

AniMark[®]



Livestock Global Assurance Program

LGAP Standards

Version 3.5

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1 Introduction

The LGAP is a conformity assessment and certification program with the aim of assuring the welfare of livestock exported for slaughter. Specifically, this program applies from immediately following the discharge of livestock in their destination market through to confirming death post-slaughter.

Livestock experience good welfare if they are healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress, and are able to express behaviours that are important for their physical and mental state.

Delivering animal welfare requires disease prevention and appropriate veterinary care, shelter, management and nutrition, a stimulating and safe environment, humane handling, and humane slaughter.

The LGAP Standards and Rules do not cover the issues of food safety or biosecurity.

The LGAP Standards and Rules specify requirements for a single level of certification. This single level reflects the guidance contained in the internationally agreed World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Code, as well as ESCAS.

This document contains the LGAP Standards, which must be conformed with to achieve LGAP accreditation. The LGAP System Rules for Certification are contained in the accompanying document, **LGAP Certification Rules**.

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

The LGAP Standards and Rules are applicable to:

- a) Operators, including:
 - i) Exporters of livestock;
 - ii) Importers of livestock;
- b) Facilities, including:
 - i) Feedlots, Depots, 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;
- c) Traceability System Providers, which may be:
 - i) Operators who provide a traceability system for their own use or the use of downstream Operators and Facilities in their supply chain;
 - ii) Facilities who provide a traceability system for their own use; or
 - iii) Third parties who provide traceability systems to Operators or Facilities for their individual use or for use by all Operators and Facilities within an entire supply chain.

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

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.

2 LGAP Standards – Animal Welfare

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
2.1 Livestock shall only be handled and managed using suitable infrastructure and equipment designed to avoid the risk of livestock being harmed.	X	X	X	X	X	<p>2.1.1 Animals are not harmed and/or injured during movement or handling.</p> <p>2.1.2 There shall be sufficient operational infrastructure/equipment in place to effectively complete the required operation.</p> <p>2.1.3 In case of a breakdown, emergency equipment or backup plans shall be in place to complete the required operation.</p> <p>2.1.4 Livestock shall not be exposed to preventable risks, such as exposed mains electricity, poisons, or other risks.</p> <p>2.1.5 Maintenance of infrastructure/equipment shall be demonstrated through effective operation in compliance with this Standard.</p> <p>2.1.6 There shall not be any excessive noise.</p> <p>2.1.7 Livestock should not be isolated unless necessary for welfare reasons, such as treatment.</p> <p>2.1.8 Livestock shall never be forced to walk over each other.</p> <p>2.1.9 Sufficient space is provided to allow animals to stand-up/lie down or turn around during lairage or lot-feeding.</p> <p>2.1.10 There is no visible crowding in holding pens.</p>	<p>Lighting/shadows/physical obstructions do not create barriers to livestock movement.</p> <p>The cause of any harm or injury is investigated, and records are maintained.</p> <p>Sufficient lighting: Should be available to perform inspections during hours of darkness as well as during daylight. This can be portable lighting if necessary.</p> <p>Side panels, gates, flaps between the livestock crate and ramp shall be constructed and maintained to avoid livestock from escaping, falling or jumping off.</p> <p>Excessive noise is noise causing stress to the animals or noise which is not making a positive contribution to the livestock handling process. Examples include shouting, cracking of whips and banging equipment</p> <p>Ramp sides or raceways of approximately 1.5 meters are usually sufficiently high for cattle, although excitable animals may require this to be increased up to around 1.8 meters.</p>

¹ Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions are provided to assist with meeting the Standards and Requirements. Alternative approaches are acceptable if it can be demonstrated that the Standards and Requirements are being effectively met.

