



APRIL 2016



Welcome to the
**RED MEAT
ABATTOIR
Association**

Tel: (012) 349-1237/8/9
Fax: (012) 349-1240

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RMAA Conference and Congress

The RMAA Conference and Congress will be hosted on the **8th—10th June 2016** at the **Spier Wine Farm in Stellenbosch**; Western Cape.

The Programme will include a golf day for our members, welcome dinner, an informative conference, gala diner and the annual general meeting.

We invite all industry leaders, abattoir and feedlot owners, representatives from industry organizations and the trade, government officials, research and educational executives to join us at our Annual Conference and Congress.

Sponsors and Exhibitors Include



RHINO WATER IS PART OF THE

RHINO GROUP

PLASTICS. AGRICULTURE. LIGHTING. WATER. ENERGY. GREEN BUILDING. PACKAGING.

WEDNESDAY 8 JUNE 2016

10:30 Golf Day

WEDNESDAY 8 JUNE 2016 : WELCOMING FUNCTION

19:00 Spier Wine Farm

THURSDAY 9 JUNE 2016

CONFERENCE : Abattoir registrations sponsored by JARVIS & AgriSETA

BUILDING BLOCKS FOR THE RED MEAT ABATTOIR INDUSTRY

PROGRAMME

07:30 – 08:30 Registration
 08:30 – 08:40 Welcoming : *Ms Estelle van Reenen*: Chairperson RMAA
 08:40 – 08:50 Scripture and prayer
 08:50 – 09:20 Opening speaker

Economics *Prof. Johan Willemse, Natural and Agricultural Sciences Faculty, University of Free State*
 09:20 – 09:55 Challenges of the Red Meat Industry amidst of the severe drought – Prospects for 2017
 09:55—10:05 Questions & discussions

10:05 – 10:30 Tea

Environmental *Rhino Group in association with Blue Planet SA*
 10:30 – 11:05 Water saving and blood treatment technology at abattoirs. Grey water application for selected abattoir operations – *John Morrel and Heiner Dominick*

Food Safety Management

11:05 – 11:40 The current contributors to bacterial contamination in slaughter stock – Preventative measures for improved product safety—*ARC OVI Evelyn Madoroba*
 11:40—12:10
 12:10—12:20 Questions & discussions

12:20 – 13:20 Lunch

13:20 – 14:00 Motivational Speaker: *Barry Hilton*

Animal Welfare *Dr Moetapele Letshwenyo OIE*
 14:00—14:35 International background to Animal Welfare and legislation
 14:35—14:45 Questions & discussions

14:45—15:00 Tea

Abattoirs

15:00—15:25 Challenges and solutions in the improvement of the linespeed of beef and sheep abattoirs —*Jarvis*
 15:25 – 15:45 Equipment maintenance – an essential operational and cost saving measure for the abattoir industry — *Jarvis*
 15:45 – 16:05 Capita Investment and Operational Cost of an Abattoir—*SCIP Engineering*
 16:05 – 16:20 Questions & discussions
 16:20 – 16:30 Closing

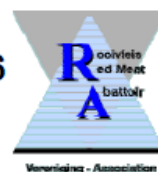
19:00 DINNER Spier Wine Farm - Sponsored by AgriSETA

RVAV KONFERENSIE 2016 / RMAA CONFERENCE 2016

REGISTRASIE / REGISTRATION

SPIER WINE FARM

8 - 10 JUNIE / JUNE 2016



Naam en Van Name and Surname		ID Nommer ID Number
Naam van instansie Name of company	RC: Member: Yes/NO	Selno. Cell nr.
Posadres Postal address		Tel
Faksno Fax No		E-pos E-mail
Spesiale dieet versoek: / Special diet request:		
Let wel alle pryse sluit BTW in / Please note all prices include VAT Registrasiefooi : R2 257.20 / Registration fee: R2 257.20		
RVAV lede word geborg. Eerste persoon gratis, R1 316.70 per addisionele persoon van dieselfde abattoir. Nie-lede R2 257.20		
RMAA members are sponsored. First person free, R1 316.70 per additional person from the same abattoir. Non-members R2 257.20		
Neem asb kennis indien u nie 'n erkening van registrasie ontvang nie is u nie geregistreer vir die Konferensie en Kongres nie en u moet asb die RVAV kontak / Please note if you have not received an acknowledgement of registration you are not registered for the Conference and Congress and you need to contact the RMAA		
Dui asb bywoning van volgende funksies aan / Please indicate attendance of the following functions:		
Datum/Date	Funksie / Function	JA / NEE YES / NO
Woensdag/Wednesday - 8 th June	Golf / Golf	
Woensdag/Wednesday - 8 th June 19:00	Verwelkomingsfunksie / Welcoming function	
	Gaan u metgesel die verwelkoming funksie bywoon / Will your partner be attending the welcoming function	
Donderdag/Thursday - 9 th June 08:30	Konferensie / Conference	
Donderdag/Thursday - 9 th June 19:00	Galadinee / Gala dinner	
	Gaan u metgesel die Galadinee bywoon / Will your partner be attending the Gala Dinner	
Vrydag/Friday - 10 th June 08:00	Kongres / AGM	
Damesprogram / Ladies Programme	Naam van dame wat die damesprofram bywoon / Name of lady attending the ladies program	
BETALING: Betaling moet asb voor 20 Mei 2016 ontvang word Elektroniese oorbetaling: ABSA Lynnwoodweg, Tjekrekno 540 157 065 Takkode 632 005 Faks asb betalingsbewys aan 012 – 3491240		
Kansellasië van bespreking moet 15 werksdae voor die konferensie datum skriftelik aan die RVAV gestuur word indien die kansellasië nie geskied of betyds ontvang is nie sal u verantwoordelik gehou word vir die fooi.		
PAYMENT: Payment to be received before 20 May 2016 Electronic payment : ABSA Lynnwood Road, account number 540 157 065 Branch code 632 005 Please fax proof of payment to 012 – 3491240		
Cancellation of booking must be received in writing 15 working days before the conference dates. Should the cancellation not be received in time or at all you will be held liable for the fee.		
HOTELAKKOMMODASIE / HOTEL ACCOMMODATION : Reël asb self hotelakkommodasie deur aangehegte vorm aan hotel te faks. Besonderhede oor alternatiewe akkommodasie hierby aangeheg. Please book your own hotel accommodation by faxing the attached form to the hotel. Details of alternative accommodation attached hereto.		
DRAG / DRESS CODE: Dag : Besigheid-informeel Day : Business casual Aand: Elegant-informeel Evening: Smart casual		

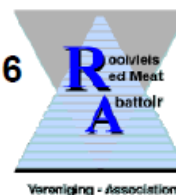
Faks asb die voltooiëde vorm aan faksno (012) 349-1240/Please fax the completed form to fax no (012) 349-1240 – Voor/before 1 April 2016

NAAM/NAME

HANDTEKENING/SIGNATURE

DATUM/DATE

RVAV KONFERENSIE 2016 / RMAA CONFERENCE 2016
REGISTRASIE / REGISTRATION
UITSTALLER/EXHIBITOR
SPIER WINE FARM
8 - 10 JUNIE / JUNE 2016



Naam en Van Name and Surname	ID Nommer ID Number																		
Naam van instansie Name of company	Selno. Cell nr.																		
Posadres Postal address	Tel																		
Faksno Fax No	E-pos E-mail																		
Spesiale dieet versoek: / Special diet request:																			
<p style="text-align: center;">Let wel alle pryse sluit BTW in / Please note all prices include VAT</p> <p>Uitstallingsfooi (R7 398.60 lede en R8 151.00 nie lede) sluit 2 persone in / Exhibition Fee (R7 398.60 members and R8 151.00 non members) includes 2 people</p> <p>Indien u meer persone wil registreer geld die registrasiefooi van R2 257.20 per persoon/ If you want to register more people the registration fee of R2 257.20 per person is applicable</p> <p>Dui asb bywoning van volgende funksies aan / Please indicate attendance of the following functions:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Datum/Date</th> <th>Funksie / Function</th> <th>JA / NEE YES / NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Woensdag/Wednesday - 8th June</td> <td>Gholf / Golf</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woensdag/Wednesday - 8th June 19:00</td> <td>Verwelkomingsfunksie / Welcoming function</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donderdag/Thursday - 9th June 08:30</td> <td>Konferensie / Conference</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donderdag/Thursday - 9th June 19:00</td> <td>Galadinee / Gala dinner</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vrydag/Friday - 10th June 08:00</td> <td>Kongres / AGM</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Datum/Date	Funksie / Function	JA / NEE YES / NO	Woensdag/Wednesday - 8 th June	Gholf / Golf		Woensdag/Wednesday - 8 th June 19:00	Verwelkomingsfunksie / Welcoming function		Donderdag/Thursday - 9 th June 08:30	Konferensie / Conference		Donderdag/Thursday - 9 th June 19:00	Galadinee / Gala dinner		Vrydag/Friday - 10 th June 08:00	Kongres / AGM	
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 NAAM/NAME

 HANDTEKENING/SIGNATURE

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At ATK we specialise in bringing you distinctive design from all over the world.

Together with our partners, both international and local, we are driven to find you user-friendly, quality-based solutions. Our products range from disposable clothing to knives for processing and slaughtering, abattoir and butchery equipment and machinery – from offal to mincing and mixing machines.

Our unique abattoir equipment is focused on preventing cross-contamination and has proven itself to be very effective.

The Termet Matador SS3000:

The Matador is a very durable humane stunner which is the leading brand in Europe. It utilizes a 0.25 calibre cartridge (red) which is highly effective for all cattle, including large bulls.

Contact Details:

Unit 1: 4 Pressburg Road: Foundersview North:
Modderfontein

T: 011 452 8333/88

F: 086 648 1990

M: Andy: 082 829 1006

Tracey: 082 228 4704

Lynn: 083 660 8361



The logo for PUREGAS, featuring the word "PUREGAS" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The text is enclosed within a yellow rectangular border that has rounded corners and a slight 3D effect.

PUREGAS COMPANY PROFILE

PUREGAS (Pty) Ltd was established in 1971 and is now recognised as Southern Africa's leading supplier of purified and blended hydrocarbon gas propellants and foam blowing products and, as an emerging supplier of high-quality speciality gases, gas equipment, Fire Suppression, Ammonia and LPG.

Our focus is on ensuring quality and customer service and we are committed to offering you, our customers, top-level service in all areas of our business. We are passionate about the safety of our staff and customers, while protecting the environment in everything we do. Our efforts have earned us the ISO 9001:2008 quality certification since 1996.

We recently expanded our product portfolio to include Special Gases, Fire Suppression, LPG as well as Ammonia.

PROPELLANTS

Our hydrocarbon storage, purification and blending facility is conveniently located in Alrode, south of Johannesburg. It is from this point that we distribute our products nationally in our own modern road fleet comprising tankers, cylinder distribution vehicles and dedicated bulk isotainers to our customers who manufacture personal care, domestic and industrial aerosol products, as well as extruded foam packaging.

SPECIAL GASES

PUREGAS is the sole and approved distributor of Matheson speciality gas products and equipment in Southern Africa. Our focus is on supplying the laboratory gases market with top end, NIST traceable calibration standards and research grade pure gases, as well as Instrument Grade, Ultra High Purity and High Purity gases. Combining the brand name, recognition and reputation for quality of Matheson with the proven service reliability and customer focus of PUREGAS makes the PUREGAS product and service offer an extremely attractive choice for our customers.

Our world class special gases filling plant, that was installed and commissioned in 2012 to Matheson standards, is used to produce certain pure gases and simple mixtures, whilst the full Matheson range of gases and equipment is available as imports.

AMMONIA

PUREGAS entered the bulk ammonia business in September 2014 with the acquisition of DNA ammonia to service the northern part of the country and KZN, and has since then introduced a fleet of ammonia cylinders into the business as well acquiring a further bulk ammonia business in Cape Town to service the southern part of the country.

