



## Wagyu South Africa



### The Wagyu Certified Beef Program

V2 Nov 2018

#### 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 the South African Certified Wagyu Beef Program (CWB) which 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 will :

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

##### Wagyu supply chain

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

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



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CWB will assure minimum carcass attributes for Wagyu meat in the Abattoir sector.

CWB will assure 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 be encouraged to have its business entities licenced to comply with the CWB program at a small charge. 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 if camera available
  - Eye Muscle Area, if camera available
  - Marbling Fineness, if camera available
- 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](http://www.wagyu.org.za)

### **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



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- 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 (12%) and administration (18%). 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 of R12.50 to the USA dollar. The percentage animals SNP'ed will depend on the exchange rate.
- Loading data for inclusion into 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 who don't have access to a digital scanner 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 is R100 and includes the \$6.00 Image fee, payable to the Australian Wagyu Association (AWA) but excludes transport costs.

#### Supply chain audit

CWB will audit the Wagyu supply chain as follows:

- Commercial Producer – random 100% physical inspection to ensure all CWB identified animals are CWB tagged and TSU's have been submitted to CWB to activate the tags on the CWB database. Minimum 5% sire validation through genomic testing of the TSU supplied DNA.
- Feedlot – random physical inspection to ensure all CWB fed animals are CWB tagged and a minimum 5% check on tags to ensure they are active in the CWB database. No use of hormones or disallowed feed products on CWB animals.
- Abattoir – random physical inspection to ensure all CWB lairage animals are CWB tagged and a minimum 5% check on tags to ensure they are active in the CWB database. Correct matching of CWB ear tag to body number. Check on CWB carcasses to ensure minimum Marble Score 3. CWB logo correctly displayed on all Wagyu vacuum packs and boxes and on all beef sold as carcasses or part carcasses.
- Wholesaler – random physical inspection of cool rooms to ensure all Wagyu beef is CWB. Random sample of meat offered as CWB to be genomically tested for minimum Wagyu breed content. CWB logo is correctly displayed on marketing materials.
- Retailer (Butchers and Restaurants) – random physical inspection of cool rooms to ensure all Wagyu beef is CWB. Random sample of meat sold and/or served as CWB to



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be genomically tested for minimum Wagyu breed content. CWB logo is correctly displayed on menus and other marketing materials.

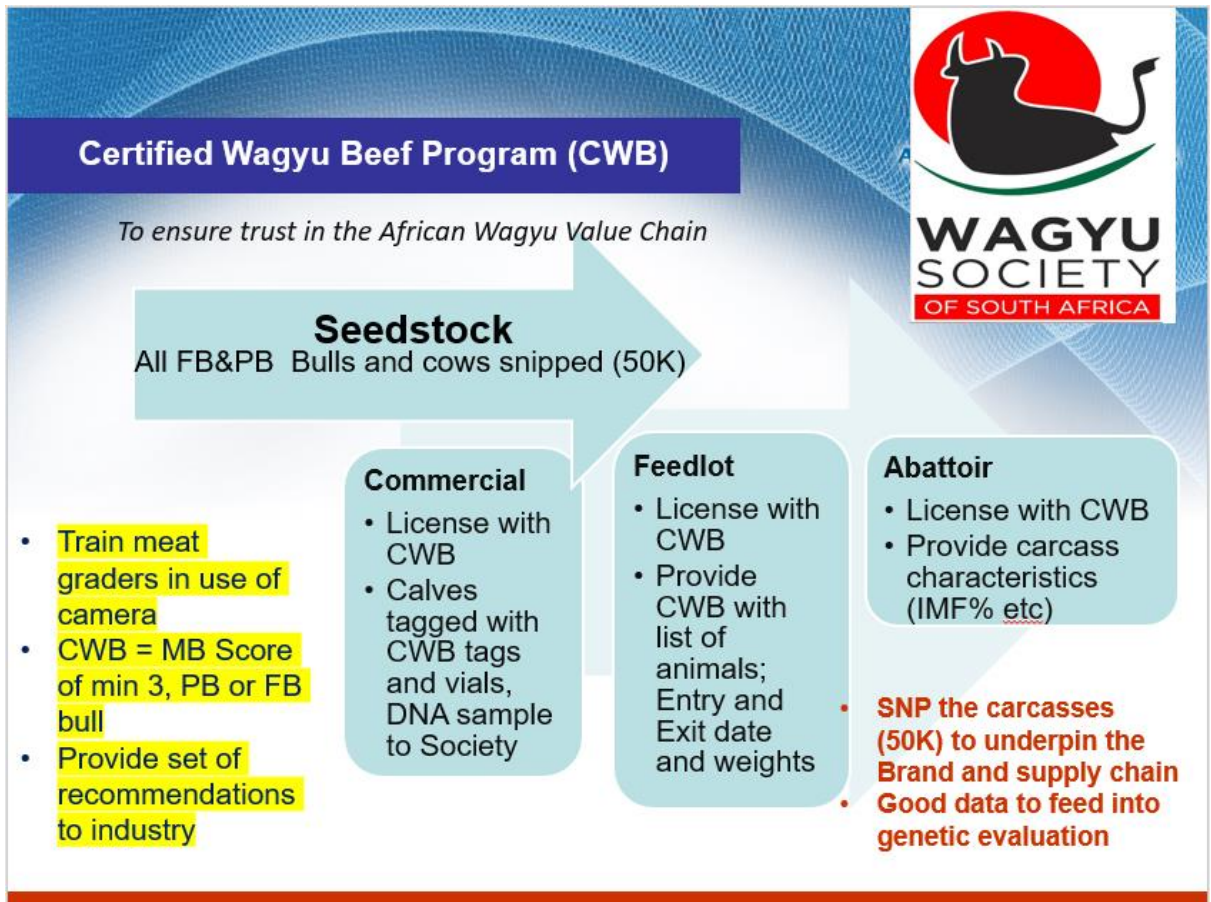
### Data collection and storage

CWB will collect and store data as follows:

- CWB tag bundles sent to commercial producers will be registered in the CWB register on ILR2
- When the TSU is returned to CWB with the DNA sample enclosed it will be:
  - Considered for sire validation as part of the audit check and if selected, sent to the DNA service provider for sire validation and the TSU returned to CWB
  - Stored in the CWB TSU storage unit for subsequent testing as required. CWB retains the right to SNP genotype and test the DNA sample at its sole discretion.
- As the technology develops, the licenced commercial producers or feedlots may purchase a SNP genotype and performance prediction of an animal
- CWB will collect feedlot and carcass performance data and store in ILR2 for input to Wagyu BREEDPLAN as follows:
  - 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
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    - Eye Muscle Area, if camera available
    - Marbling Fineness, if camera available

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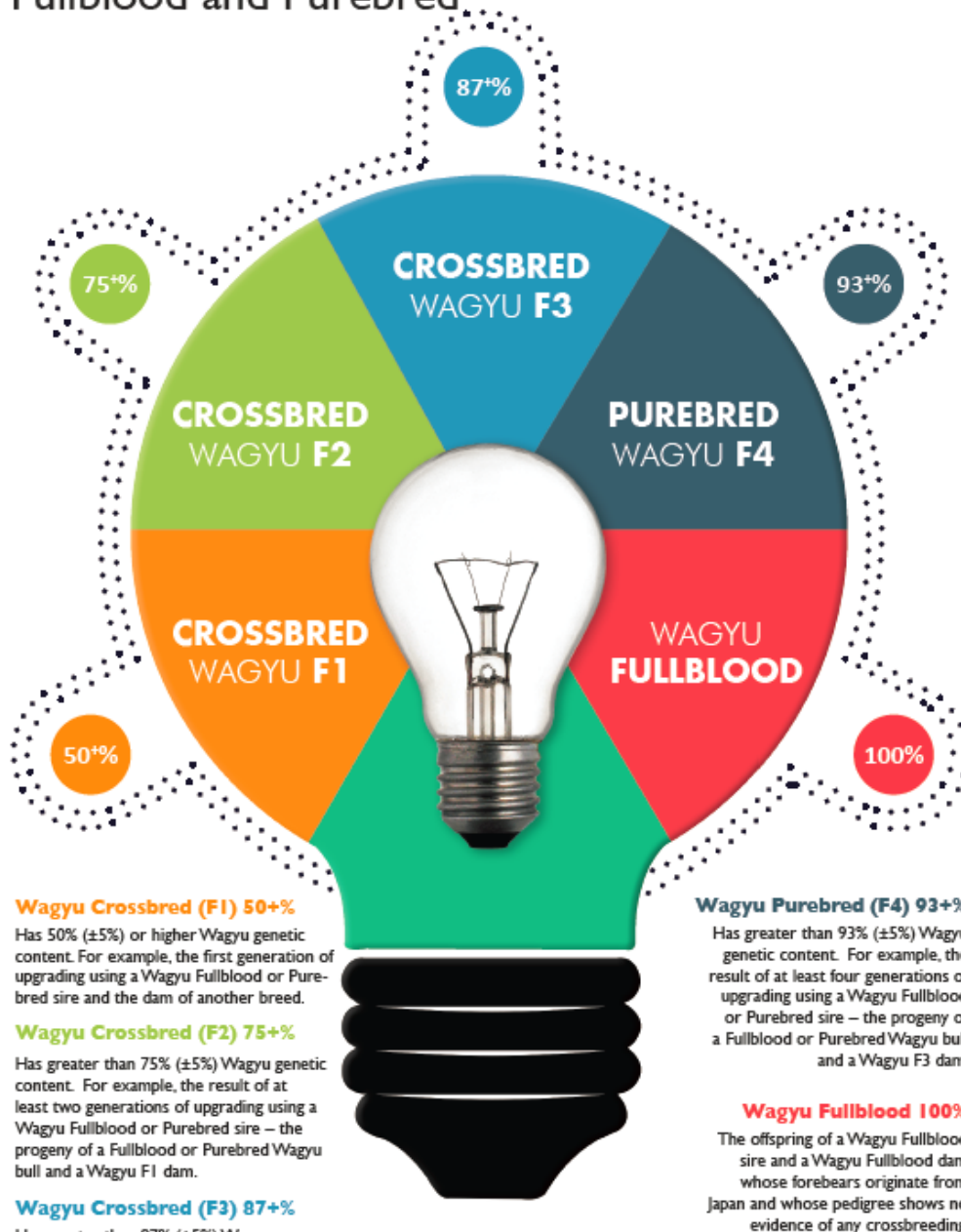
This is diagrammatically represented as follows:



Appendix 1 Wagyu Breed description

# 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.**