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
2.2 Livestock shall only be transported using suitable trucks that avoid the risk of livestock being harmed.	X					<p>2.2.1 Vehicles and livestock transport crates used to contain animals for transport shall be suitable for the species and type of livestock being transported and shall:</p> <p>2.2.1.1 Have vertical clearance for livestock to ensure a natural standing position.</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Allow for ventilation and airflow over the animals.</p> <p>2.2.1.3 Consist of flooring that prevents injury and minimizes the occurrence of livestock slipping or falling.</p> <p>2.2.1.4 Be free from protrusions, holes or damage that could cause injury or damage to livestock.</p> <p>2.2.1.5 Where transport vehicles include an upper deck include construction of upper decks that minimize soiling of animals on lower decks.</p> <p>2.2.2 Sufficient space is provided to prevent animals being crushed or suffocated during transport.</p> <p>2.2.3 Livestock unfit to transport shall not be loaded.</p> <p>2.2.4 Electric goads (prods) shall not be used routinely.</p> <p>2.2.5 Livestock shall be moved or handled in ways that avoid the risk of harm or injury.</p> <p>2.2.6 Livestock shall not be mixed with others if there is the potential to inflict injury.</p>	<p>Examples of non-slip flooring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooring with mesh overlaid. • Flooring with wooden or metal cross members. • Flooring covered with rice hulls, sand, or sawdust to improve grip. <p>Examples of flooring that may cause animals to slip or fall or cause injury:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharp protrusions. • Smooth or polished surface. • Broken surfaces. • Wet or dirty surfaces. <p>Livestock are inspected on arrival by facility staff for signs of harm caused during transport, such as cuts or abrasions in common sites, and identified issues are reported to the trucking staff and records maintained.</p> <p>Electric goads (prods) should only be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On adult cattle or buffalo. • Only on livestock refusing to move. • Only used on livestock that have room to move. • On hind quarters, not genitals, udder, or anus. • If battery-powered (not mains).

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
2.3 Livestock shall be protected from the adverse effects of environmental conditions.	X	X	X			<p>2.3.1 Facilities shall avoid the adverse effects of environmental conditions by ensuring effective airflow, water supply and shade where necessary.</p> <p>2.3.2 Livestock experiencing adverse effects from environmental conditions shall be provided with shade/shelter or other arrangements to alleviate their condition.</p>	<p>Protection: Includes free access to shade and/or shelter or protection provided in other ways to avoid adverse effects of issues such as direct sunlight and wind.</p> <p>Adverse effects: Environmental conditions that, if protection is not provided, could exceed the tolerance limits of exposed animals.</p> <p>Alternative arrangements: Include moving straight to slaughter, reducing stocking density, provision of water, etc.</p> <p>Monitoring occurs for signs of:</p> <p>Heat stress: Cattle will sweat, drink more water, and exhibit a higher respiratory rate. In serious cases, this can develop into open-mouth panting with the tongue extended and excessive drooling. Sheep and goats will show increased respiration rate, panting and general weakness.</p> <p>and</p> <p>Cold stress: Cold stress is less common than heat stress. Animals may show huddling behaviour and shivering.</p>

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
2.4 Livestock morbidity, mortality and any other risks to animal welfare shall be avoided.		X	X			<p>2.4.1 Livestock shall be observed regularly by trained personnel for health and welfare issues.</p> <p>2.4.2 Inspection procedures are carried out during loading/unloading and whilst animals are in facilities.</p> <p>2.4.3 Inspection records are available and indicate that animals are checked daily (or twice daily in lairage).</p> <p>2.4.4 Confirmation from staff that animals are inspected daily.</p> <p>2.4.5 Staff can describe inspection process (and it meets the standard).</p>	<p>Observations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury / lameness / swelling. • Hollow flanks. • Panting. • Coughing / nasal discharge. • Blindness. • Scouring. • Prolonged recumbency. • Lack of appetite. • missing identifiers <p>Records are kept of any observations of the above issues and any mortalities/humane slaughter.</p> <p>Livestock leaving site are assessed by a competent person as fit to load against the criteria in Appendix B.</p> <p>Livestock being fed are given a maintenance diet as a minimum.</p> <p>Slips – any significant loss of footing as a result of flooring, i.e. not from behavioural contact with another animal.</p> <p>Falls – any body contact with the floor other than feet or legs.</p> <p>Vocalisation is for cattle only – an audible sound (bellow) in response to handling.</p> <p>Baulking – an animal stops and either refuses to proceed or attempts to turn back.</p> <p>Sample size for audit of slips, falls, vocalisation, and baulking equates to the number of livestock seen by the</p>

