

AniMark®



# Livestock Global Assurance Program

LGAP 1000 Livestock assurance - *Fundamentals and vocabulary*

Version 1.3



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## Contents

Foreword .....	4
Document control .....	5
Introduction.....	6
1 Scope.....	9
2 Normative references .....	11
3 Livestock assurance principles .....	12
4 Terms and definitions.....	14
5 Bibliography.....	23

## Foreword

The Livestock Global Assurance Program (LGAP) is an international certification program for Operators and Facilities that export, import, manage and process livestock.

The LGAP Standards underpin LGAP and include the following documents:

- LGAP 1000 *Livestock assurance - Fundamentals and vocabulary* which describes the fundamentals of livestock assurance and specifies the vocabulary (terms and definitions) to be used across the LGAP Standards;
- LGAP 1001 *Livestock assurance - Requirements for animal welfare and management*, which specifies requirements for animal welfare, health and management; the personnel of Operators and Facilities; infrastructure and equipment; livestock identification and movement; transport; slaughter and processing;
- LGAP 1002 *Livestock assurance - Requirements for the management system of Operators and Facilities*, which specifies requirements for the management system of Operators and Facilities that manage livestock, including leadership and responsibilities; risk management, processes; documented information, monitoring and records; management review and internal audit; nonconformities and corrective actions; and
- LGAP 1003 *Livestock assurance - Requirements for Operator chain of custody*, which specifies the requirements for traceability and the chain of custody associated with livestock.

The LGAP Standards have been prepared by the AniMark Standards Committee in accordance with internationally accepted standards development methodologies, including the opportunity for stakeholders and the public to provide comments.

## Document control

The latest version of all normative documents can be downloaded from the AniMark website:  
<https://www.animark.com.au/>

## Language

Original documents are in English. LGAP documents will be translated into other languages and published on the AniMark website. Once published, these official LGAP documents will be the only documents that may be used for certification in that language. In case of discrepancy between translations, the English version shall prevail.

## Changes to documents

Normative documents are identified with a unique document code, a version number and date.

The date in the version name indicates the date the document becomes operative.

The updates will be sent to all LGAP Approved Certification Bodies, Certified Operators and Certified Facilities as official communication.

## Introduction

The Livestock Global Assurance Program (LGAP) is an international conformity assessment and certification program for Operators and Facilities that export, import, manage and process livestock. LGAP is designed to:

- define and support animal welfare, husbandry and management practices based on international precedents and scientific evidence;
- promote the humane and considerate treatment of livestock;
- enable the traceability of animals within and between Operators and Facilities which handle livestock;
- define responsibilities for people managing livestock throughout the supply chain;
- provide assurance that systems and processes for the welfare and management of livestock are functioning effectively;
- continually improve such systems, processes and supporting procedures;
- provide assurances that effective animal welfare standards are in place and are being fulfilled; and
- provide benchmarking and an evidence-based approach to monitoring performance.

Livestock are an important source of protein for the global community. How livestock are treated throughout the supply chain is of increasing concern to the global community which is seeking assurances that certain expectations for animal welfare and management are met.

Such expectations are generally provided in the guidance that is contained within the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (OIE Code) and supported by specific market and trade regulations and requirements.

The operation of LGAP is supported by Certification Requirements which consist of a suite of standards, known as the LGAP Standards and a set of Certification Rules which govern the roles and responsibilities of all parties to the Program. Together, these Certification Requirements form a coherent set of requirements for livestock assurance and assist organizations, of all types and sizes, to identify and fulfil their livestock assurance commitments.

The LGAP Standards provide a method through which the guidance in the OIE Code is converted into a set of verifiable international requirements for the welfare and management of livestock by Operators and Facilities through the supply chain to the point of slaughter. LGAP Standards do not directly cover the issues of food safety or biosecurity (e.g. quarantine requirements).

The LGAP Standards are applicable to different types of "Operators" and "Facilities". In summary these are:

- a) Operators, including:
  - i. Exporters of livestock;
  - ii. Importers of livestock; and
- b) Facilities, including:
  - i. Feedlots or Farms where livestock are aggregated and fed for maintenance or weight gain; and
  - ii. Abattoirs where livestock are slaughtered and processed for food supply.