As with all of the PUREGAS businesses, customer service and safety are of top priority for us, and we are proud of the positive feedback from our customers in the ammonia market, as well as our

Contact Details

Tel: 011 903 9760

Fax: 011 903 9766

Email: info@puregas.co.za (General)



Business with Integrity • Committed to Safety and Quality

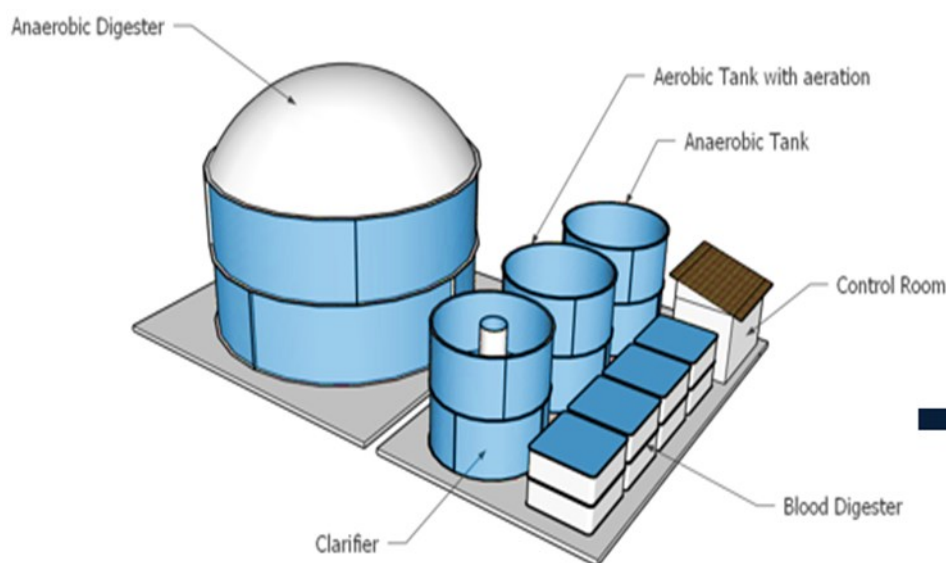
PUREGAS (PTY) LTD Reg: 2006/002903/07 Tel: +27 (0)11 903 9760 • Fax: +27 (0)11 903 9766
4 Liebenberg Street, Alrode • PO Box 123884, Alrode, 1451, Gauteng, SA • info@puregas.co.za • www.puregas.co.za
RT Vice* (Chairman), P.R. Cloete (Managing Director), DJ Bell, RD Clarke, V.J. Archer*, O. Fuchs*, G.C. Vice*

*Non Executive Directors

Rhino Group

Rhino Water (Pty) Ltd, in partnership with Blue Planet SA, offer unique waste treatment solutions for the red meat and poultry industry. Abattoirs require specific technologies to effectively treat the wide range of waste categories specific to the industry, including blood, solid waste, stomach content and mix of animals slaughtered. Challenges include high ammonia, COD, BOD, coliforms, nitrate, TSS levels, blood and slow decomposition rate of animal waste and stomach contents.

Our solution consists of a packaged plant to treat blood, organic waste and wash water to municipal discharge and irrigation standards which can be recycled as wash water. Blood is pre-treated and added to the rest of the waste in an anaerobic digester with sufficient retention time to allow for further treatment in a waste water treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP includes anaerobic and aerobic zones, aeration and flat sheet membrane technology with sludge return pumps.



The plant design is modular, with most components pre-manufactured for easy installation. The anaerobic digester is constructed above ground to allow for effective maintenance.

Technology includes the use of AquaClean products from BluePlanet Labs in the USA. AquaClean products are a unique blend of 12 different bacteria genes and 29 species, containing, photosynthetic, chemosynthetic, aerobic, facultative and facultative anaerobic bacteria. The addition of these bacteria increase the breakdown rates of hydrocarbons, mercaptans and FOGs, significantly reduce sludge generation, as well as improve the nitrification and denitrification process to ensure the desired results, including the lowering of effluent waste (COD, BOD, TSS, H₂S) and eliminating odors.

Sarel Bam
Rhino Water (Pty) Ltd
sarel@rhinowater.co.za
082 783 6817

Charlie Hopkins
BluePlanet SA (Pty) Ltd
chopkins@cooltechnology.co.za
083 675 1911



GRAINVEST
LIVESTOCK & FUTURES

Livestock	Futures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grainvest Livestock was established when Grainvest Physicals invested in a privately owned livestock company who's trading principles, integrity and strategies matched those of the Grainvest Family. Synergism in the back to back trading, and customer service with customers in common resulted in the perfect match. • While Grainvest Physicals source the best deals for the grains and seeds Grainvest Livestock source the best deals for weaners to be sold to the feedlots. With our specialized marketing strategy animals are offered to the feedlots who really care for them in terms of breed, sex, weight, age, history and appearance • It is our Vision to establish Grainvest Livestock as a role - player and market leader in direct transactions nationally between producers and off takers (the feedlots) by building relationships, strategic alliances and the development of accurate market intelligence to ensure optimal prices for producers. • We are also involved in other countries like Namibia to make sure we are well informed of international trends – always. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grainvest Futures is one of the oldest companies in the RussellStone Group and one of the best known Agricultural brokers on the JSE. • Our team of brokers specialize in commodity trading (futures and options) and are dedicated to assist producers, consumers and speculators with marketing and hedging strategies. • We pride ourselves on providing timely and quality information to our clients. • The following products are available to trade: Beef White and Yellow Maize Corn Wheat Sunflower Seeds Soybeans Brent Crude Oil Platinum, Silver and Gold

For more information please contact:

Grainvest Futures: 012 482 6639/1

Grainvest Livestock: 012 482 6623/9

www.grainvest.co.za

Abattoir Skills Training (AST) Training Dates

HMS & HACCP

Food safety and quality is a worldwide concern. The South African government has promulgated legislation that provides standards and guidelines with regard to the Hygiene Management System that will, if implemented and maintained correctly, ensure that the quality of your product is exceptional. Additionally the implementation of HACCP in your facility will reduce the risks and hazards related to your product. It is important for your workers, especially hygiene managers, to understand the various food safety systems and their impact on your product and facility as well as their role in adhering to and maintaining the systems. The following areas of learning are addressed:

- Legislation requirements for a Hygiene Management System
- The integration of HMS with other food safety and quality management systems;
- The fourteen Hygiene Management Programmes as required by the regulations
- The documentation required for the implementation of HMS;
- The auditing requirements for the HMS
- Implementation of the twelve HACCP stages

Internal Audit Course

Adhering to legislation and policies and procedures is a requirement for any abattoir. Internal audits allow abattoirs to identify deviations which in turn allows for corrective action to take place. Internal auditors require the necessary audit skills to effectively audit an abattoir.

This 4 day programme empowers learners to audit the regulatory abattoir environment, including the Hygiene Management System at the abattoir

The training programme is aimed at providing learners with the necessary skills to perform effective audits, specifically in the abattoir environment. Exercises and discussions are practical and focused on real life situations, problems and recommendations. Below find some of the topics covered and includes an abattoir practical::

- Legislations and standards
- Auditing and auditor standards
- Auditors conduct, techniques
- Auditor trademarks
- Types and purpose of audits
- Audit administration
- On-site audit vs Desk audit
- Developing checklists
- Sources of data collection during the audit
- Opening and the closing meeting
- Formal audit report and recording of findings
- Corrective action
- Follow up audits

Lead Audit Course

Availability of information has resulted in consumers becoming more aware of where the products they buy come from and as a result are demanding a safe and quality product. This awareness is putting pressure on food production plants to improve their processes and to implement systems that will ensure the safety and quality of their products. Any food safety or quality management system, be it the Hygiene Management System required by the Meat Safety Act of 2000 (Act 40 of 2000) or any of the ISO systems, requires regular and detailed audits to ensure adherence to the system's requirements and procedures. These audits need to be conducted by a knowledgeable and skilled auditor.

Lead Auditors conduct audits for compliance to legislation and regulatory requirements. This SAATCA approved Lead Auditor Programme includes::

- Food safety management systems' criteria
- Purpose of an audit
- Audit principles
- Audit approach
- Auditors responsibilities
- Leading an audit team
- Audit strategy
- Auditing techniques
- Nonconformance and corrective actions
- Accreditation and certification

Training Dates for 2016

10 - 13 May	HMS HACCP	Free State
30 May - 3 June	Lead Auditor	Gauteng
21 - 24 June	HMS HACCP	KwaZulu Natal
19 - 22 July	HMS HACCP	Western Cape
2 - 3 August	ISO Bridging	Gauteng
12 - 16 September	Lead Auditor	Gauteng
4 - 7 October	HMS HACCP	North West
1 - 4 November	HMS HACCP	Mpumalanga



HMS / HACCP Course FREE STATE

10 - 13 May 2016

Hygiene Management Systems & Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point

The regulatory requirements regarding the implementation of meat safety management at abattoirs prompted the development of a training programme for HMS & HACCP

Learning areas covered

- HMS Policy, document control
- Laboratory sampling programmes
- Corrective actions
- Hygiene Assessment System (HAS)
- Traceability and recall
- 14 HMPs
- Examples of policies, procedures and checklists
- Identification of hazards
- Identification of critical processing steps
- Procedures to control and monitor
- Documentation for compliance
- Auditing



Cost:

RMAA Member: R5 500 (Excl VAT)

Non-Member: R6 800 (Excl VAT)

Includes study guides, facilitation, practical's, assessment and certification

AST reserves the right to re-schedule dates and venues

Cancellation within 5 days of commencement date will incur a 20% administration fee

**Closing date for
registration
5 May 2016**

Contact us

Phone: (012) 349-1237/8

Fax: (012) 349-1240

E-mail: ast@rvav.co.za

Website: www.rmaa.co.za

Accreditation

Accredited Training provider—AgriSETA AGRI/c prov/027710

Registered Private FET College—2011/FE07/010



HMS/HACCP ISO22000 RESERVATION FORM

Please fax the following document through to 012-349 1240.

Place of employment: (Abattoir Name)		Registration number of abattoir: (where applicable)	
Name of contact person:		Tel No:	
Cell:		Fax No:	
Physical address of place of employment:		VAT no.	
Course dates:		Email:	
Date of Programme:			
RMAA member (yes/ no) please indicate (✓)	Yes		No
Minimum enrolment requirements for this program			
Due to the difficulty level of this program (NQF level 4 with 27 credits), learners <u>must</u> :			
1. Have completed at least std. 8 (grade 10) successfully			
2. Be employed at supervisory level or higher			
3. Have at least 6 months experience in either Meat Inspection, Quality Assurance or Hygiene Management			
4. Learners must be literate in English			
NOMINEES			
Name and Surname	ID No	Job Position	Hygiene Management Experience
			Highest Grade or Qualification (e.g. Grade 12)
PROGRAMME FEE			
		Number of learners	Total
RMAA Members:	R 5500.00 (VAT excl) per learner		
Non-Members:	R 6800.00 (VAT excl) per learner		

Terms and Conditions

AST reserves the right to re-schedule dates and venues

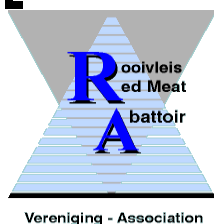
Cancellation within 5 days of commencement date will incur a 20% administration fee

Special dietary requirements:

I hereby accept the conditions of training for the above-mentioned nominees and confirm the all learners qualify to attend the programme as per the minimum enrolment requirements stated in this document.

.....
Signature

.....
Designation



Red Meat Abattoir Association and Abattoir Skills Training Services



The RMAA assists abattoirs with increasing profits, safety and quality while reducing losses. This is achieved by evaluation and identification of non-compliances, corrective training and recommendations regarding various aspects. RMAA Services include the following aspects but abattoirs may request support in terms of their own requirements. The custom-made contracts can be prolonged if needed to suit individual requirements.

ASPECTS WHERE SUPPORT MAY BE REQUIRED

Slaughter Technique Training: Slaughter personnel are trained practically at each slaughter station. The training report forms part of the HMP for slaughter and dressing as well as for evidence of training conducted.

Certification of Slaughter Operators: Fifteen slaughter operators per day are evaluated at slaughter stations as indicated by the abattoir. Each learner receives a certificate indicating at which stations they were found competent. (Usually more than 1 day)

Hygiene Awareness Training (Non-Seta): Personal Hygiene Training is a regulatory requirement. Personnel already trained also needs refresher courses in order to consistently comply with requirements.

Practical Abattoir Skills: Includes slaughter technique training, hygiene awareness, cleaning & sanitation and equipment handling

Animal Handling Evaluation & Training: Animal Handling Training is a regulatory requirement. Inhumane animal handling leads to bruises, injuries, carcass weight loss, spread of contamination, short shelf life and a poor quality product. Training is conducted theoretically but mostly practically from lairages to bleeding.

