ANNEXURE E

Requirements for registration of dairy farms/facilities for the exportation of dairy and dairy-based products from South Africa to China

1. BACKGROUND

a) The General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC) and the Department of Agriculture (DOA) of South Africa have agreed to a protocol for the importation of dairy from South Africa to China. This protocol requires animal diseases and food safety risk mitigation measures which may differ from the import requirements of other countries.

The purpose of this addendum is to outline the requirements as stated in Paragraph 4 of the Protocol:

- There is an established effective system to ensure that raw milk is from healthy dairy stocks and complies with the requirements of Paragraph 5 of the Protocol.
- The dairy products that are allowed for export to China and are processed from bovine milk.
- An effective traceability system is in place to ensure that the dairy products can be traced back to the dairy product producers and farms that breed the dairy stock.
- The raw milk of the dairy products exported by South Africa to China originate from South Africa.

2. REGISTRATION OF DAIRY FACILITIES

a) All dairy facilities must be registered according to VPN/20/2010-04/2024-11. Registration and maintenance of approved establishments for the export of dairy products to markets which have import requirements different from the South African national standard.

3. ANIMAL DISEASE FREEDOM

a) All cattle on the dairy farm must be born and reared in South Africa.

b) The cattle are sourced from dairy farms on which the Foot and Mouth Disease quarantine restrictions have been lifted for at least 2 months

c) The dairy farms are free from brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, rinderpest, rift valley fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.

(i) The testing for paratuberculosis in cattle must be done serologically, at the Agricultural Research Council – Onderstepoort Veterinary Research campus, using the absorbed enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Testing must be done 6 monthly for the first year and annually for subsequent years.

(ii) It would be prudent to remove/dispose of positive reactors including the offspring from female reactors. Improved biosecurity and clinical monitoring will reduce the transmission of infection within a herd.

d) Anthrax has not been confirmed on the dairy farm in the past 12 months.

e) The dairy farms are under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

f) 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.

g) South Africa has implemented the relevant regulations of the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code, which requires continuous monitoring and reporting of outbreak of diseases to the WOAH.

h) The animals have not been fed with feed prohibited by South Africa and China.

i) The Department of Agriculture may develop and implement a national annual residue monitoring plan in accordance with the relevant regulations of South Africa and Chinese national food safety standard (Raw milk GB 19301).

j) The manufacturer must test the dairy products for tests that are not part of the national annual residue monitoring plan, in accordance with the relevant regulations of South Africa and Chinese national food safety standard.

k) According to the national annual residue monitoring plan and raw milk test results, the residue levels of veterinary medicines, pesticides, as well as the residues of other toxic and hazardous substance in the dairy products to be exported to China should not exceed the maximum limits stipulated by Chinese standards.

4. NATIONAL CHEMICAL RESIDUE MONIOTRING PROGRAMME (NCRMP)

The purpose of the NCRMP for food-producing animals and products of animal origin is to ensure effective monitoring and determination of whether export-registered establishments use prohibited or unauthorized pharmacologically active substances in the treatment and management of animals and/or their products used as food for human consumption.

The NCRMP also provides information as to whether the withdrawal period for a particular veterinary medicinal product is observed in the treatment of animals. The presence of pharmacologically active substances authorized as veterinary medicinal products or as feed additives and prohibited or unauthorized pharmacologically active substances and residues thereof, as well as pesticide residues or contaminants in food, may pose a risk factor for public health

4.1 Substances tested according to NCRMP

Department of Agriculture is responsible for the development and implementation of an annual NCRMP in accordance with the relevant legislation of South African and Chinese food standards (Raw milk GB 19301). The pharmacological active substances, pesticides and contaminants maximum residue levels in the dairy products to be export to GACC should not exceed the maximum limits by the Chinese standards.

The list of substances to be tested are listed in the templates for the specific commodities (Microsoft Excel files) that must be provided by the national executive officer. The templates also contain general rules and explanations about calculation on the number of planned samples.