The transport of the livestock between Importers and Facilities is also covered.

The LGAP Standards specify requirements associated with three levels of certification. Level 1 reflects the guidance contained in the internationally agreed OIE Code. Level 2 and 3 incrementally extend requirements in processes and operations such as those related to the areas of animal identification, recording animal movement, animal restraint methods and slaughtering practices.

The provision for different levels under LGAP recognises that Operators and Facilities around the world have varying approaches to animal welfare and management.

Operators and Facilities that fulfil the requirements of the LGAP Standards may seek certification against one or more of these levels in accordance with the LGAP Certification Rules.

The Levels under LGAP are different for Operators and Facilities.

Facility levels are based on certain practices related to the Standard LGAP 1001 *Livestock Assurance – Requirements for animal welfare and management*. For Operators, the highest Level they can achieve is equivalent to the lowest Level held by their downstream Operators or Facilities.

The levels provide an opportunity to include all livestock under the LGAP Certification Requirements, regardless of their origin (e.g. for livestock sourced domestically and internationally). This provides a pathway for Operators and Facilities to continually improve animal welfare. It also provides a flexible tool for specifiers, such as regulators or supply chain managers, to prescribe acceptable levels of performance in relation to the welfare and management of livestock.

LGAP certification may be specified by:

- regulators to regulate the supply, production, management or processing of livestock;

- livestock organisations, including industry bodies, that wish to set a benchmark for their members to maintain during the supply, management and processing of livestock;
- commercial and retail supply chains that require their suppliers to demonstrate a commitment to animal welfare and traceability outcomes; and
- any other parties that have an interest in animal welfare and management.

This Standard sets out the principles, terms and definitions that underpin and are used in the LGAP Standards. The principles are statements of intent and expectation and are not requirements. The terms and definitions in this Standard should be referred to when interpreting other LGAP Standards.



## 1 Scope

This Standard contains the principles, terms and definitions that underpin and are used in the LGAP Standards. The LGAP Standards provide requirements for the welfare and management of livestock that are intended for slaughter and can be applied in any jurisdiction. Slaughter may be for food supply, or for cultural or religious observances.

The livestock species covered by the LGAP Standards are bovine (i.e. cattle), bubaline (i.e. buffalo), caprine (i.e. goats) and ovine (i.e. sheep).

The LGAP Standards are applicable to:

- organizations (including Operators and Facilities) seeking to fulfil the requirements of the LGAP Standards;
- organizations (including Operators and Facilities) seeking to provide confidence to their suppliers and customers, as well as the general community, that they are committed to animal welfare and management outcomes;
- specifiers (including regulators, companies, industry bodies, commercial and retail supply chains) that require Operators and Facilities to demonstrate their fulfilment of requirements in the LGAP Standards;
- those parties concerned with a mutual understanding of the terminology used in livestock assurance (e.g. suppliers, customers, regulators);
- those parties internal or external to the organization who evaluate and audit Operators and Facilities for conformity with the requirements of the LGAP Standards (e.g. auditors, certification bodies, regulators);
- those parties internal or external to the organization who give advice or training on animal welfare and management outcomes; and
- developers of related standards.

Management of livestock for the following purposes are not directly addressed through the LGAP Standards:

- animals used for research and educational activities;
- animals in animal shelters and zoos; companion animals;
- management of stray and wild animal populations;
- aquatic animals;



- management of livestock for public or animal health purposes under the direction of the competent authority;
- humane killing traps for nuisance and fur species;
- animals used in competitive sports;
- animals exported for breeding; or
- transport of livestock by sea and air across international borders; or
- animals slaughtered for the pet food industry.



## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references.

### 3 Livestock assurance principles

#### 3.1 General

The following principles underpin specific performance and descriptive requirements that are contained in the LGAP Standards. These Standards do not give specific requirements for all situations that can occur. These principles should be applied as guidance for the decisions that may need to be made for unanticipated situations.