Food Safety Management System (HACCP) Awareness: Workers are equipped with a basic understanding of Food Safety Management Systems and the necessity of correct recordings. Food safety principles, HMS, Monitoring, Control of CCP's and Corrective Action Procedures are covered.

HMS GAP Evaluation: HMS GAP evaluation is conducted to identify shortcomings to Meat Safety Regulations and a detailed report is provided.

HMS (Food Safety Management System) Support: Assistance is provided with compilation of procedures and records and updating of existing systems.

Line layout: It is important to ensure that the workload is spread evenly on the slaughter line and that it runs at an even speed without bottle-neck situations which lead to loss of production time, exhaustion of some workers and ineffective use of others. Re-distribution of functions on the line is suggested to ensure optimal use of each worker.

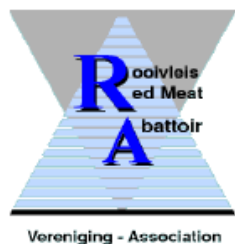
Carcass Yield: Reasons for loss of carcass weight is investigated. Training or other corrective actions are then implemented.

Hide & Skin Damage: Hide and skin damage is investigated and corrective training or other corrective actions implemented to prevent these.

Offal Handling: Often the operators in these areas are neglected in terms of training. The training is aimed at improving the offal handling environment.

Equipment Evaluation: Improperly maintained equipment may lead to contamination, damage, wastage, unsafe situations, inhumane animal handling, losses, additional expenditure, regulatory non-compliance, poor audit results, pest infestations, difficulty in cleaning and sanitation etc. Training is conducted in the correct handling of the equipment and defects pointed out in a detailed report.

Management Tools for Better Control: (*Stock control, Deepbone temperature control, Dispatch control, Incidences, Personnel attendance, Down time*). Documentation which may enhance better management is discussed and provided to the supervisor/ manager.



WNNR / CSIR
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 + 27 12 349 1237 / 8/ 9
 + 27 12 349 1240
info@rmaa.co.za
www.rmaa.co.za

YEAR CONTRACT – INDICATION OF INTEREST

I, _____, would hereby like to enter into a Year Contract with the Red Meat Abattoir Association on behalf of _____ and agree to pay the invoices after each visit.

Costs:

RMAA Members – R3 300* (VAT excl) per day

Non-Members – R5 300* (VAT excl) per day

Each days services will be arranged before hand as per discussion and mutual agreement between the abattoir and RMAA. My contact number is _____; _____ and my e mail: _____.

Proposed Dates: (ie: this contract requires a minimum of 18 days in a year)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

For abattoir: _____

Date: _____

For RMAA: _____

Date: _____

* The abattoir will be responsible for travel (R4.20 per km) and accommodation (R590 per person per night) costs

Thank you for your on going support

Price Information System

The RMAA initiated the price information system with a database of historical and current price information. The RMAA strives to create and maintain an information system containing relevant and historical data essential for planning and development purposes. The primary objective is to timeously release accurate and valid information to the benefit of the South African abattoirs industry.

The Red Meat Abattoir Association (RMAA) also signed a contract with the JSE. The JSE has launched a Futures Beef Contract on the 11th December 2015. Abattoirs currently debone a large percentage of carcasses at their own facility. To reflect the price of deboned carcasses more accurately, the transfer price for these hindquarters must be reported in addition to the selling price of sides and forequarters. A hindquarter refers to one side of a carcass

The price information contributors have increased.

The RMAA have 27 abattoirs who have signed the annexures.

There are 8 abattoirs who contribute weekly price information reports but have not signed the annexures.

In total the RMAA have 33 Abattoirs on board who actively contribute prices weekly

There is 1 abattoir that no longer contributes their price information after signing the annexure

Unfortunately 1 abattoir is closing down that also used to contribute their price information

See the table below representing the growth in number of units reported slaughtered for 2016

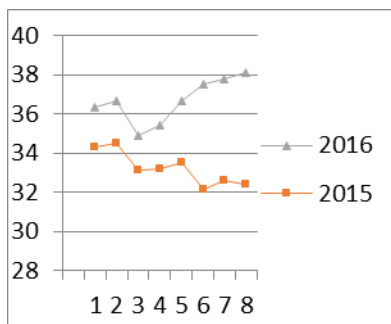
JSE made use of the price information reports to determine their final settlement process for the March 2016 beef

Total Units 2016	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9
Cattle	11605	11486	13192	1616	16402	11236	13400	15970	17235
Sheep	13738	12664	12458	16649	15774	17184	16922	19089	19784
Pork	5797	10325	10261	11367	13979	19606	22439	19403	20906

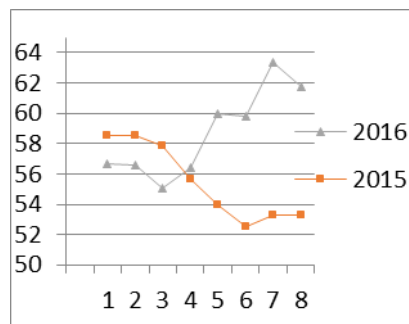
contract. Week 9 was the expiry of the first beef contracts that were released for trading.

Graphical representation of the weekly selling price of Cattle & Sheep as well as the purchase price of pork for 2015 & 2016

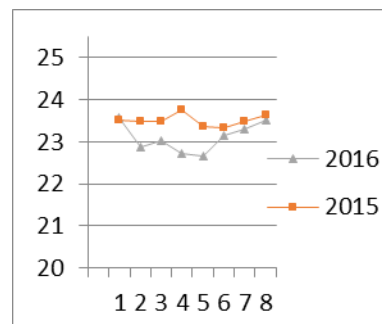
Beef A2 - Sales Price



Lamb A2 - Sales Price



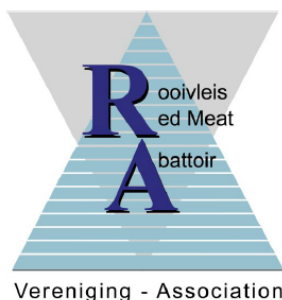
Baconer BO - Purchase Price



The Red Meat Abattoir Association together with JSE intend on expanding the price information system even further to ensure even more accurate and correct data for all the stakeholders.

The JSE hosted the commodities Futures Beef Contract's official launch party in Sandton on the 28th January 2016





INVITATION



EASTERN CAPE REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE JSE BEEF CONTRACT

You are cordially invited to attend the Eastern Cape regional meeting
of the Red Meat Abattoir Association

Agenda

- 10:00—11:00 RMAA Discussion of Industry Matters
 - * RMAA Conference and Congress
 - * Beef Carcass Classification
 - * New SETA Landscape
 - * Independent Meat Inspection
 - * Draft Veterinary Strategy
 - * Waste Management: Norms and Standards
- 11:00—12:30 Introducing the JSE BEEF carcass contract
 - Is the meat industry participants ready to use agricultural derivatives
- 12:30—13:30 Lunch
- 13:30—15:00 Using the trading platform for the JSE Beef Contract—Grainvest

7 April 2016 at 10:00

East London Golf Club;
22 Gleneagles Road, Bunkers Hill, 5241

Please indicate name/s of delegates and return by e-mail (info@rmaa.co.za)

Name

Cell No Email

Abattoir Tel.

Special dietary requirements:.....



Red Meat Abattoir Association
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Tel. +27 12 349 1237/8/9
Fax. +27 12 349 1240

info@rmaa.co.za
www.rmaa.co.za



Drought update

Dear Valuable DAFF Stakeholder

08 March 2016

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is committed to engaging you, our valued stakeholder on issues that matters to you.

It is against this background that the department is taking the initiative of disseminating information on drought relief interventions. The department will send frequent communiques that will keep you abreast of new developments with regards to drought intervention.

Given the severity of the drought, the National Disaster Management Centre has established a National Joint Drought Coordination Committee (NJDCC) to coordinate response and relief measures within government. The committee meets weekly to deliberate on the progress of response measures.

Additionally, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Honourable Senzeni Zokwana (MP) and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, General Bheki Cele have embarked on a programme to visit provinces that have been impacted by drought.

The primary purpose of the visit is to assess the severity and impact of the drought in affected provinces. Furthermore, it is to assess if the affected farmers have benefitted from the drought relief intervention support programme.

Sincerely,

Mortimer Manny
Acting Deputy General



agriculture,
forestry & fisheries

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Expected implications of the 2015 drought on the red meat industry

Frikkie Maré & Johan Willemse – Unit in Livestock Economics, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of the Free State

1. Introduction

During 2015 South Africa was dry, very dry. While city dwellers and villagers blame the local municipality because of water restrictions and the municipality's inability to limit water wastage due to poor infrastructure, few of them were really aware of the actual impact of the drought. Which city dweller complaining about the fact that his grass withers know the heart of a farmer sitting on his knees in a cultivated land and only smells dust on the soil in his hands. Does the villager who swore because his pool's water level drops knows the mind of the Karoo farmer who looks at the empty dam between black scorched bushes while the windmill are spinning above a dry bore hole. Did the guy that is angry because he may not wash his car ever seen the tear streaks on the dusty cheeks of a farmer where he stand and watch as the trucks load his whole pregnant herd to the abattoir, because in the drought there is no longer feed or buyers left. Only the Father knows the mental struggle of the Kalahari farmer that has to slit a newborn calf's throat with sharp pocketknife, as there is no grass to raise her on.

The year of 2015 is now officially declared as the driest year since 1904 in South Africa (SA Weather Service) as the lowest annual total rainfall for the country was recorded (Figure 1). Although large parts of the country received good rains in the second half of January 2016 it does not really soften the harsh implications of the drought in the short and medium term.

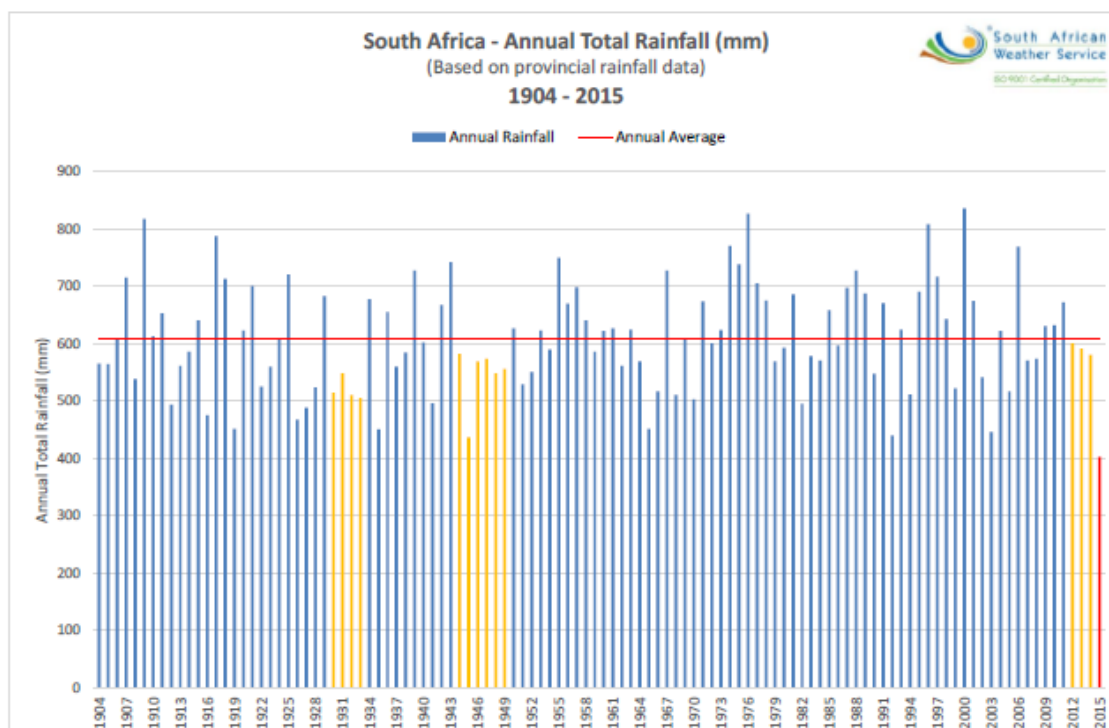


Figure 1: South Africa Annual Total Rainfall (South African Weather Service, 2015)

1.1 Setting the scene

Drought is like a predator stalking its prey slowly, catch it, eat it and then put his eye on the next prey. The drought does not hit like a storm, but stalk his victims slowly one after the other. The first victim to be felled is normally the crop farmer, because the young seedlings are green on the land, is soft and tender and wilted quickly under the scorching sun. The next victim is the livestock farmer. Adult grass and bushes that have withered still have some nutrition, but regrowth does not occur without

rain and the fact that the grain farmers cannot deliver a product make the purchase of feed for livestock too expensive for the bank manager to approve.