4.2 Prohibited and restricted medications and feed additives

a) The cattle may not have the following veterinary and feed additives, which are prohibited by China, administered to them in any form:
   i. 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
- Phenylethanolamine A (Phenylethanolamine A): §-adrenergic receptor agonists.
- Bambuterol: §-adrenergic receptor agonists.
- Zilpaterol Hydrochloride: §-adrenergic receptor agonists.
- Cloprenaline Hydrochloride: Beta-adrenergic receptor agonists.
- Mabuterol: §-adrenergic receptor agonists.
- Cimbuterol: §-adrenergic receptor agonists.
- Brombuterol: §-adrenergic receptor agonists.
- Arformoterol Tartrate: long-acting §-adrenergic receptor agonists.
- Formoterol Fumatrate: long-acting §-adrenergic receptor agonists.

ii. 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 hormone mainly with follicle stimulation FSHT and luteinizing hormone LH) (Menotropins)
- Estrogen-like substances: Zearine Zeranol, Trenbolone, Methamphetone

Mengestrol, Acetate

- Methyltestosterone, Testosterone Propionate, Nandrolone
- Medroxyprogesterone acetate

iii. Protein assimilation hormones:

- Iodinated Casein: Protein Assimilation Hormone, a precursor of thyroxine
- Nandrolone phenylpropionate (Nandrolone phenylpropionate)

IV. Medications:

- Clonidine Hydrochloride: Antihypertensive drugs.
- Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride: Antihistamines
- Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride
- Promethazine Hydrochloride (Promethazine Hydrochloride)
- Diazepam (Diazepam)
- Phenobarbital (Phenobarbital)
- Phenobarbital sodium

V. Barbital:

- Amobarbital (Amobarbital
- Amobarbital sodium (Amobarbital Sodium)
- Reserpine (Reserpine)
- Estazolam
- Methamphetamine (Meprobamate)
- Midazolam
- Nitrazepam
- Oxazepam
- Pemoline
- Triazolam
- Zolpidem

VI. State controlled psychotropic substances

- Losartanazole
- Ronidazole
- Zearalcoin
- Norethisterone
- Toxaphene (chlorinated)
- Chlordimeform
- Formamidine
- Trypanoside arsenic
- Tryparsamile
- Sodium pentachlorophenolate
- Pentachlorophenol sodium
- Pyridine acetate
- Chubu Long
- β-stimulants: Clenbuterol, Salbutamol, Cimetalol
- 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 Antimony potassium tartrate 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, Dimetronidazole

vii. 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.

b) No veterinary medicines and substances that are prohibited by the GACC may be present on the farm/dairy facility nor may be used in the treatment of any animals on the farm/dairy facility.

c) Only veterinary medicines registered with either the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947) or the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965) may be used for treatment of dairy on the registered farm/dairy.

d) Any medication not registered for use in dairy animal or extra-label use medication kept for the treatment of dairy animals, may only be kept when prescribed or dispensed by a veterinarian for therapeutic usage only

e) All veterinary medicines stocked on the farm/farm/farm/compartment must be recorded in the Drug Stock and Usage Register (See appendix V). Records must be kept for at least 5 years.

f) Medicines may only be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

g) Withdrawal periods for each medicine must be strictly adhered to.

h) All dairy animals treated and subjected to a period of withdrawal must be adequately identifiable.

4.3 Sampling plan

The sampling plan must be developed by the national executive officer and submitted electronically (by e-mail) to the Provincial Executive Officer (PEO) in each Province. The PEO must distribute the plan to state veterinary offices in the areas where the establishments/farms where the sampling must be carried out are located.
The plans must be delivered before the beginning of each year. The sampling plan must contain the following data:

a. Name and address of the province
b. Number, name, and place of the establishments/farms where sampling is to be carried out
c. Month of the year (number)/date
d. Total number of samples from animals/products and matrix

If the sampling cannot be carried out (the establishment/farm is no longer working/operating, or the requested animals were not slaughtered in that week, etc.), the authorized person is obliged to consult with the provincial executive officer or decide on sampling in an alternative establishment/farm.