Principles are not requirements.

In summary the eight principles are:

- 1) Personnel and competency
- 2) Infrastructure and equipment
- 3) Identification of animals
- 4) Animal health and welfare
- 5) Management of animal movement
- 6) Effective restraint, stunning and slaughter
- 7) Management system approach with continual improvement
- 8) Traceability and control

#### 3.2 Personnel and competency

There are adequate numbers of people available who are competent for the tasks that need to be performed. Competency means personnel need to have the necessary knowledge and skills for the task they perform.

#### 3.3 Infrastructure and equipment

Infrastructure and equipment are designed, constructed and maintained to ensure that they are appropriate for the livestock being handled, they perform the task required and do not cause harm.

#### 3.4 Identification of animals

There is a system in place to ensure all animals on-site are identified to enable traceability throughout the supply chain.

### **3.5 Animal health and welfare**

Effective management practices are in place to reduce livestock morbidity, mortality and other risks to animal health and welfare.

### **3.6 Management of animal movement**

Effective management practices are in place to ensure movements of animals in and out of a site, as well as within a site, are recorded to enable traceability throughout the supply chain.

### **3.7 Effective restraint, stunning and slaughter**

Restraint, stunning and slaughter processes are carried out in a considerate and effective manner.

### **3.8 Management system approach with continual improvement**

The Operator or Facility has a management system suitable to the size and frequency of their operation that enables the consideration of risks, verifies conformity with the LGAP Certification Requirements and allows for continual improvement of performance.

### **3.9 Traceability and control**

The Operator can demonstrate a commitment to the welfare, management and traceability of animals in establishments throughout their supply chains.

## 4 Terms and definitions

In accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, the following verbal forms of expression are used under LGAP:

- ‘shall’ indicates a requirement;
- ‘should’ indicates a recommendation;
- ‘may’ indicates a permission;
- ‘can’ indicates a possibility or a capability.

A term in a definition or note which is defined elsewhere in this clause is indicated by boldface followed by its entry number in parentheses. Such a boldface term may be replaced in the definition by its complete definition. For example:

- Corrective action (4.10) is defined as “Action to eliminate the cause of a **nonconformity** (4.32) and prevent reoccurrence”;
- Nonconformity (4.32) is defined as “Nonfulfillment of a requirement”;
- if the term “Nonconformity” is replaced by its definition, “Corrective action” then becomes “Action to eliminate the cause of a nonfulfillment of a requirement and prevent reoccurrence”.

A concept limited to a special meaning in a particular context is indicated by designating the subject field in angle brackets, < >, before the definition, for example, traceability <external> (4.49).

NOTE 1 The notes appended to certain definitions offer clarification or examples to facilitate understanding of the concepts described. In certain cases, the notes may differ in different languages for linguistic reasons, or additional notes may be given.

NOTE 2 The terms and definitions are laid out in a systematic order, with an alphabetical index. A term in a definition or note that is defined in another entry is indicated by bold-face followed by its entry number in parentheses. Such terms may be replaced by their complete definition.

	Term	Definition
4.1	Abattoir	<p>A location where livestock are slaughtered and processed.</p> <p>NOTE 1 Slaughter is typically for food supply. NOTE 2 Also referred to as a slaughterhouse or processing establishment.</p>
4.2	Adverse environmental conditions	<p>Situations that result, or could result, in poor animal welfare outcomes due to climatic, physical or physiological causes.</p> <p>EXAMPLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– extremes in temperature and humidity;</li> <li>– air quality;</li> <li>– exposure to lightning, rain, snow, wind, sand or dust storms;</li> <li>– flooding;</li> <li>– drought;</li> <li>– volcanic or seismic activity;</li> <li>– epizootic or pests; or</li> <li>– fire.</li> </ul>
4.3	Animal husbandry	The practice of caring for livestock.
4.4	AniMark Conformance System	The system used to monitor and manage information related to evaluation, auditing and conformity under LGAP.
4.5	Back up	An activity, procedure, process, infrastructure or equipment used if the original activity, procedure, process, infrastructure or equipment fails or is not available.
4.6	Baulking	An animal stopping and either refusing to proceed or attempting to turn back.
4.7	Casting	The practice of bringing an animal to the ground to enable <b>restraint</b> (4.39).