					<p>2.4.5.1 Facility staff shall be trained to recognise risks to animal welfare and health.</p> <p>2.4.6 Actions to address any identified welfare issues shall be documented.</p> <p>2.4.7 Slips, falls, vocalisation and baulking shall not exceed:</p> <p>2.4.7.1 Slips – 3%</p> <p>2.4.7.2 Falls – 1%</p> <p>2.4.7.3 Vocalisation – 3%</p> <p>2.4.7.4 Baulking – 3%</p> <p>2.4.8 Livestock shall not have unnecessary pressure put on them when they have nowhere to go.</p> <p>2.4.9 Electric goads (prods) shall not be used routinely.</p> <p>2.4.10 Livestock shall not be harmed/injured during movement or handling.</p> <p>2.4.11 Clean water shall be accessible to all livestock at all times except during transport. Access to drinkable water is not inhibited by inadequate flow rate or high stocking density.</p> <p>Water in pens is clean and palatable with no visible contamination. If drinkers are non-operational, animals can access an alternative source of water that meets the requirements of the standard.</p> <p>2.4.12 Clean feed shall be given to all livestock if held for more than 12 hours. Livestock access to feed is not inhibited (e.g. by a high stocking density).</p> <p>Feed is not contaminated and/or unpalatable. 3. If facilities for providing feed are nonoperational, animals can access an alternative source that meets the requirements of the standard.</p> <p>In the feedlot, feedstuffs and feed ingredients are of satisfactory quality to meet nutritional needs.</p>	<p>auditor during the audit. Alternatively, Operators can provide cumulative data over time to demonstrate compliance.</p> <p>Assessment of slips, falls, vocalisation and baulking are undertaken on the following numbers, as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than five head slaughter per day = total daily kill. • 6-20 head slaughtered per day = 3. • More than 20 head slaughtered per day = 10% or three, whichever is greater. <p>Nowhere to go – no space for livestock to move.</p> <p>Electric goads (prods) should only be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On adult cattle or buffalo. • Only on livestock refusing to move. • Only used on livestock that have room to move. • On hind quarters, not genitals, udder or anus. • If battery-powered (not mains). <p>Forced to walk over each other: For example, animals are forced over a downer animal in a race or handling that causes animals to panic and individuals are trampled.</p>
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Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
						2.4.13 Livestock shall not be mixed with others if there is the potential to inflict injury.	
2.5 Sick or injured livestock shall be addressed without delay to avoid pain and suffering	X	X	X	X	X	<p>2.5.1 Sick, injured animals or downer livestock shall be identified and appropriately managed.</p> <p>2.5.2 A procedure shall be in place to recognise injured livestock and how to deal with them.</p> <p>2.5.3 Staff handling livestock shall be trained in relevant procedures.</p> <p>2.5.4 Humane slaughter/euthanasia shall be supervised/completed by a competent person.</p> <p>2.5.5 Training shall include a euthanasia procedure.</p> <p>2.5.6 Sick, injured animals or downer livestock shall not be inappropriately handled.</p> <p>2.5.7 Facilities and equipment shall be available on-site to segregate, treat or humanely dispose of animals.</p> <p>2.5.8 Hospital/segregation areas shall be used appropriately.</p> <p>2.5.9 Records of sick or injured livestock shall be maintained and accessible.</p> <p>2.5.10 All livestock moved to a hospital pen for injury or disease reasons shall have the following information recorded:</p> <p>2.5.10.1 Number of livestock.</p> <p>2.5.10.2 Date of movement.</p> <p>2.5.10.3 Description of welfare issue.</p> <p>2.5.11 Individual identifier, if individually identified.</p>	<p>Records include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal identification. • Segregation. • Treatments or humane slaughter. • If humanely slaughtered, which competent person performed/oversaw this. • Any veterinary engagement. <p>When segregated, livestock have visual/audible contact with their own species.</p> <p>Downer livestock: Those that cannot stand or walk. Electric goads shall not be used on downer livestock. Downer cattle and buffalo should not be moved and should be slaughtered where they lie. Downer sheep and goats may be moved on a trolley (or similar) or lifted, providing that this does not cause the animal further pain or distress. Injured/sick animals that are reluctant to stand or walk, e.g. livestock with a broken limb or other serious injuries should be handled and treated in the same way as a downer animal.</p> <p>Euthanasia – the ending of life to end pain and suffering.</p> <p>Inappropriately handled: Livestock dragged, tripped, dropped, thrown, or pulled by only hair, wool or single limbs. Downer cattle/buffalo should not be moved and should be humanely slaughtered where they lie.</p> <p>Inappropriate use of hospital/segregation areas:</p>

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to hold livestock that should be slaughtered immediately. • Mixing livestock that could cause injury to each other. • Mixing well and sick/injured livestock.

