

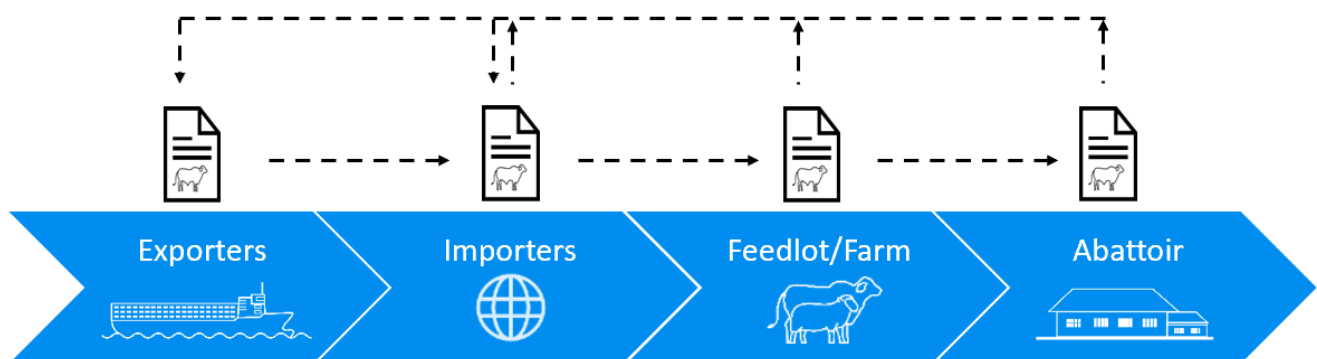
# Traceability under LGAP

## What is traceability?

- Traceability is the ability to locate or account for animals at any point in a supply chain.
- A traceability system relates to the methods, procedures and records used to manage traceability and can comprise paperwork, electronic records, or a combination of both.
- A traceability system requires:
  - animals or groups of animals to be identified.
  - records to be maintained to demonstrate their movement from one point of the supply chain to another; and
  - this information to be accurately collected and securely stored and then readily and rapidly shared between trading partners.

## Why is traceability important?

- Traceability is important to demonstrate that animals are only moved between LGAP certified Facilities (Feedlots, Farms or Abattoirs). This provides assurances that their handling and slaughter is in accordance with internationally accepted animal welfare standards.
- Traceability helps reconcile consignments of animals. Operators (Importers and Exporters) must be able to reconcile every animal they export and import.



## Who is responsible for traceability?

- Every certified Operator and Facility is responsible for traceability under LGAP.
- While certain tasks may be performed by third party providers of traceability services, the obligation for traceability remains with Operators and Facilities who must be proactive in collecting, storing, maintaining, and sharing traceability information.
- Operators are responsible for tracing all animals they trade, until slaughter. This includes collecting and storing information about livestock movements received from the Facilities they supply.
- Facilities are responsible for the traceability of animals that arrive, are handled at, and leave or are slaughtered at their site. Facilities must collect and store information about animal movements and have this available for inspection by Approved Auditors. Facilities must share traceability information with upstream Operators, so these Operators can trace all animals they trade.
- All Operators and Facilities must have someone who is responsible for ensuring animals are appropriately identified, recording livestock movements, and ensuring traceability information is accurate.

### How do I perform traceability?

- Facilities must ensure information is kept for animals arriving onsite, being moved within a site, and leaving the site or being slaughtered.
- This must include the information provided in the table below. Facilities must have a means of visually monitoring and electronically reporting movement activities at unloading and loading ramps and restraining boxes. This is to verify records of arrival when livestock leave a site and of slaughter.
- Facilities may have several different traceability systems operating at their site but must ensure they have access to these systems for their livestock or maintain their own traceability system for LGAP.
- Operators need to ensure their systems can receive traceability information from Facilities and that information can be trusted to contain complete and accurate records.

Summary of traceability information required		
Movement event	Evidence	Information required
Loading livestock onto trucks at a port	Transport docket or consignment record	Receiving/consigning Facility and location
Livestock arriving at feedlot	Incoming movement record and/or CCTV	Date and time
Internal movements around a feedlot	Internal movement record	Individual animal identification – cattle and buffalo
Livestock leaving feedlots	Outgoing movement record and/or CCTV	Group identification – sheep and goats
Arrival at abattoir	Incoming movement record and/or CCTV	Number of head
Restraint	Visual confirmation - photo	Type of movement event
Slaughter	Slaughter record	Party who has ownership and physical custody during movement
Death (non-slaughter related) or pregnancy	Death or pregnancy record	LGAP Certification number

### What happens during audits?

- Traceability systems and data must be made available to Approved Auditors during external audits for review.
- Approved Auditors will conduct traceability exercises during every audit to test that the traceability system is working.
- Traceability exercises involve the Approved Auditor selecting a number of animals and tracing them one step forward and one step backward from the Facility being audited. This requires the Approved Auditor to review a Facility's traceability information and records including any data held in databases or software applications, CCTV footage, digital images, and paperwork.
- Internal auditors should confirm traceability information and test the system as part of the internal audit process.