The drought's stalking, however, does not end here. Input suppliers of grain farmers suffer, as seed and fertilizer without water can never do. Next, it is the consumers of grains because of the shortage of grain it becomes expensive and the consumer has to slice the bread thinner. Meat lovers smile in the short term since the emergency slaughtering create a large supply of meat in the market with lower prices, but wait for the following year when herds are rebuilt or the drought continues with a low supply because just too few animals have survived.

The drought consumes farmers, input suppliers and consumers, but what is the effect of this monster on the economy. The economic contribution of the farmers, as they produce less, certainly decline. The economic contribution of input suppliers also declines due to lower sales. However, these are all economic contractions of primary agriculture. The impact of the drought, however, circles out wider because of the consumer.

The majority of the South African population spend the bulk of their income on the acquisition of food products. The increases in the prices of food products due to the reduced supply cause a higher proportion spending on food and less money is available for the acquisition of luxury products. The effect of the drought and consequent higher food prices thus extend to the manufacturers and suppliers of luxury products whose demand is also now declining. The trade balance of SA also usually bleed (in the bad sense of the word) during a drought. Although South Africa is a net importer of food and therefore as a rule do not export a lot of food, the lower domestic food supply not only makes exports almost impossible, but to increase imports to meet domestic demand.

The implications of the drought thus has an effect on the country as a whole and it is basically impossible to estimate the effect by using only one sector such as red meat. As the price of a commodity is determined by supply and demand factors in the economy, it is important to take a more holistic approach in order to derive a estimate for a single sector. The price of feed is also a large determinant in the demand for South African weaned calves and lambs as it is a determinant in the demand for weaners from the feedlots.

2. Implications of the drought on the maize market - Feedlot demand for weaners

Maize, and its by products such as hominy chop, is the most important input price measure used by feedlots to determine the maximum price that they can pay for a weaned calf. The summer rains that started to fall in January 2016 was too late for most of the maize producing areas in the country, as late plantings will increase their chance on frost damage early in the winter. The areas that were still able to plant so late in the season, will most likely have lower yields than what would have been, if they planted in the optimal window.

Table 1 gives a brief summary of the 2015 maize crop yield (total tons harvested) and expectations of yield (total ton harvested) for the 2016 crop.

Table 1: Current and expected maize volumes and trade

	2015 Crop	2016 Crop*	2015 Imports	2016 Imports*
Yellow maize (ton)	5 238 000	4 000 000	900 000	>2 500 000
White maize (ton)	4 702 000	1 800 000	80 000	>3 500 000**
Total (ton)	9 940 000	5 800 000	980 000	>6 000 000

*Own estimates for 2016

**White maize imports depends on international availability

Maize imports will increase substantially from 980 000 ton to a very high 6 million ton (depending on white maize availability) during 2016/17. Harbor and rail/road logistics will be under severe pressure and there are doubts that SA will be able to move such a record quantity of grain inland, given the weak railway system and poor road logistics. This could cause bottlenecks in supplies and product shortages from time to time. The current continuous depreciation of the ZAR against the major

foreign currencies, is making it more expensive to import grains.

The domestic shortages have led to substantial increases in the price of both yellow and white maize. The price of yellow maize increased with more than 75% on a year-to-year basis while the price of white maize for delivery in July 2016 have increased to levels above R5 000/ton.

Hominy chop, as a by product of maize milling, is also becoming a scarce commodity as millers report that the sales of maize meal dropped by 10-15% due to the high prices and the strain it puts on the lower income groups. Millers will thus have to scale down their activities, as it is more expensive to store maize meal than maize.

The sharp increase in the price of maize, and other grains and oilseeds, will put tremendous pressure on the feedlot industry in South Africa as their variable cost will increase sharply. This will cause some of the smaller feedlots to leave the market, as they will not be able to sustain the possible losses. The larger feedlots will probably also limit their operations in order to keep possible losses as low as possible. This will cause a decrease in the demand for weaned calves and lambs, which is an important factor that must be kept in mind for future weaner price expectations. Feedlots that are more integrated in the value chain, will be the best positioned to survive the various pressures-lack of weaners, very expensive feed and slow demand. Integrated feedlots (Feedlot, Abattoir, retail outlets & contracts) will be better able to absorb expected financial losses during 2016/17, mainly a result of the very expensive/scarce feed.

3. Implications of the drought on the consumer – Consumer demand for red meat

In many cases it is argued that we went through, and survived, severe droughts in the past, so why not this one? Although this is true, think about the droughts of 1992, 2004 and the more recent one of 2012, the economic circumstances in the country was different with each drought. The economic circumstances of a country determine to great extent how the country is going to absorb to implications of the drought. In the event where un-employment is low and the people of a country is fairly rich, the effect of rising food prices due to drought, will be much easier absorbed by the consumers. The current situation in SA is that un-employment is high and growing and the economy is slowing down and interest rates are expected to increase during 2016. Consumers and the economy are already under a lot of pressure.

When we look at the current economic circumstances in South Africa, it does not look too good, and the prospects do not seem any better. Economic growth (GDP) on a year-to-year basis is on a decreasing path and when we look at the quarter-to-quarter figures, we are just keeping head above water without sinking into an economic recession. The low economic growth figures had a negative influence on the employment rate and currently un-employment is at one of its highest levels in history. The Rand devaluated by 45% during the previous 12 months against the USA dollar , that make the required food imports very expensive. SA is a net importer of many food products and will import more food due to drought, but it will be much more expensive than a year ago. Interest rates are also on a hiking cycle, in order to try and support the Rand and reduce inflation, but the higher interest rates put more pressure on consumers with debt.

The current drought, with all its implications, will thus make food scarcer and more expensive. This will have devastating implications on poor consumers who are currently struggling in the rough economic times. History taught us through many examples that people can survive through many disasters for long periods of time, as long as they have access to food and water. However, hunger does not listen to reason and as soon as food become unaffordable, consumers start to make a stand against it. The Arab Spring, which started in 2010 and resumed until 2012 was a very good examples of this. Although the riots against the governments of the north African countries do not only start due to food prices, it was one of the main reasons among high un-employment, corruption, lack of political freedom and poor living conditions. Sounds a bit like South Africa, doesn't it?

When one thinks about drought and the government the first thought that comes to mind is drought

relieve funding that the government should provide to farmers in times like these. Although the government did provide some drought relieve for the provinces that suffered the most, the total funds that was provided, is very little when compared to what is realistically required to stabilize agriculture and affordable food supplies.

The SA government however faces a much bigger challenge in the form of social grants. Over the years, the government had installed various types of social grants and a large part of the SA population depends on these grants to make a living. The government thus made the receivers of these grants their responsibility and thus basically cares for them in every way they need. Each year, with the national budget, these grants are being increased in order for the receivers to try and keep up with inflation. Every year in the past, the receivers were just too happy for the increase and satisfied with the government that provides for them. Early indications are that the cost of a basic basket of food will increase by at least 30% during the next few months. Current social grants will be inadequate.

The problem with receiving without working for what you get, is that one easily becomes greedy. With high interest rates, expensive food and more members of a family that do not qualify for social grants, while they do not get work at the same time the question is, if the receivers of social grants will be satisfied with the normal yearly increase in social grants this time around?

The consumer is currently struggling to keep afloat in the economy. The increase in food inflation will cause many consumers, especially the poor, to adapt another lifestyle mainly in terms of their diet. Man's first need is to still hunger and the food choices he makes must satisfy both his hunger and budget. Consumers will thus most probably move away from luxury food items (expensive protein sources like lamb and beef) and more money will be spend on basic (staples and beans) and intermediate (cheaper protein such as poultry and eggs) food sources so that the same quantity of food as in the past can be bought. This might cause the demand for red meat in the next year or two to decrease, another important factor to bear in mind when considering price expectations.

4. Implications of the drought on the livestock farmer – Supply of red meat

A livestock farmer's first response at the start of a drought is to supply the animals with additional feed in order to try and save the herd with high hopes that the rain will come soon. As soon as it seem that it will not start to rain soon enough, the farmer usually get rid of all the "extra" stock on the farm in an attempt to save the remaining natural grazing and postpone the possibility of supplying a full feed ration to animals, for as long as possible. The slaughtering of all these "extra" animals, in an attempt to save the core breeding herd, usually cause a short term over supply of meat in the market with a price decrease, or not as high as expected price increase, of red meat. Exports to markets where a better price can be realised, usually also increase during this time.

The price increase in red meat, due to lower supply, usually happens only 6 months to a year after the drought has been broke as there are no animals left to slaughter and the farmers, given that it started to rain during this period, are rebuilding their herds. The supply of female animals to the market is basically non existing and the amount of male animals will also be low as the breeding herds is much smaller than before the drought. The rebuilding of herds may take up to 7 years to complete, as was proven in the United States, where the price of female cows reached record high levels in 2014-2015.

4.1 The current scenario for red meat production

The natural grazing in South Africa (From KZN to Northern Cape coast) has been depleted and thus no grazing capacity is left. According to the Red Meat Producers Organization more then 40 000 cattle have already died in KZN (November 2015) and the rate is increasing rapidly during December and January 2016. Although large parts of the country received good rains during January 2016, the veldt take some time to regrow and given the fact that more than half of the growing period has already pass, there is a real possibility that grazing will not be sufficient during the winter of 2016. The reduced new summer crop plantings will also lead to a reduced fodder supply in the 2016 winter and high fodder prices.

Animal diseases, like Brucellosis, is currently being spread due to the movement of animals to areas where grazing is still available. The risk of new diseases spreading throughout the country is real, with grave consequences. We also know that the Government Veterinary Service does not have the resources and thus are not able to cope with this current high volume movement of animals in the country. There are also rumors of a new break out of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in Limpopo. The movement of animals across provincial borders may also spread FMD to other parts of the country that will result in the closing of the South African borders for exports yet again.

The projections for red meat prices in South Africa rely on a number of factors that, apart from the price of feed and economic circumstances, also include factors like future rainfall figures, number of slaughtering, the standing numbers of feedlots, size of the national herd and export quantities. Although it might not be accurate to predict the long-term rainfall, the current stance of the other statistic might provide a good picture of the current scenario.

4.1.1 Slaughter numbers of cattle and sheep

The monthly number of cattle and sheep slaughtered in South Africa are presented respectively in Figure 2 and Figure 3 for the years 2014 and 2015. It is evident from Figure 2, that the number of cattle slaughtered during 2015, exceeds the slaughter numbers of 2014 for every month. On average (Jan – Nov) the amount slaughtered in 2015 was 8% or 18 251 cattle per month higher than in 2014.