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
2.6 Restraint processes for stunning (where used) and slaughter shall be carried out in a humane and effective manner				X	X	<p>2.6.1 Livestock shall be restrained for stunning or slaughter (without stunning) using a method that:</p> <p>2.6.1.1 Is designed and operated effectively for the size, class and behaviour of livestock processed and in accordance with Appendix C.</p> <p>2.6.1.2 Allows the animal to be positioned for effective stunning or slaughter.</p> <p>2.6.1.3 Avoids livestock being subject to unacceptable practices.</p> <p>2.6.2 Livestock shall not be left individually restrained or in raceways during delays or work breaks.</p> <p>2.6.3 Once restrained, livestock shall be stunned or slaughtered without unnecessary delay.</p> <p>2.6.4 Restraint equipment shall be working effectively. There shall be a backup restraint method in case the restraining device cannot be used or production ceases until the restraining device is operational.</p> <p>2.6.5 Restraint boxes reliant on hydraulic pressure are fitted with operational pressure relief valves that limit pressure exerted on the animal (i.e. the body squeeze component) to 1200 psi (or have a mechanism to alert the operator if pressure exceeds 1200 psi).</p> <p>2.6.5.1 There is a maintenance schedule in place for the restraint equipment consistent with manufacturer's recommendations and records of maintenance are available.</p> <p>2.6.5.2 Records of maintenance performed, including routine and daily checks (including daily check of relief valve operation), must be available and current.</p>	<p>Requirements for restraint include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a non-slippery floor. • Avoidance of excessive pressure applied by restraining equipment that causes struggling or vocalisation in animals. • Equipment engineered to minimise excessive noise. • Absence of sharp edges in restraining equipment that would harm animals. • Avoidance of jerking or sudden movement of restraining device. <p>Methods of restraint that do not meet requirements shall not be used. For example, rope casting and the use of boxes that cause the animal to trip or fall.</p> <p>If used, Operators are competent at implementing approved alternative arrangements (back-up plan) in the event of power failure or insufficient power (electrical or hydraulic) preventing correct operation of the box.</p> <p>Unacceptable practices include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immobilising animals through injury, such as breaking legs, cutting leg tendons or severing the spinal cord (e.g. using a puntilla or dagger). • Holding eye sockets, twisting the tail. • Moving animals into position for slaughter by pulling the horns, hair or limbs. • Using electro-immobilisation or stunning electrodes to immobilise or restrain the animal. • Use of the electric goad to immobilise or restrain.

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
2.7 If performed, stunning shall be carried out in a humane and effective manner				X	(X)	<p>2.7.1 When stunning is performed prior to slaughter, only the methods listed in Appendix D shall be used.</p> <p>2.7.2 Where pre-slaughter stunning used – stunning shall be performed without delay after the animal is restrained.</p> <p>2.7.3 Where post-cut stunning is used – stunning shall be performed without delay as soon as the throat has been cut.</p> <p>2.7.4 If stunning equipment fails or some other problem occurs, a back-up stunning procedure shall be in place or there shall be a policy to stop the slaughter process until the situation is rectified.</p> <p>2.7.5 Effective stunning on the first shot shall be observed in at least 95% of livestock or two animals (whichever is greater), otherwise corrective action shall be taken.</p> <p>2.7.6 Ineffectively stunned animals shall be immediately re-stunned.</p> <p>2.7.7 Slaughter shall not occur until the animal is effectively stunned.</p> <p>2.7.8 Any stunning method shall render an animal insensible for sufficient time that it does not regain sensibility before death occurs.</p>	<p>(X) - Only applicable for non-stun slaughter when post-cut stunning is used.</p> <p>Insensible / Insensibility – unable to feel pain and suffering. Indicators of insensibility include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete loss of posture. • No attempt to regain or retain upright body posture. • Absence of tracking by the eye of movements in the vicinity (often accompanied by spontaneous blinking). • No spontaneous blinking and no blink in response to waving a hand in front of the eye. <p>Effective stunning – results in immediate insensibility and livestock do not regain sensibility before death is confirmed.</p> <p>Livestock are assessed for signs of insensibility following stunning.</p> <p>Back-up procedures involve the use of a back-up stunning device or slaughter without stunning if the animal is already held in an approved restraining device and the Facility is approved to perform slaughter without stunning.</p> <p>When electrical stunning is used: the stunning device apparatus incorporates a device that monitors and displays voltage and the applied current (true RMS) and calibrated at least annually.</p> <p>Captive bolts are aimed on the skull in a position to penetrate the cortex and mid-brain of the animal. The impact of the bolt on the skull produces insensibility. Physical damage to the brain caused by penetration of the bolt can result in death; however bleeding should be</p>

