing

Each sector of the supply chain will have its business entities licenced to comply with the CWB program. The licence principles include:

- CWB licence certificate prominently displayed
- Only Fullblood and Purebred registered bulls used to produce progeny
- Each sector should only purchase Wagyu animals and/or beef from a CWB licenced entity and sell to a CWB licenced entity
- Commercial producers to tag all Wagyu slaughter progeny with CWB trademarked tags and supply a DNA sample (TSU) and a list of registered Fullblood/Purebred bulls used to produce the progeny to CWB. The tag identifiers will only be activated on the CWB database when the matching TSU is received by CWB.
- Feedlots to supply feedlot entry- and exit weights and -dates
- Abattoirs to supply live animal tag/body number linkage and carcass attributes of:
 - Carcass Weight
 - Marble Score, or Marble Percentage, preferably using the MIJ camera.
 - Eye Muscle Area, preferably using the MIJ camera.
 - Marbling Fineness, preferably using the MIJ camera.
- Wholesalers should only procure Wagyu products from CWB licenced abattoirs
- Retailers should only procure Wagyu products from CWB licenced abattoirs and/or wholesalers
- Licensees should use the CWB trademarked logo in their marketing with CWB specific approval e.g. CWB produced signage
- The licence application form is available on the website www.wagyu.org.za/ Certified Wagyu/Licence Agreement

Figure 1 The CWB Endorsed Tag-Tissue Sample ensures traceability throughout the Value Chain





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Fees and charges

CWB will apply the following charges to licensees which CWB may amend from time to time:

- All CWB licensees must pay (included in annual fee for Seedstock producers):
 - A CWB registration fee of R500 (once-off fee)
 - An annual licence fee of R500.
- Commercial/Emerging Producer must:
 - Be registered for a Department of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries (DAFF) herd designation letter and prefix through CWB at fee of R300 (once-off fee)
 - Purchase a CWB authorised tag bundle (matching visual tag, RFID button tag and TSU) for application to every CWB identified animal (Contact the Office)
- A fee of R400 per animal will be equally distributed between the Seedstock producer Commercial producer, Feedlot and Abattoir and be levied whenever a transaction occurs or when the animal is moved to the next phase of production. The fee will include the costs for parentage verification using the 50K SNP (40%), marketing (30%), R&D (15%) and administration (15%). The fee will be revised annually by the CWB board.

CWB will fund the following supply chain functions:

- Sire verification using DNA
- 50k SNP DNA analysis on 25% of animals based on the cost and rand dollar exchange rate. The percentage animals SNP'ed will depend on the exchange rate.
- Loading data for inclusion into the Wagyu genetic analysis
- Enabling and encouraging animal number feedback to licensed supplier
- CWB brand marketing
- Research and development

Administration. Licensees will pay all audit fees and charges applied by the independent auditor.

Licensees will be encouraged use the images from the new Japanese MIJ-30 scanner, procured by the Wagyu Society of South Africa in collaboration with CWB. The image cost includes a \$6.00 Image fee, payable to the Australian Wagyu Association (AWA) but excludes transport costs, from SAMIC endorsed AFS.