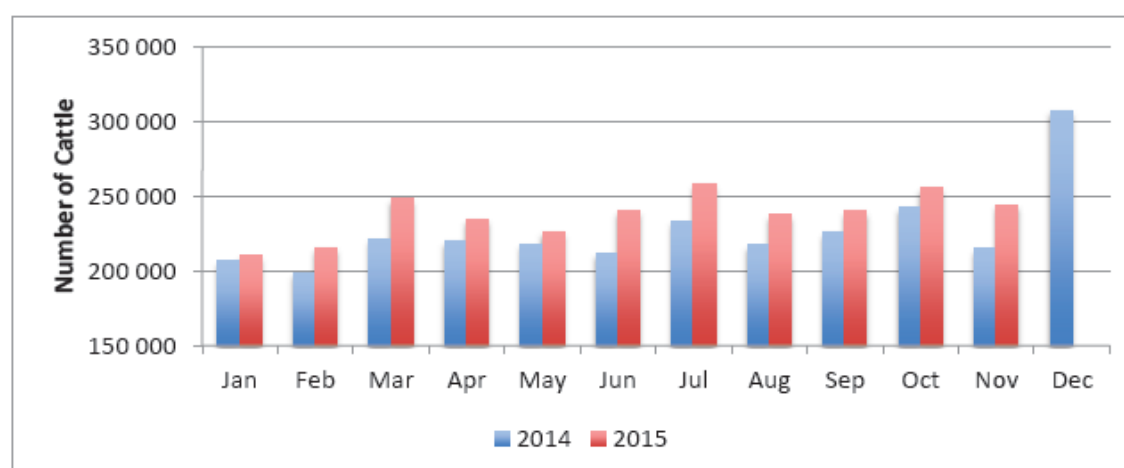


Figure 2: Monthly number of cattle slaughtered in SA (RMLA, 2016)

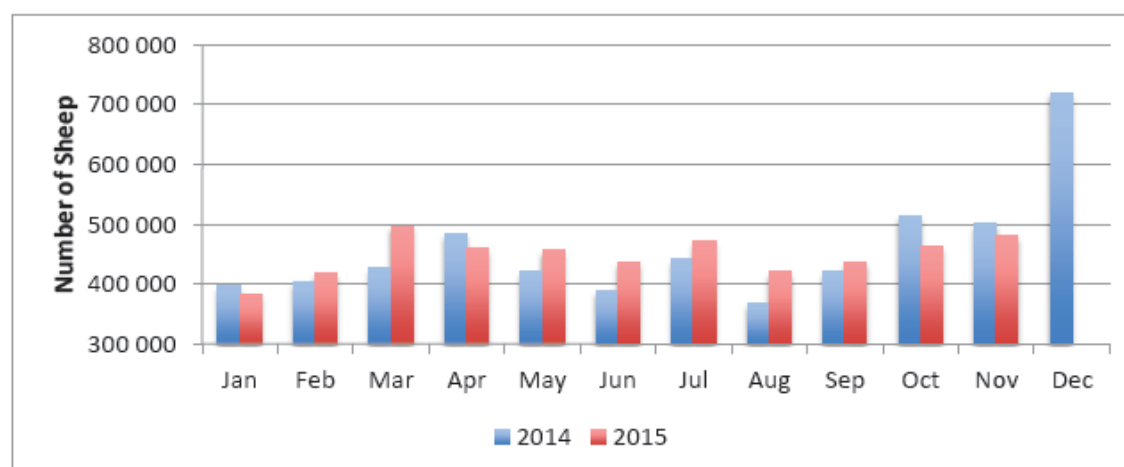


Figure 3: Monthly number of sheep slaughtered in SA (RMLA, 2016)

The amount of sheep slaughtered in 2015 does not vary as much from 2014 as in the case of beef (Figure 3). During some of the months the total monthly slaughter amount was even lower than in 2014. The average monthly (Jan – Nov) amount of sheep slaughters in 2015 was however still 4% or 14 268 higher than during 2014.

The impact of the drought during 2015 can clearly be seen in larger amount of animals slaughtered during the year. This increase in slaughtered animals cause an over supply of meat in the domestic market and helped to fuel exports.

4.1.2 Cattle feedlot standing stock

The comparison of the total number of standing stock in the feedlots of country on a year-to-year basis can provide you with a good indication of what is happening with the numbers of the national herd. A slow increase on a year-to-year basis in the standing stock show that the national herd is slowly increasing and vice versa. A sharp increase in the standing stock as is evident in Figure 4 from the year 2014 to 2015 may however be an indication of a shock in the market, such as drought, that cause primary producers to sell more of their animals to the feedlot. During 2015 there were on average 30% more cattle in feedlots at any given time than during 2014, or 134 182 animals per month.

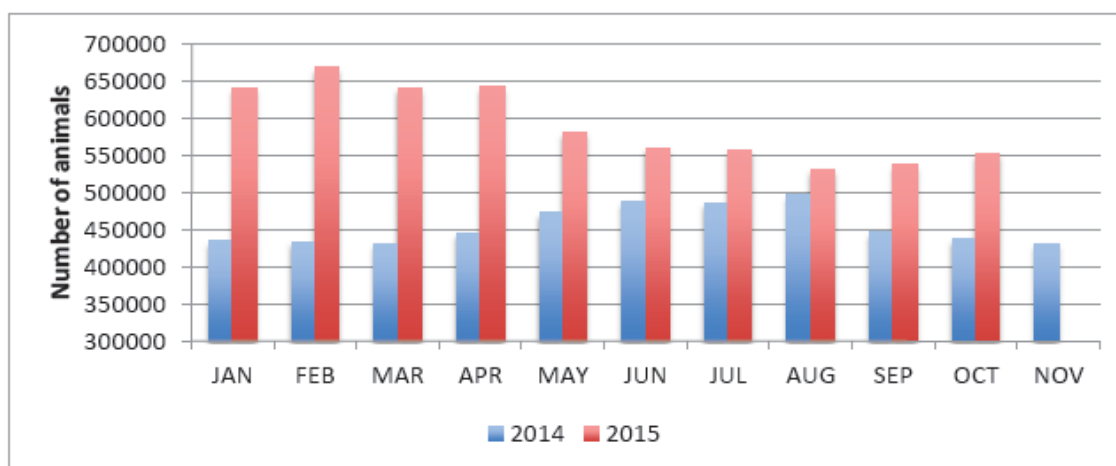


Figure 4: Monthly cattle feedlot standing stock in SA (SAFA, 2016)

The large number of cattle that was fed during 2015 in comparison with 2014 shows that very little replacement stock was kept on farms. Farmers thus desperately decreased their herd size in order to survive the drought. It is thus expected that the national herd size will be much smaller in 2016 than it was in the previous year or two. The result will be that production available for feedlots/slaughter will be reduced substantially in 2017/18.

4.1.3 Export figures of bovine meat

The over supply of beef during 2015 also created additional room for meat exports. Figure 5 gives an indication of the monthly amount of bovine (beef) meat that was exported from South Africa for the years 2013 – 2015. (Source: Agri Inspec)

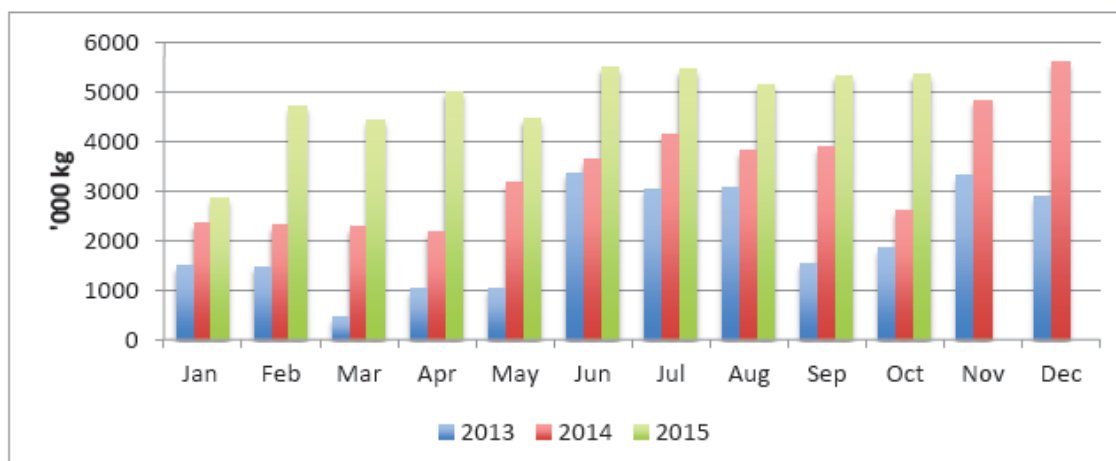


Figure 5: Total exports of bovine meat (all cuts) from South Africa

It is evident from Figure 5 that the monthly quantity of exports do not only increased dramatically in 2015, but the exported quantity almost remains the same from month to month in 2015 and do not follow the same cycle as the previous 2 years. During 2015 South Africa exported on average 65% or 1 788 ton more bovine meat per month than during 2014. The fact that SA can export beef during the past few years at domestic price levels (without any export subsidies) also indicate that the domestic price level of beef is well below international market price levels-creating export opportunities.

During a drought a export market that functions properly, can reduce the pressure on the domestic market and help to maintain prices as the a large part of the domestic over supply is being taken from the market. This did happen in 2015, but now, after the drought, the same export levels may cause the domestic shortage to be even larger and have a large influence on the domestic price. Exports markets, however, take time to build and it is thus not a good idea to try and influence the export quantities. The new outbreak of FMD may also cause the borders to close yet again and this may cause problems for the domestic market in the long term, when domestic supply recover after the drought.

4.1.4 Size of the national herd

The national herd size for both cattle and sheep are presented in Figure 6. It is evident from Figure 6 that both the cattle and sheep herd in SA are declining. It was especially the cattle numbers that decreased sharply during 2015, when the herd shrink with 256 807 animals up to August. The national sheep herd, that are almost double the size of the national cattle herd, shrink with approximately 184 574 animals during the same period.

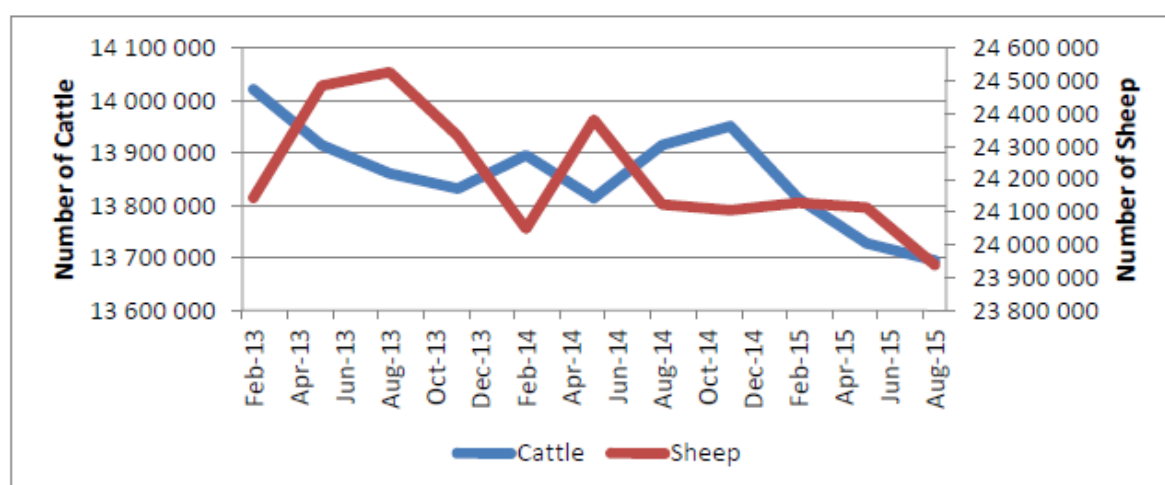


Figure 6: Size of the national cattle and sheep herds (DAFF, 2015)

Although a gradual decrease can be observed in both the national cattle and sheep herds over time, it may be ascribed to factors such as growth in the game industry, theft and also the past few dry years. The market absorbs the gradual change in the numbers over time and it could be argued that the herd liquidation that took place supplied extra meat on the market and kept prices at a lower level. Factors like drought or a large disease outbreak, however, cause the national herd to decrease quickly that could lead to price shocks in the market.

5. Price projections for red meat – Where supply and demand meet

The factors that influence the price projections, as discussed in the previous sections, all influence the red meat prices differently. To bring all these factors together and make some price projections is thus no easy task. In order to summarize some of the factors that may influence the price of red meat in the next year, Table 2 was drafted.

Table 2: Summary of economic factors that influence the red meat prices

Factor	2016			
	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec
Yellow Maize	Crop estimate: Short crop Imports continue \$ price _Stable Rand weakening Price trend: sideways/lower to harvest	Crop certainty: Large imports known Import program at high levels Price trend: Import pricing	Farmers sell slowly into market Import program continue Price trending upwards Large imports	New planting season Production credit? Imports continue
YM Price: Randfontein 25 January 2016	R3840/ton	R3621/ton	R3640/ton	R3651/ton
Economy / Consumers	Economic growth declining to recession/negative growth Inflation & Interest rates increase	New budget, higher tax? Social grants increase: How much? Consumers switch to lower priced proteins	Grain SA applied for Import duty on maize: If accepted it may cause an R1000/ton increase on import parity price	Silly season Consumers tend to spend more – Buy higher quality food (Lamb rather than beef)
Livestock	Rain in Jan, grazing recovering rate? Feed expensive, weaner demand low, weaner supply low, last of “extra” livestock for slaughter	Weaner supply normally at highest / feedlot demand low Less calves in the market, higher price than normal	During winter beef demand low. Lower A2/3 price than before winter	“Spare” cattle stock quickly enters the market for even higher beef price, A2/A3 price lower Feedlot demand high for calves, good prices

From Table 2 it is evident that the maize price is likely to remain high during the following year and the supply of weaned calves and lambs will be lower than in previous years. The lower supply of weaners, that should increase the price of weaners, may thus be countered by the high feed prices, as the feedlots will be under pressure.