The national executive officer must evaluate the implementation of the plans every three months and deliver the report to the provincial executive officers.

4.4 Collection of samples

For the NCRMP, milk samples must be collected from cows. Samples must be collected from farms/establishments supplying milk to dairy plants registered/approved for export according to the GUIDELINES FOR THE NATIONAL CHEMICAL RESIDUES MONITORING PROGRAMME (NCRMP) 03/05/2025 version.

5. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (PARAGRAPH 7 OF THE PROTOCOL)

The veterinary official of South Africa will ensure that:

(1) South Africa implements appropriate measures for the inspection and quarantine on the dairy farms, where the raw milk for dairy products to be exported to China originates from, according to the laws and regulations of South Africa.

(2) All dairy farms comply with the requirements of Paragraph 5 of the Protocol, and the animals are healthy.

(3) According to the test results of the national annual residue monitoring plan and raw milk test results of South Africa, the residue levels of veterinary medicines, pesticides, as well as the residues of other toxic and hazardous substances in the raw milk used, do not exceed the maximum limits stipulated by China.

(4) The raw milk used to process dairy products contains no milk during the use of antibiotics and withdrawal period or deteriorated milk, and colostrum (except for processing bovine colostrum powder).

(5) The product is subjected to one of the following processing procedures:

a) Adopting the sterilization procedure (ultra-high temperature - UHT) at the minimum temperature of 132°C for at least 1s, or

b) If the pH value of milk is lower than 7.0, adopting the sterilization procedure (high temperature-short time HTST) at the minimum temperature of 72°C for at least 15s, or

c) If the pH value of milk is 7.0 or above, HTST procedure will be carried out twice.

(6) The dairy product is produced by the manufacturers in South Africa under the supervision of DALRRD and complies with the laws and regulations of South Africa.

(7) The product complies with the food safety standards of China, and is safe, hygienic, and fit for human consumption.

(8) The packaging of the products shall not be unwrapped, opened or replaced during the transportation.

(9) If any violation of the above-mentioned requirements is identified, DALRRD will immediately notify GACC, and suspend the export of any products from the relevant manufacturers, trace and investigate the reasons and take appropriate corrective measures, including recalling the products likely to be contaminated.

(10) Dairy products not complying with the requirements of Paragraph 5 and Paragraph 7 of the Protocol may not be processed together with the dairy products to be exported to China.

(11) The dairy products to be exported to China should be readily identifiable at all stages of processing and storage to ensure that only the products meeting the requirements of this Protocol are allowed for export to China.

(12) During the whole process of packaging, storage and transportation, the dairy products to be exported to China shall meet the hygienic requirements and shall be protected from contamination by toxic and hazardous substances.

(13) The container should be sealed after the products are loaded into it, and the seal number shall be indicated in the veterinary health export certificate.

6. LABELLING AND PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS (PARAGRAPH 9 OF THE PROTOCOL)

The dairy products destined for China shall be wrapped and packaged with brand new materials complying with Chinese standards.

The outer packaging must indicate (in both English and Chinese):

- specification,
- place of origin (specific to state/province/city)
- destination
- commodity name
- weight
- name of manufacturer
- registration number
- storage condition
- production date
- production batch number
- shelf-life

7. EXPORT REQUIREMENTS (PARAGRAPH11 OF THE PROTOCOL)

Each consignment of dairy products to be exported to China will be accompanied by:

1) an original official health certificate attesting that the dairy products meet the requirements of this Protocol as well as the regulations of South Africa and China on animal health and public health.

2) The official certificate of South Africa shall apply only to the dairy products produced and processed by the manufacturers in South Africa.