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
							<p>performed as soon as possible after the shot to ensure the death of the animal.</p> <p>Non-penetrative captive bolts are placed on the front of the skull to deliver a percussive blow which produces insensibility in cattle (adults only), sheep and goats, and death in young sheep and goats. Bleeding is performed as soon as possible after the blow to ensure the death of the animal.</p> <p>Maintenance records for stunning equipment are available and up to date.</p> <p>Signs of effective stunning is assessed using the following guidance:</p> <p>ELECTRICAL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate collapse. • Phases of epilepsy develop once current stops - tonic and clonic activity. • No rhythmic breathing. • No spontaneous blinking and no blink in response to waving a hand in front of the eye. <p>MECHANICAL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate collapse. • Initial tonic reaction then clonic activity. • No rhythmic breathing. • Eyes unfocused and no corneal reflex. • Jaw and tongue are loose. • No spontaneous blinking and no blink in response to waving a hand in front of the eye.

2.8 Slaughter shall be completed in a humane and effective manner				X	X	<p>2.8.1 Restraint shall allow the slaughterman to effectively make a bilateral cut using a fast, long, continuous stroke.</p> <p>2.8.2 Head restraint shall allow rapid and effective bleed-out following the throat cut.</p> <p>2.8.3 For stun slaughter the time from restraint to slaughter shall be consistent with Appendix D.</p> <p>2.8.4 For non-stun slaughter: 2.8.5.1 For sheep or goats, slaughter occurs within 10 seconds of the head restraint process (manual restraint) or from when the box is in the final resting position (slaughter boxes). 2.8.5.2 For cattle or buffalo, slaughter occurs within 10 seconds from when the slaughter box is in the final resting position.</p> <p>2.8.5 Non-stun slaughter – the rate of bleeding shall be maximised.</p> <p>2.8.6 Slaughter with stunning – 100% of livestock shall remain insensible from stunning until death is confirmed.</p> <p>2.8.7 Slaughter shall be performed using: 2.8.8 Throat cut severing both carotid arteries; or 2.8.9 Thoracic sticking severing the brachiocephalic trunk (only after pre-slaughter stunning).</p> <p>2.8.10 Knives shall be sharp for the act of slaughter.</p> <p>2.8.11 Dressing processes shall not be performed before the animal is confirmed dead.</p> <p>2.8.12 No unacceptable slaughter practices shall be used during the slaughter process.</p> <p>2.8.13 Livestock shall not be hoisted, have water thrown on them or be otherwise disturbed until insensibility is confirmed.</p> <p>2.8.14 Workers shall confirm death (either by checking or by following a validated procedure documented in a SOP) before</p>	<p>Head restraint is timed from completion of head restraint process, i.e. when the head is manually held back for cutting the throat, or when the box is in the final resting position.</p> <p>After slaughter, the period of restraint is sufficient to prevent the wound edges touching until the animal is confirmed insensible.</p> <p>Indicators of insensibility include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete loss of posture. • No attempts to regain or to retain upright body posture. • Absence of tracking by the eye of movements in the vicinity (often accompanied by spontaneous blinking). • No spontaneous blinking and no blink in response to waving a hand in front of the eye. <p>Maximising the rate of bleeding is achieved by maintaining the head in a restrained position to keep the wound open and making sure the edges of the wound do not touch before an animal becomes insensible. There is no physical contact with the wound (for example, operative holds the edge of the wound) before the animal becomes insensible.</p> <p>Knife sharpening: Knives are sharpened before beginning the slaughter operation and as necessary during processing to ensure knives are always sharp for the act of slaughter. A blunt knife is indicated by excessive pressure, repeat cutting or missed blood vessels during the cut.</p> <p>Unacceptable slaughter practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restraining methods which work through electro-immobilisation or immobilisation by injury, such as breaking legs, leg tendon cutting, and severing the spinal cord (e.g. using a puntilla or dagger). • The use of the electrical stunning method with a single application leg to leg.
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Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
						<p>performing other dressing or cutting procedures.</p> <p>2.8.15 If females are found to be pregnant at the Facility, then:</p> <p>2.8.16 They shall be handled separately;</p> <p>2.8.17 Foetuses shall be removed from the uterus not sooner than five minutes after the slaughter of the female; and</p> <p>2.8.18 Foetuses shall not be rescued.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The slaughter method of brain stem severance by piercing through the eye socket or skull bone without prior stunning. Once the animal is confirmed as insensible, it can be subjected to further processing. <p>Confirming death: Indicators of death include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cessation of pulsatile bleeding Permanent absence of brain stem reflexes, for example, corneal reflex, rhythmic breathing, or gagging.