4.8	Compatible groups	Groups of animals that, when held together, will not result in an adverse animal welfare outcome.  EXAMPLE Animals of the same species that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- are of similar sizes;</li> <li>- are all horned;</li> <li>- are all without horns; or</li> <li>- have been reared together.</li> </ul>
4.9	Correction	Action to eliminate a detected <b>nonconformity</b> (4.32) <sup>1</sup>
4.10	Corrective action	Action to eliminate the cause of a <b>nonconformity</b> (4.32) and prevent reoccurrence. <sup>2</sup>
4.11	Critical control point	An activity, step, point, process or documented information defined by the Operator or Facility that are necessary to control in order to prevent a nonconformity and ensure ongoing fulfilment of the Certification Requirements.  EXAMPLE Arrival, dispatch and point of slaughter.
4.12	Documented information	Information required to be controlled and maintained by a <b>Facility</b> (4.15) or <b>Operator</b> (4.34) and the medium on which it is contained <sup>3</sup> .  NOTE 1 Documented information can be in any format and media and from any source.  NOTE 2 Documented information can refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the management system (4.29) including related processes;</li> <li>- information created in order for the organization to operate (documentation); and</li> <li>- evidence of results achieved (records).</li> </ul>
4.13	Electric goad	A battery or mains operated electric baton designed to encourage animals to move, through the administration of an electric shock.  NOTE Also referred to as prodder, prod, jig or jigger.

<sup>1</sup> International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) (2012). *ISO/IEC Directives*, ISO Supplement, Appendix 3 (3rd Edition)

<sup>2</sup> International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) (2012). *ISO/IEC Directives*, ISO Supplement, Appendix 3 (3rd Edition)



<b>4.14</b>	Equipment	Mechanical or electrical items that enable the activities of the <b>Facility</b> (4.15) or <b>Operator</b> (4.34).
		<p>NOTE Includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>restraint</b> (4.39) equipment;</li> <li>– <b>livestock handling tools</b> (4.28) and equipment;</li> <li>– tools to assist with identification and <b>traceability</b> (4.48) (e.g. scanners, wands etc.);</li> <li>– <b>stunning</b> (4.44) equipment;</li> <li>– vehicles, trucks and crates;</li> <li>– lighting;</li> <li>– ventilation;</li> <li>– crushes, scales and lifts (e.g. chin lifts etc.);</li> <li>– tools used to assist with <b>animal husbandry</b> (4.3) procedures (e.g. injectors etc.);</li> <li>– trolleys or carts (i.e. used to transport small livestock).</li> </ul>
<b>4.15</b>	Facility	A legal entity that undertakes activities associated with <b>feedlots</b> (4.18), <b>farms</b> (4.17) or <b>abattoirs</b> (4.1).
<b>4.16</b>	Fall	An animal losing an upright position suddenly in which a part of the body other than the limbs touches the ground. <sup>4</sup>
<b>4.17</b>	Farm	A site where livestock are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) raised; or</li> <li>b) aggregated and fed for maintenance or weight gain.</li> </ul>
<b>4.18</b>	Feedlot	A site where livestock are aggregated and intensively managed and fed a ration for maintenance or weight gain.
		NOTE Can also be referred to as a depot or registered premises.
<b>4.19</b>	Flight zone	The distance from an animal at which a handler will cause a fight or flight (movement) response.
		NOTE For further information on flight zone, refer to Chapter 7.5 of the OIE <i>Terrestrial Animal Health Code</i> .

<sup>3</sup> International Organization for Standardization (ISO) (2015). ISO 9001 *Quality Management Systems*.

<sup>4</sup> Temple Grandin and American Meat Institute Animal Welfare Committee (2012). *AMI Foundation Animal Care and Handling Guidelines & Audit Guide*, August 2012. Certified and Accredited by the Professional Animal Auditor Certification Organization.