3) The Veterinary health certificate should be written in Chinese and English. The format and content of the certificate should be mutually confirmed and agreed upon in advance by both sides.

4) The certificate shall not be altered and shall bear the official seal and signature of official inspector, and the destination shall be China.

5) Only veterinarians whose specimen signatures have been submitted to GACC can sign the certificates.

ATTESTATION BY THE ISSUING PROVINCIAL STATE VETERINARIAN

I..... the undersigned authorized Official Veterinarian of South Africa hereby certify that the milk and milk-based products mentioned on the Veterinary import No..... comply with the following conditions:

1. The cattle are be born and reared in South Africa.
2. Foot and Mouth Disease quarantine restrictions have been lifted for at least 2 months on the affected dairy farms.
3. The dairy farms are free from brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, para tuberculosis, rinderpest, rift valley fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
4. Anthrax has not been confirmed on the dairy farm in the past 12 months.
5. The cattle have not been fed any veterinary and feed additives, which are prohibited by China.
6. According to the test results of the national annual residue monitoring plan and raw

milk test results of South Africa, the residue levels of veterinary medicines, pesticides, as well as the residues of other toxic and hazardous substances in the raw milk used, do not exceed the maximum limits stipulated by China.

7. The raw milk used to process dairy products contains no milk during the use of antibiotics and withdrawal period or deteriorated milk and colostrum (except for processing bovine colostrum powder).

8. The dairy product has been processed by either one or more one of the following processing procedures:

   i. Adopting the sterilization procedure (ultra – high temperature UHT) at the minimum temperature of 132°C for at least 1s, or
   ii. If the pH value of milk is lower than 7.0, adopt the sterilization procedure(high temperature-short time HTST) at the minimum temperature of 72°C for at least 15s, or

   iii. If the pH value of milk is 7.0 or above, HTST procedure will be carried out twice.

9. The dairy product is produced by the manufacturers in South Africa under the supervision of DALRRD and complies with the laws and regulations of South Africa.

10. During the whole process of packaging, storage and transportation, the dairy products to be exported to China have met the hygienic requirements and have been protected from contamination by toxic and hazardous substances.

11. The product complies with the food safety standards of China, and is safe, hygienic and fit for human consumption.

Signed at _____ on _____

Signature:_____
Name: _____
Address: _____ **OFFICIAL STAMP**
Seal Number:_____
Container Number: _____

INSPECTION CHECKLIST FOR EVERY VISIT TO THE DAIRY FARM BY THE AUTHORISED PRIVATE VETERINARIAN

No.	Requirement	Comments
1)	All cattle bear a unique identification mark from birth. The records of all movements onto and off the farm. There are no cattle on the dairy farm which are not from South Africa.	
2)	The dairy farms are free from brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, para tuberculosis, rinderpest, rift valley fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.	
3)	The farm is not under quarantine or veterinary restriction	
4)	The cattle have not had veterinary and feed additives, which are prohibited by China.	
5)	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	
6)	Records are kept of all animals leaving and introduced to the farm. Copies of all movement permits and health attestations are available.	

Signature:

Name:

Date:

Authorised private veterinarian or State veterinarian* Address:

Stamp:

* Delete as applicable

DRUG STOCK AND USAGE RECORD

Compartment/Farm Name: .....
Name of product: .....

Compartment/Farm registration No:.....
Prescribed withdrawal period: .....

Batch no.	Date		Stock quantities		Number of birds treated	Balance
	Purchased	Used	Purchased	Used		

The owner hereby confirms that the withdrawal period of this drug is observed.

Signature of owner/manager: .....

SPECIMEN SIGNATURES AND STAMP FORM FOR CERTIFYING OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

Province:_____

Dairy Farm: _____

Name of Official Veterinarian: _____

Veterinary Qualification:_____

Specimen signatures (Please sign in each block)

Official Stamp