The lower supply of weaners will, in due time, also cause a low supply of A2/A3 carcasses that should increase the price of red meat. However, the current state of the economy has a negative influence on the purchasing power of consumers that will cause consumers to buy cheaper protein alternatives that will decrease the demand for beef and lamb and thus counter the effect of the supply shortage.

The supply shortages of red meat, together with projected weak demand projections, cause a catch 22 situation for the projection of prices. We, however, feel that the supply forces will be stronger than the demand and that the prices of weaned lambs and calves and red meat will increase.

5.1 Projected prices for weaned calves and beef

The projected monthly average prices for weaned calves and beef for the years 2016 and 2017 are presented in Table 3 and Figure 6.

Table 3: Monthly average price projections for weaned calves and A2/3 carcasses

	2015 Calf	2016 Calf	2017 Calf	2015 A2/A3	2016 A2/A3	2017 A2/A3
Jan	R21.33	R20.10	R28.66	R33.49	R34.94	R37.72
Feb	R20.42	R19.79	R27.41	R32.97	R33.42	R36.32
Mar	R18.79	R20.66	R25.67	R33.72	R36.48	R37.40
Apr	R19.21	R22.22	R25.41	R34.51	R40.74	R39.00
May	R19.48	R21.35	R25.59	R34.33	R40.01	R37.55
Jun	R19.44	R21.80	R25.51	R34.64	R40.07	R37.08
Jul	R20.06	R22.05	R25.98	R33.97	R39.51	R36.86
Aug	R20.19	R22.28	R26.61	R33.51	R40.78	R37.11
Sep	R20.10	R25.19	R27.34	R34.95	R40.46	R37.23
Oct	R20.10	R26.03	R27.69	R34.71	R40.11	R38.03
Nov	R19.08	R27.20	R28.19	R34.50	R39.68	R39.08
Dec	R18.00	R27.90	R27.90	R35.82	R41.03	R40.03

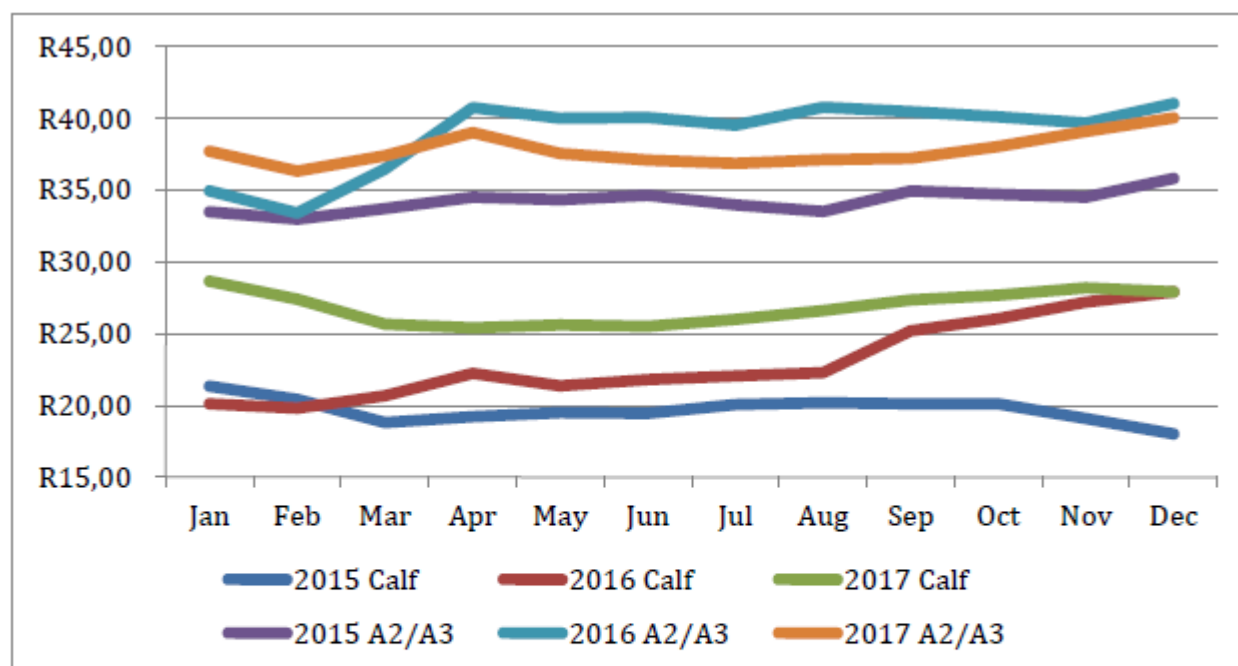


Figure 6: Monthly average price projections for weaned calves and A2/3 carcasses

The fact that the price of A2/A3 carcasses is lower during many months of 2017 than the same of 2016 is due to the fact that the beef market showed the same tendency in history. The year after a year of steep price inclines due to a drought usually shows a more stagnant market. This may be due to the supply of beef that slowly starts to increase again.

5.2 Projected prices for weaned lambs and slaughtered lamb

The projected monthly average prices for weaned lambs and slaughtered lamb for the years 2016 and 2017 are presented in Table 4 and Figure 7.

Table 3: Monthly average price projections for weaned lambs and A2/3 carcasses

	2015 Lamb	2016 Lamb	2017 Lamb	2015 A2/A3	2016 A2/A3	2017 A2/A3
Jan	R23.87	R24.74	R28.97	R56.50	R60.27	R67.02
Feb	R24.34	R26.44	R28.99	R52.95	R58.36	R65.00
Mar	R24.28	R27.54	R28.59	R52.50	R59.81	R63.40
Apr	R24.03	R27.24	R28.54	R52.45	R58.09	R62.69
May	R24.26	R26.38	R29.11	R54.17	R59.55	R63.00
Jun	R24.68	R27.14	R29.46	R53.23	R60.00	R63.22
Jul	R25.33	R29.40	R29.83	R54.71	R62.31	R64.90
Aug	R26.02	R30.67	R30.20	R55.65	R65.08	R66.04
Sep	R26.59	R30.28	R30.83	R53.20	R66.89	R65.92
Oct	R26.31	R31.40	R30.89	R54.26	R67.20	R65.89
Nov	R26.11	R30.92	R31.19	R54.35	R67.94	R66.16
Dec	R26.17	R30.53	R31.70	R55.06	R69.24	R67.57

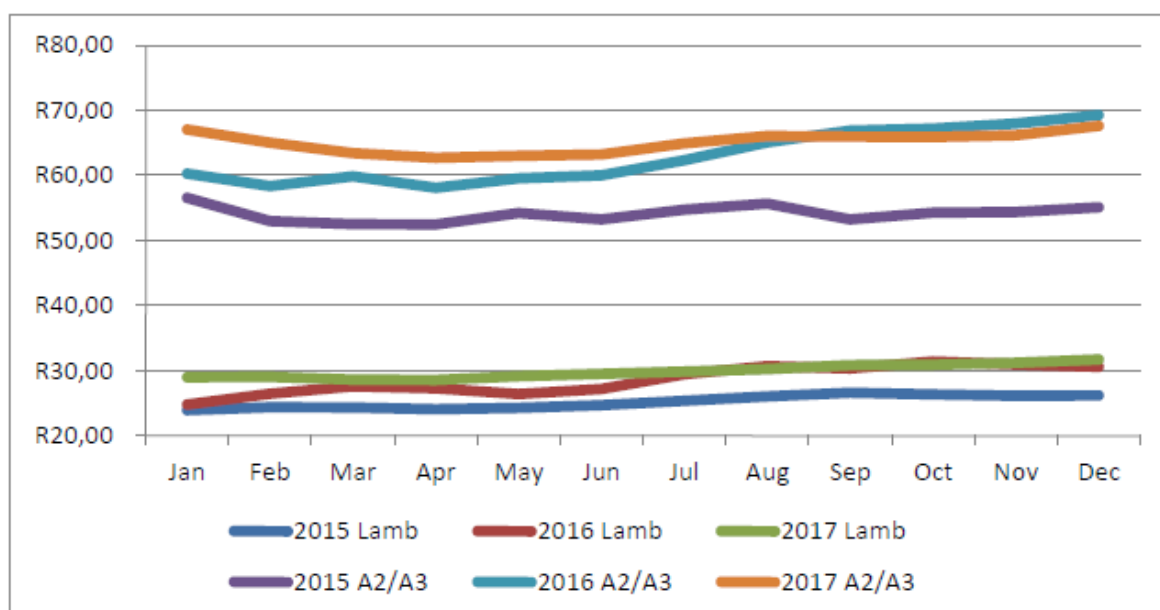


Figure 7: Monthly average price projections for weaned lambs and A2/3 carcasses

For more info:

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Beef and Lamb / Mutton Meat Carcass Classification System

During the past few years the relevance of the current beef and sheep carcass classification system has been questioned by some industry role players. A task team was duly appointed in 2009 to revisit the carcass classification system. The 12th Meat Symposium was held on 7 November 2014 to present and share relevant research findings (www.rmrdsa.co.za/Meatsymposiums/201412thMeatSymposium.aspx). The research papers presented at the Symposium were of a very high standard, but did not prove conclusively that a change to the present classification system was warranted due to a wide range of variables. It was agreed at this Symposium that a further workshop be held with all the industry role players to further interrogate if the current system could be improved and how. This workshop was held on 1 March 2016 as of this decision.

The most important changes that have occurred since the initial implementation of the current classification system were:

- Beef carcass weight increased from 210 kg in 1993 to 266 kg in 2013 and this increase could pose new challenges to managing final meat quality;
- The use of growth promoters in both intensive and extensive production systems has now become a general practice and probably also contributed to an increase in variation in meat quality;
- The fat content of carcasses has reduced drastically when compared to the historical values; and
- The manner in which the product was processed at the abattoir and retailer (e.g. electrical stimulating, ageing) has changed.

During the workshop an opinion was expressed that the current management, production and processing practises should be improved to assure the consumer of higher quality products.

There was, however, consensus that amending the current beef and lamb/mutton meat classification system would not address these issues. The Red Meat Industry agreed that the current beef and lamb/mutton classification system is still relevant.

The following aspects need attention, if final product quality is to be improved and better understood:

- Consumer awareness and education of the classification system and other related systems;
- Labelling and branding; and
- More attention to the post harvesting processes, e.g. electrical stimulation and chilling, which should include better education at the abattoirs where proper knowledge may be lacking.

Other issues that need to be discussed include:

- The possible inclusion of a fat colour code in the classification system; and
- While the use of beta agonists in production remained contentious, it would be appropriate if the use thereof was interrogated by all industry role players and scientists.

The valuable inputs of the researchers were crucial in understanding red meat quality and the factors affecting it and are acknowledged. Red Meat Research and Development South Africa is acknowledged for their co-ordinating role.

It was emphasized again that the classification system was a carcass description system and not a quality assurance system. It is similar to the system used by the USDA and the conventional Australian system. The voluntary MSA (Meat Standards Australia) system is one of a few systems that described quality, but it remains too expensive to implement in South Africa.

ISSUED FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE RED MEAT INDUSTRY

Red Meat Industry Forum

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For more information please visit our website: <http://rvav.co.za/meat-classification/>

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Upcoming Events

Training: HMS HACCP Gauteng
March 8 - March 11

Limpopo Regional Meeting and JSE Workshop
March 11 @ 10:00 am - 3:00 pm

Human Rights Day
March 21

Good Friday
March 25

AgriSETA New Landscape

4 No. 39386

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 10 NOVEMBER 2015

GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

NO. 1088

10 NOVEMBER 2015

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT No. 97 of 1998): A CALL FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS ON THE DOCUMENT TITLED "PROPOSAL FOR THE NEW NATIONAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (NSDS) AND SECTOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING AUTHORITIES (SETAs) LANDSCAPE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF AN INTEGRATED AND DIFFERENTIATED POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM (NSLP-2015)"

I, Bonginkosi Emmanuel Nzimande, Minister of Higher Education and Training, after consultation with the National Skills Authority (NSA), intend to promulgate a policy to re-establish Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) under section 9(1) of the Skills Development Act, 1998 read with section 5(1)(a)(i) and section 5(1)(b)(i) and hereby invite organisations, interested stakeholders, the public and the current SETAs to submit their comments on the document titled "Proposal for the New National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS) and Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) landscape within the context of an Integrated and Differentiated Post-School Education and Training System (NSLP-2015)" to my Department.