<b>4.20</b>	Hobbling	The practice of tying the legs of an animal to restrict movement and enable <b>restraint</b> (4.39).
<b>4.21</b>	Holding pen	<b>Infrastructure</b> (4.25) in which animals are held during feeding or <b>lairage</b> (4.27).  NOTE This does not include <b>infrastructure</b> (4.25) where animals are being handled.
<b>4.22</b>	Hospital pen/ segregation areas	Areas to hold animals for further observation or treatment.
<b>4.23</b>	Identification	The method of identifying an animal or group of animals or the fact of being identified.  NOTE Annex C prescribes methods of identification allowable under LGAP.
<b>4.24</b>	Identification device	A radio frequency or electronic identification mechanism used to identify animals.  EXAMPLES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– radio frequency identification device (RFID) ear tag;</li> <li>– electronic chip; or</li> <li>– rumen bolus.</li> </ul>
<b>4.25</b>	Individual unique identifier	A physical tag, barcode, <b>identification device</b> (4.23) or other item that individually and uniquely identifies animals.
<b>4.26</b>	Infrastructure	Physical items that enable the activities of the <b>Facility</b> (4.15) or <b>Operator</b> (4.34).  NOTE Includes but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ramps and raceways;</li> <li>– pens and yards;</li> <li>– sheds and shelters;</li> <li>– fields and fencing;</li> <li>– flooring and surfaces.</li> </ul>
<b>4.27</b>	Isolation	Holding animals without visual or audible contact with animals of the same species.
<b>4.28</b>	Lairage	<b>Infrastructure</b> (4.25) that has water and feed for livestock and is used to hold animals before their <b>slaughter</b> (4.41).

<b>4.29</b>	Livestock handling tool	Non-electric implement designed to encourage livestock movement by making the handler appear bigger.
<b>4.30</b>	Management system	<p>Set of interrelated or interacting elements of an organization to establish policies and objectives and processes to achieve those objectives.<sup>5</sup></p> <p>NOTE 1 A management system can address a single discipline or several disciplines.</p> <p>NOTE 2 The system elements include the organization's structure, roles and responsibilities, planning, operation, etc.</p> <p>NOTE 3 The scope of a management system may include the whole of the organization, specific and identified functions of the organization, specific and identified sections of the organization, or one or more functions across a group of organizations.</p>
<b>4.31</b>	Monitoring	Observation of a specified <b>critical control point</b> (4.11), event or situation in order to verify conformity with the requirements of the LGAP Certification Requirements.
<b>4.32</b>	Monitoring data	A recorded count or measurement of the results of <b>monitoring</b> (4.30).
<b>4.33</b>	Nonconformity	Nonfulfillment of a requirement or failure to demonstrate fulfilment of a requirement.
<b>4.34</b>	Nowhere to go	<p>No space in which to move.</p> <p>EXAMPLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the race is full and animals have other individuals immediately in front of them but no exit;</li> <li>– an obstruction is blocking the path and causing animals to stop.</li> </ul>
<b>4.35</b>	Operator	A legal entity involved in the exportation (Exporter) or importation (Importer) of livestock.
<b>4.36</b>	Program Owner	AniMark Limited, ABN 28 627 096 691
<b>4.37</b>	Pressure	The process of moving into an animal's <b>flight zone</b> (4.19) (applying pressure) and then out of the <b>flight zone</b> (4.19) (releasing pressure) in order to encourage movement.