Supply chain audit

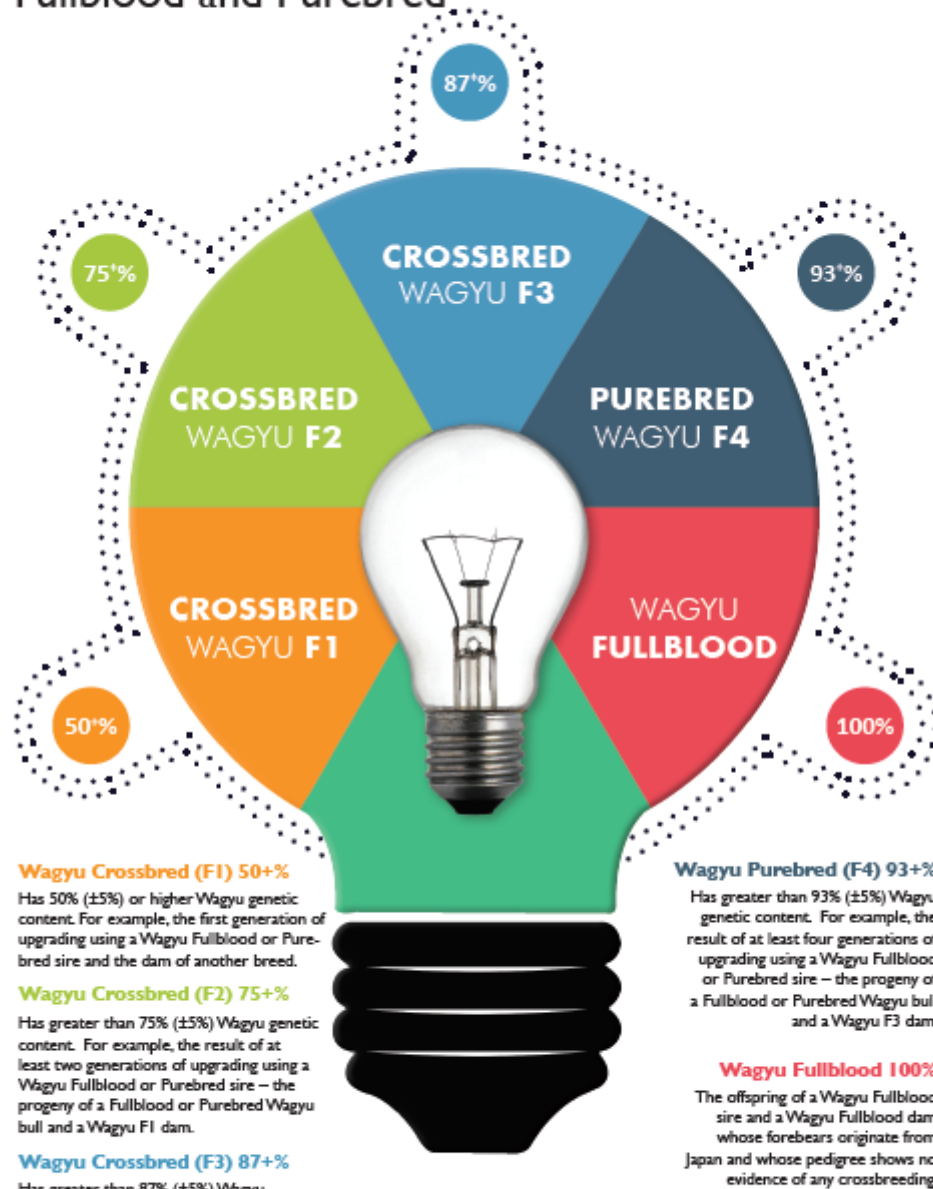
CWB will audit the Wagyu supply chain as per SAMIC audits and the protocol. The protocol and CWB constitution is provided on the website www.wagyu.org.za /Certified Wagyu.

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WAGYU GRADING-UP PROGRAM

Fullblood and Purebred



Wagyu Crossbred (F1) 50+%
Has 50% (±5%) or higher Wagyu genetic content. For example, the first generation of upgrading using a Wagyu Fullblood or Purebred sire and the dam of another breed.

Wagyu Crossbred (F2) 75+%
Has greater than 75% (±5%) Wagyu genetic content. For example, the result of at least two generations of upgrading using a Wagyu Fullblood or Purebred sire – the progeny of a Fullblood or Purebred Wagyu bull and a Wagyu F1 dam.

Wagyu Crossbred (F3) 87+%
Has greater than 87% (±5%) Wagyu genetic content. For example, the result of at least three generations of upgrading using a Wagyu Fullblood or Purebred sire – the progeny of a Fullblood or Purebred Wagyu bull and a Wagyu F2 dam.

Wagyu Purebred (F4) 93+%
Has greater than 93% (±5%) Wagyu genetic content. For example, the result of at least four generations of upgrading using a Wagyu Fullblood or Purebred sire – the progeny of a Fullblood or Purebred Wagyu bull and a Wagyu F3 dam.

Wagyu Fullblood 100%
The offspring of a Wagyu Fullblood sire and a Wagyu Fullblood dam whose forebears originate from Japan and whose pedigree shows no evidence of any crossbreeding.

When you start with F1 you parent verify the progeny to the Sire only. With F2, F3 and Purebred animals, members are required to parent verify both the sire and dam.