All inputs and submissions should amongst others take into consideration the White Paper for Post-School Education and Training and all previous reports on the performance of SETAs, the Skills System Review Report, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) review of Vocational Education and Training and the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030.

Submissions and inputs should be submitted by ~~20 January 2016~~ to the Department of Higher Education and Training by e-mail, post or hand delivery to:

Email: SetaLandscape@dhet.gov.za; or

Postal address:

Department of Higher Education and Training,
Private Bag X174, Pretoria 0001, for attention of Ms M Erra

Physical Address:

123 Francis Baard Street, Gauteng, Pretoria 0001 for attention of Ms M Erra

All enquiries can be directed to the following officials:

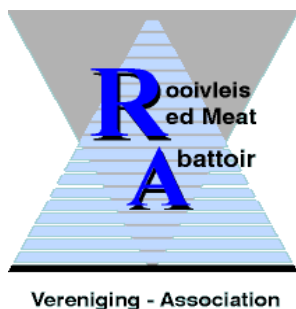
Ms M Erra on Tel: 012 312 5432, Ms V Patuleni Tel: 012 312 5295 and
Mr N Radzilani Tel: 012 312 6088



Dr BE Nzimande, MP
Minister of Higher Education and Training

Date:

26/11/2015



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11 February 2016

Dr BE Nzimande , MP
SetaLandscape@dhnet.gov.za

Comment on the Proposal for the New National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS) and SETA landscape within the content of an integrated and differentiated Post-school Education and Training System (NSLP - 2015)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above proposal.

1. The current skills development processes and the SETA landscape serves the Intended aims & purpose of Skills Development Act and Skills Levy Act with skills development is a product of consensus by Governing Business and Labour skills development. It provide for clear priorities in a specific sector
2. The proposed changes, with the governance basically taken over by DHET will delineated role of industry in the functioning of SETA's and contradicts the letter and spirit of the Skills Development Act and will widen the gap between Industry and skills development.
3. Although the current framework for the development of qualification takes long and is a cumbersome process , the QCTO framework as implemented by DHET has even worsened the development of new an more applicable qualification
4. There is a high possibility that Skills delivery will be compromised as a result of the centralized administration, reduced efficiency and reduced focus on skills development compared to the focus on higher education
5. The proposal will remove the SETAs autonomy related to skills planning functions from the sector involvement to be replaced by a top down approach by government
6. The non alignment of skills needs for a specific sector and delivery process will certainly delayed implementation of discretionary processes with further administration and increase the reluctance of employers to participate in the skill planning process with Work Place Skills Plans and Annual Training Reports . This is already evident with the continuous reduction of mandatory grants and access to discretionary funding. The inability of employers to access funds discourage employers to take up learners, develop skills and provide much needed employment opportunities.
7. Although the process of changing of qualifications and provision of new qualifications by the QCTO remain cumbersome, it is more responsive to training needs in the sector.

The Association strongly urge the department to keep the current system of system whilst addressing problems in non performing SETA's , reconsider the allocation to a mandatory grant whilst focusing on the improvement of the administration and operation of the Qualification framework.

Kind regards

G C NEETHLING
GENERAL MANAGER
RED MEAT ABATTOIR ASSOCIATION

Independent Meat Inspection

The Meat Inspection Scheme was published for public comment and meeting of work group was held 9 Feb to discuss these comment. (Please view a copy of the scheme on our website <http://rvav.co.za/independent-meat-inspection-imi/>)

The purpose of the scheme is:

- To define the scope
- To set up procedure for assignment
- To set standards for the operation for assignees.

The scheme was published against the background of a the court order that require the services to be implemented by September 2016 across all grades of abattoir and for all species.

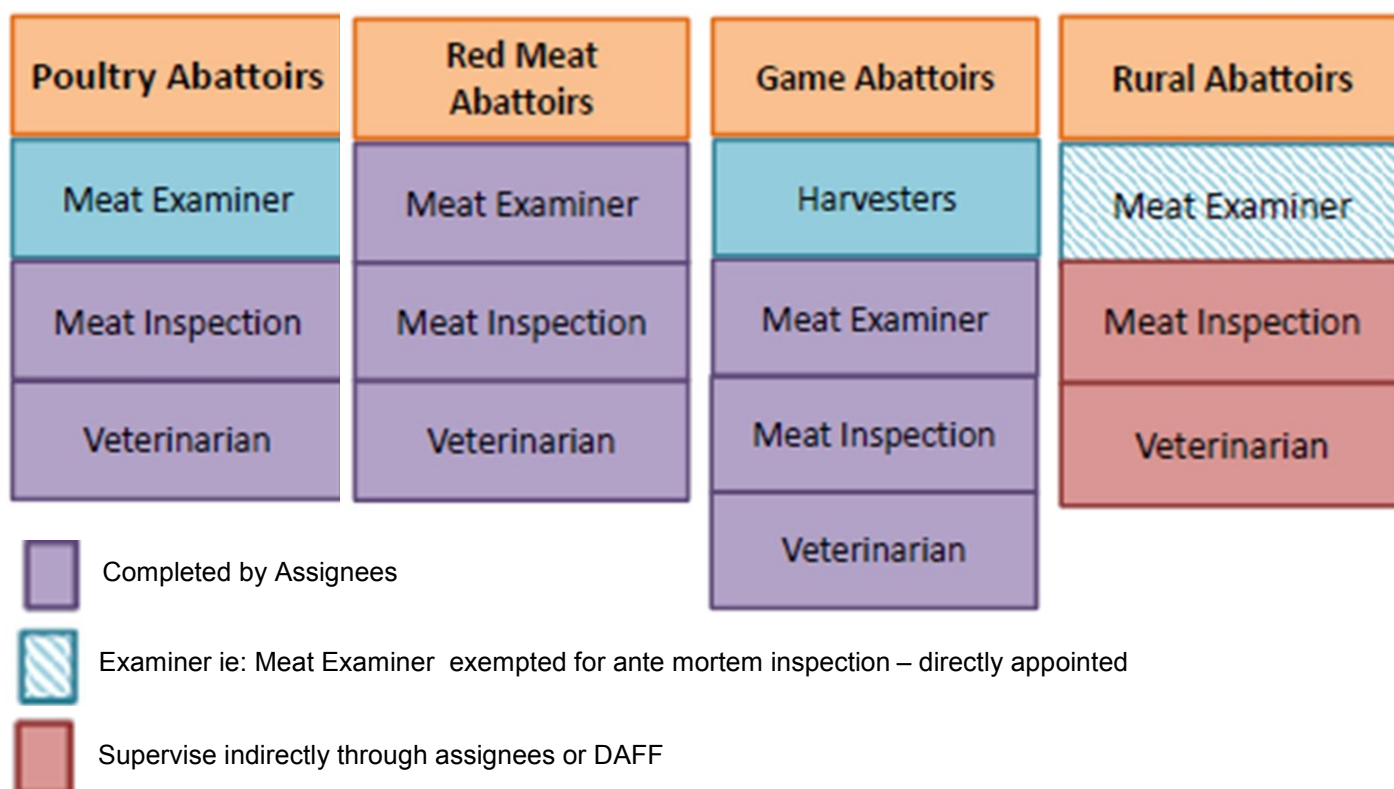
In the Business plan for the Implementation of Independent Meat Inspection, the department wishes to provide these services for rural and infrequently slaughtering low throughput abattoirs- time was spent on defining this category since it will impact the planning of the department in appointing personnel.

The assignee process will require meat inspection to be performed as monitored by the veterinarian of the assignee in addition to secondary meat inspection.

There is still a request from the game industry for exemption of the facility on the farm prior to delivery to a registered facility in terms of the Foodstuffs , Cosmetic and Disinfection Act. - This is not agreed to by other industries or registered game abattoirs.

If an exemption to independence is provided for lower throughput abattoirs we requested that such services must be monitored by assignees or the department.

The department must also finalize outstanding regulations as a matter of urgency.



Please also take note of the industry comments on the draft Meat Inspection scheme that were submitted in August 2015 that is included hereafter



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Deputy Director: Veterinary Public Health
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
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MphaneM@daff.gov.za

24 August 2015

Dear Dr Molefe,

RED MEAT INDUSTRY FORUM COMMENT ON DRAFT MEAT INSPECTION SCHEME DOCUMENT SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES IN TERMS OF THE COURT ORDER GRANTED ON 13 APRIL 2015 AS PART OF THE MEAT INSPECTION WORKING GROUP DISCUSSION AUGUST 2015

1. The Red Meat Industry Forum ("the Forum") received the implementation plan: meat inspection service in South Africa approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries ("the Minister") along with a draft of the proposed meat inspection scheme.
2. The Forum acknowledges that the majority of the approved implementation plan consists of the recommendations proposed to the Minister in March 2013 by the Meat Inspection Working Group consisting of departmental and industry representatives.
3. The reasons why certain recommendations were not considered were highlighted in the approved implementation plan as well as the seriousness of the lack of implementation (refer to the Conclusion Chapter 15 of the implementation plan).
4. The Forum provided full feedback to the Forum council on 19 August 2015, but indicated that directly affected parties would have the opportunity to consult with their respective industries and comment on the meat inspection scheme once gazetted for public comment.

5. In relation to the Court Order granted on 13 April 2015, the approved implementation plan outlines the step by step actions to first legalize the services of the meat inspectors currently employed and then provide for independence in later phases. The implementation plan does however still provide for exemption to certain species which remains a point of contention for the Red Meat Industry.
6. The amendments to the meat inspection scheme should remain subject to the Court Order which required independent meat inspection services to all size throughput abattoirs and across all species.
7. The first phase of the implementation plan provides an important point of departure to legalize the services of the meat inspectors currently employed, but this phase does not provide for independence in all size throughput abattoirs as envisaged by the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act. No. 40 of 2000) ("the Act").
8. The Red Meat Industry remains unsure why regulatory control was not included in the authorization of these persons in the draft meat inspection scheme as envisaged later in the implementation process.
9. The proposed and approved plan for the second phase of the implementation plan indicates Option 1 (a Government Service) despite the reservations documented during all of the public consultations. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries ("the Department") had in fact phased out the meat inspection service provided by the Department to export abattoirs over the past decade. The approved plan was therefore to actually adopt Option 4 (a Government-Multiple Assignees combined service) as the implementation model, reserving the right to "take over" the service if Option 4 did not prove to be successful. The intent of the Department could be misunderstood, creating uncertainty amongst service providers moving forward.
10. The implementation of phase 2 of the plan provides for the appointment of assignees, for the Department to supervise the service at high throughput and frequently slaughtering low throughput abattoirs and with the Department providing the service at rural and infrequently slaughtering low throughput abattoirs. The following comments and points for clarification:
 - a. The appointment of assignees to structure the provision of meat inspection service provides for independence and remains the most important aspect of this phase;
 - b. The Forum agrees that a meat examiner (a spotter in a poultry abattoir or the harvester for game) may possibly be in the employment of the owner, but that this service must always be rendered under the supervision of an assignee i.e. the meat inspector at a poultry abattoir, a game depot or a game abattoir would be employed by an assignee;
 - c. The Department would only incur major costs if insisting upon Departmental supervision (phase 3) without any role in functional meat inspection. The additional Departmental supervision would be superfluous if the supervision by provincial inspectors were

improved (as envisaged in the plan) and given the improved mechanisms for contracts set by the intended meat inspection scheme, including the intended meat inspection forum; and

d. With regards to the services of an assignee:

- i. Separation of Meat Inspection and Meat Classification services which both have to be provided independently, would increase the cost to the Industry and could be ill afforded. The recommendation for Meat Classification to be provided after Meat Inspection is impractical, but to have a dedicated person for abattoirs slaughtering more than 150 units is acceptable.
- ii. An abattoir owner must always have a choice of assignees although the arrangement to change between assignees must be regulated to avoid bias.
- iii. Provision was made for veterinarians as part of the service and the Red Meat Industry would maintain that veterinarians must be appointed by the assignees. The provision for an "on call" veterinarian only at high throughput abattoirs might not meet certification requirements and therefore the Red Meat Industry would like to request a review of the "on call" provision.