<b>4.38</b>	Preventive action	Action to eliminate the cause of a potential <b>nonconformity</b> (4.32). <sup>6</sup>
<b>4.39</b>	Recumbency	The state of lying on the side (lateral recumbency) or on the sternum.
<b>4.40</b>	Restraint	Positioning the animal for <b>animal husbandry</b> (4.3), management, <b>stunning</b> (4.44) or <b>slaughter</b> (4.41).
<b>4.41</b>	Site	Geographical location of the operation of an <b>Operator</b> (4.34) or a <b>Facility</b> (4.15).  NOTE 1 An <b>Operator</b> (4.34) or a <b>Facility</b> (4.15) may have operations at one or more sites.  NOTE 2 Geographical location may be identified through global positioning system coordinates, street addresses etc.
<b>4.42</b>	Slaughter	Process of bleeding (throat cut or thoracic stick) so as to cause death of the animal.  NOTE Also may be referred to as sticking, bleeding or exsanguination.
<b>4.43</b>	Slip	Loss of footing resulting in part of the limb (e.g. knee or hock) making contact with the ground. <sup>7</sup>
<b>4.44</b>	Specified supply chain	The individual <b>supply chain</b> (4.45) from which specific livestock are sourced from and moved through.
<b>4.45</b>	Stunning	Practice of rendering an animal unconscious and insensible to pain.
<b>4.46</b>	Supply chain	The network of <b>Operators</b> (4.34) and <b>Facilities</b> (4.15) involved in moving livestock from supplier to customer.

<sup>5</sup> International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) (2012), *ISO/IEC Directives*, ISO Supplement, Appendix 3 (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)

<sup>6</sup> International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) (2012). *ISO/IEC Directives*, ISO Supplement, Appendix 3 (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)

<sup>7</sup> Temple Grandin and American Meat Institute Animal Welfare Committee (2012). *AMI Foundation Animal Care and Handling Guidelines & Audit Guide*, August 2012. Certified and Accredited by the Professional Animal Auditor Certification Organization.

4.47	Target	A specified measure that must be achieved to fulfil a requirement and that is evaluated based on <b>monitoring data</b> (4.31).
<p>NOTE Targets may be specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– in the LGAP Certification Requirements;</li> <li>– by the Program Owner; or</li> <li>– by the <b>Facility</b> (4.15) or <b>Operator</b> (4.34).</li> </ul>		
4.48	Top management	Person or group of people who directs and controls a <b>Facility</b> (4.15) or <b>Operator</b> (4.34) at the highest level. <sup>8</sup>
<p>NOTE 1 Top management has the power to delegate authority and provide resources within the organization.</p>		
<p>NOTE 2 If the scope of the <b>management system</b> (4.29) covers only part of an organization then top management refers to those who direct and control that part of the organization.</p>		
4.49	Traceability	Ability to identify animals and record and track their movement.
4.50	Traceability <external>	<b>Documented information</b> (4.12) exchanged between <b>Operators</b> (4.34) and <b>Facilities</b> (4.15) to achieve <b>traceability</b> (4.48).
<p>EXAMPLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– tallies and <b>monitoring data</b> (4.31) related to animal identification and recording of movement and associated business processes and procedures.</li> </ul>		
4.51	Traceability <internal>	<b>Documented information</b> (4.12) of a proprietary nature that allows a <b>Facility</b> (4.15) or <b>Operator</b> (4.34) to achieve <b>traceability</b> (4.48) within its own operations.
4.52	Veterinarian	A person qualified in veterinary medicine or veterinary science and recognized by the relevant authority.
<p>NOTE Relevant authorities vary between jurisdictions and may be the relevant government agency or a professional association.</p>		
4.53	Veterinary guidance	Recommendation or supervision by a <b>veterinarian</b> (4.51).

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**4.54**    Vocalization            An audible sound (bawl, low or bellow) from bovine (i.e. cattle) in response to direct handling or **restraint** (4.39).

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**4.55**    Withholding period (WHP)    The minimum period of time that must lapse between the last application (including through the feeding of treated feed) of a substance to an agricultural commodity and the use of that commodity.

NOTE 1 Substances may be veterinary chemicals (e.g. parasite treatments) as well as agricultural chemicals (e.g. herbicides).

NOTE 2 An agricultural commodity may include crops, pastures, livestock, dairy products, meat and wool.

NOTE 3 Use may include collection, harvesting, cutting, selling, slaughtering, feeding or use for human consumption or recreation.

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<sup>8</sup> International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) (2012). *ISO/IEC Directives*, ISO Supplement, Appendix 3 (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)

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