11. Reference is made to an alternative method of collection and payment of fees as a pre-requisite for independence. No method was however proposed as part of the approved implementation plan. Some consideration could however be given to the waiving of this requirement since the measures provided in the draft meat inspection scheme (including the meat inspection forum) might not make this alternative method of collection necessary to ensure independence. Alternatively other collection methods including a legal structure of the meat inspection forum or the current Meat Statutory Measure Services (MSMS) structure that has been accepted by the Minister since the 1st Red Meat Statutory Measures period may be considered. This requirement may not waive the obligation of an assignee NOT to receive any remuneration from an abattoir other than for meat inspection services rendered.
12. Whilst the provision of meat inspection services at rural and infrequently slaughtering low throughput abattoirs remain a major constraint in complying with the Act and its regulations, this aspect was unfortunately only addressed in the 3rd phase of the implementation plan. Phase 3 consists of the appointment by the Department of meat inspectors to supervise the services of assignees on a day-to-day basis and to provide the services at rural and infrequently slaughtering low throughput abattoirs with the intention that this service commences April 2017. The Forum would maintain that exemption be granted for the meat examiner to be legalized to render meat inspection service under supervision of an assignee/provincial department until such time as the Department could replace such service. This phase at the cost of the Department might not be necessary with the successful implementation of phase 2.

13. The Forum appeals to Government to coordinate efforts of various departments to address illegal slaughtering and to enforce meat safety.



Thank you for your considering our comments.

Yours sincerely,



Chairman

For more information and to view the Scheme please visit our website: <http://rvav.co.za/independent-meat-inspection-imi/>

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MENU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home RMAA News RMAA Membership Associated Membership RMAA Conference 2016 Price Information System Industry Salary Scales Legislation Books & Manuals Fees Structure 	<div> Red Meat Abattoir Association </div> <div>  INDEPENDENT MEAT INSPECTION PUBLICATION FOR PUBLIC COMMENT </div> <div> T: (012) 349-1238/9 F: (012) 349-1240 www.rmaa.co.za 14 JANUARY 2016 </div> <p>In addition to the Court Order granted on 13 April 2015 in which the Department were directed to take such steps to provide independent meat inspection services to all throughput abattoirs, to be implemented uniformly across all provinces in respect of all slaughter animals (including game and poultry), the court order with time frames was finalized late in December with terms as agreed to between DAFF and the Red Meat Industry Forum.</p> <p>In terms of this agreement the Independent Meat Inspection Scheme was published on 15th December 2015. The time period for comments will be extended to end of January 2016 as a result of the delay in publication of this Government Gazette. The Minister will approve Meat Inspection Assignees by 15 July 2016.</p> <p>The Court Order and Meat Inspection Scheme for Public Comment (No 1238 /15 December 2015) are available for your perusal and comment at the following link http://rvav.co.za/independent-meat-inspection-imi/</p> <p>The comments by the Red Meat Industry Forum (RMIF) on the Draft Meat Inspection Scheme in August 2015 and as part of the discussion of a Meat Inspection Working Group (discussion forum between DAFF and the respective industry organisations) are also available on the above mentioned link for reference purposes.</p> <p>Please submit your comments to the Association or directly to the Department at email VPH@daff.gov.za</p>	Upcoming Events <p>Training: HMS HACCP Gauteng March 8 - March 11</p> <p>Limpopo Regional Meeting and JSE Workshop March 11 @ 10:00 am - 3:00 pm</p> <p>Human Rights Day March 21</p> <p>Good Friday March 25</p> <p>Holy Saturday</p>

Draft Veterinary Strategy

Livestock production in South Africa is a fundamental element of socio-economic development and significant contributor to food security and food sovereignty. Veterinary Services play a key role in ensuring that the sanitary requirements for livestock production, health and trade are effective and efficient and that the food and other products produced from animals are safe for use. Over the years, new challenges have emerged as diseases which were unknown a decade ago have appeared while others, such as foot and mouth disease and avian flu, have recently presented new challenges, reminding us that they remain very serious risks. Trading conditions have also changed radically with the volume of trade in animal products increasing greatly, both within South Africa and internationally. It is important that the State provides national leadership to ensure that South Africa's veterinary services is positioned effectively to protect the ecosystem, animal and human health and ensure economic growth and wealth generation.

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) held public consultation workshops intended to cover all nine provinces in South Africa. The proposed veterinary strategy is accompanied by the strategic implementation plan.

The following is an extract of the discussions of the first workshop held in Gauteng on the 18—22 January 2016

The strategy should respond to challenges and gaps identified by OIE PVS Evaluation and OIE Gap Analysis.

Expected actions:

Restoring the Chain of Command is crucial to unlocking continuous service delivery of uniform standard.

- Commitment from all the relevant State departments; accountability to be defined at every level of the veterinary service structure and every interface with veterinary service;
- Lift the moratorium that has been placed on staff appointments and recruit staff for key positions where gaps of priority have been identified; and
- Define clear short, medium and long term national priorities into specific, measurable and realistic objectives and set timelines accordingly.

Food and Feed Safety

- Implement Independent Meat Inspection Service – prioritising providing a Government service at infrequently slaughtering low throughput and rural abattoirs;
- Improve enforcement of legislation - a residue monitoring programme is a set requirement of the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No 40 of 2000), department to issue guidelines to abattoirs on minimum residue monitoring and information required;
- Define an feed safety action plan to address overlaps and gaps identified in animal feeds regulations;
- Define a practical antimicrobial resistance action plan and modernising control of stock remedies; and
- Outsource Risk Analysis whilst building long-term organizational capacity and collaborate with existing Risk targeting centres – Risk based policy requires good data.

Authorization of Private Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians is crucial to expanding capacity of veterinary service.

- Formalize official delegation to private veterinarians (roughly 240) through Independent Meat Inspection assignees as model for authorization of private veterinarians;
- Authorize if it is cost effective and makes economic sense at pre-determined rates by means of contractual obligations to all parties;
- Utilize Compulsory Community Service veterinarians to strengthen national disease control programmes;
- Compulsory CPD with testing for authorised veterinarians; and
- Do not further fragment to municipal level; rather shorten chain of command.

Strengthen Disease Control and Surveillance to improve and sustain local livestock production and reproduction and to unlock new markets.

- Champion Brucellosis as a national model for disease control
- Update the list of notifiable disease;
- Ensure that a sustainable supply of vaccines are available at the right time; and
- Limitations in terms of Laboratory diagnostic capacity exist; rethink qualitative vs. quantitative testing protocols.

Animal Welfare

- SABS standards should be more readily available at no cost or converted to regulations to reduce fragmentation; and
- Official delegation to private veterinarians (roughly 240) through Independent Meat Inspection assignees should include Animal Welfare aspects.

Animal Identification and Traceability

Need one authority (competent authority) to run a traceability system; Decide on the device; Decide on the database (intra-operable / integration with existing systems); Then follow law enforcement (critical) and then a query system – the main driver is the cost benefit to the producer

- Get industry buy-in for elementary animal identification;
- Law enforcement to auction sales/abattoirs/feedlots; if animals are not marked, close/fine the auction sale/abattoir / feedlot;
- Clean the brand mark register (remove dormant brand marks);

Specific aspects to follow up:

- The *Veterinary Public Health Strategic Implementation Plan to the Veterinary Strategy* is not aligned with the *Implementation Plan for Independent Meat Inspection Service*, nor with the *Meat Inspection Scheme*;
- The *Veterinary Public Health Strategic Implementation Plan to the Veterinary Strategy* refers to the *National Abattoir Rating Scheme* – which had been declined by some Provinces, if referred to, will it be reconsidered and if so, the *Veterinary Public Health Strategic Implementation Plan to the Veterinary Strategy* lack an action plan
- The *Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories: Strategic Implementation Plan to the South African Veterinary Strategy* shows inconsistencies compared with ISO 17025
- LTL to interrogate *Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories: Strategic Implementation Plan to the South African Veterinary Strategy* on behalf of Industry
- Which sections of the Meat Safety Act and the Animal Disease Act has been delegated to the Border Management Agency and which services have been retained within National?
- DAFF to send a letter in regard to BSE surveillance to RMAA

A full report is currently being prepared by the Department after the workshops in the rest of the provinces. For more information and to view the strategy please visit our website: <http://rvav.co.za/veterinary-strategy/>

DTI News AGOA

The South African government is pleased to announce that it has concluded the negotiations on poultry, beef and pork with the United States – “the three meats” – bringing to a close several months of discussions with the United States on the terms required to secure its position in the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) for the next 10 years.

On Friday, the first shipment of poultry (frozen chicken legs) arrived at the Port of Durban and was cleared by the Port Health Authorities, – thus allowing the products to be placed on South Africa’s retail shelves before the deadline of 15 March 2016. This is the final benchmark set by President Obama.

The US Trade Representative, Ambassador Michael Froman has communicated his satisfaction to the Minister of Trade and Industry, Rob Davies. Froman has indicated that he will recommend that President Obama lift the threat of suspension of South Africa’s agricultural concessions under AGOA.

Minister Davies wishes to thank all the South African stakeholders in the poultry, beef and pork sectors, the AGOA agriculture beneficiaries, in the wine, macadamia nuts, citrus sectors, and the public at large for their patience and understanding during a very complex negotiation.

AGOA is a preferential trade arrangement that creates opportunities for many sectors in South Africa to access the United States market. South Africa and the United States have already begun to work together to facilitate access to the import quota on chicken legs to newly emerging business from previously disadvantaged communities.

Minister Davies says the process of discussing market access for SA products to the US is continuing.

“In addition, discussions are under way to facilitate exports of SA products to the US in a number of products including chicken breast, ostrich meat, avocados and mangoes,” says Davies.

Minister Davies adds that progress has already been registered with SA litchis accessing the US market at the beginning of 2016. The understandings reached will also create new opportunities to deepen the trade and investment relation between the US, South Africa and the African Continent as a whole.

Enquiries:

Sidwell Medupe-Departmental Spokesperson

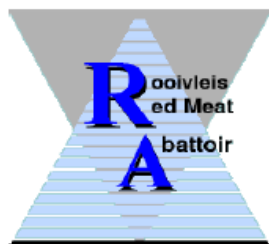
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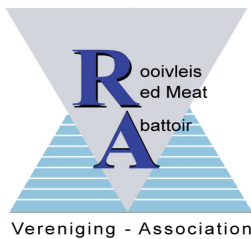
RMAA Database - Update

Abattoir			
RC Nr			
Seta			
Telephone	Tel Code		Tel no
Fax	Fax Code		Fax no
Municipality			
Owner			
Owner email			
Owner Cell			
Manager			
Manager email			
Manager Cell			
Training			
Training email			
Training Cell			
Accounts			
Account email			
Accounts Cell			
Kosher			
Halaal			
Tax Number			
Physical Address			

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The RMAA is an independent membership-based organisation, which was established in February 1991 with its primary aim being training at all abattoirs in South Africa. The Association is a representative forum for red meat abattoir owners in South Africa and aims to establish communication and co-operation between the members of the Association in order to determine a coordinated opinion on matters of general, as well as specific, importance. The Association provides members with specific and general information and technology regarding all aspects of the industry and related activities and renders services to advance and promote the industry.

STRIVING TOWARDS MEAT SAFETY AND QUALITY

ABATTOIR SKILLS TRAINING (AST)

AST was established by the Association to adhere to the legislation and regulations of the Department of Higher Education and Training as a registered Further Education and Training College. AST conducts generic and specific food safety and quality training in the meat industry and other related industries.

Abattoir Skills Training is responsible for the formal training with the industry on behalf of the RMAA and is an accredited training provider registered with:

AgriSETA as a training provider (ETQA) – AGRI/c prov/027710
Department of Education as a Further Education and Training College – 2011/FE07/010
SAATCA accreditation for Lead auditors training
AST has a Level 4 BBBEE rating with a B-BBEE Procurement Recognition level of 100%