3 LGAP Standards – Control and Traceability

These Standards and Guidance relate to the control and traceability of livestock in an export supply chain, where:

- Control means that livestock remain within the LGAP System from when they are unloaded overseas, until their slaughter.
- Traceability means that livestock are able to be traced to all locations while they are in the LGAP System.

The ‘LGAP System’ means the network of Operators and Facilities certified by LGAP.

Standard	Applicable to						Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)			
3.1 Operators shall demonstrate that all livestock remain within the LGAP System	X	X	X	X	X	X	3.1.1 All livestock shall remain within an Operator’s supply chain. 3.1.2 Exporters shall ensure that all exported livestock are only sent to LGAP-certified Importers and Facilities. 3.1.3 Livestock shall not travel or reside in a Facility that is not part of an Operator’s supply chain . 3.1.4 Any livestock that leave the supply chain shall be identified and immediately reported to the Operator. 3.1.5 Evidence of re-admission to the supply chain (if this occurs) shall be captured and retained. 3.1.6 Corrective actions to address non-conformities shall be implemented and demonstrate ongoing conformance . 3.1.7 Exporters shall ensure conformance with this Standard as well as those specified by supply chain partners to execute external traceability	Supply chain means the network of Operators and Facilities involved in moving livestock from supplier to customer. Ongoing conformance means that, following implementation, a corrective action continues to deliver conformity for the following two audits.

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
3.2 All livestock shall be identified with appropriate identifiers before leaving a Facility and at slaughter	X	X	X	X	X	<p>3.2.1 Cattle and buffalo shall be identified using individual identification.</p> <p>3.2.1.1 'Individual identification' that is a permanent physical identifier that has a unique code or number. This may or may not be electronic identification.</p> <p>3.2.2 Sheep and goats shall be identified using at least group identification. Individual identification may also be used.</p> <p>3.2.2.1 'Group identification' includes the use of a physical identifier – physical identification that has been applied to all animals.</p> <p>3.2.3 Group identification shall be confirmed through identification documentation specifying at least:</p> <p>3.2.3.1 Number of animals in the group;</p> <p>3.2.3.2 Species;</p> <p>3.2.3.3 Date of introduction into the current traceability location;</p> <p>3.2.3.4 Current traceability location;</p> <p>3.2.3.5 Destination traceability location;</p> <p>3.2.3.6 Traceability party who has physical custody at the current traceability location; and</p> <p>3.2.3.7 Type of physical group identifier.</p>	<p>Permanent refers to an application method that is unlikely to be dislodged, becomes unidentifiable or removed (tamper-proof) for the remaining duration of the animal's life. Examples of individual identification include RFID, QR codes, barcodes, uniquely numbered ear tags, rumen boluses, subcutaneous microchips, etc. Examples of group identification with physical identifiers include: ear tags, brands or marks. Relevant personnel should be able to explain the traceability practices used within their particular supply chain / Facility. All identification records are available for review and audit.</p>

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
3.3 Individually identified livestock missing identifiers shall have a replacement identifier applied without delay		X	X			<p>3.3.1 Livestock found to be missing their identifier during observations (standard 2.4) shall have a replacement identifier applied as soon as practicable and the following information recorded:</p> <p>3.3.1.1 Date of application.</p> <p>3.3.1.2 Identifier's unique code (individual identification).</p> <p>3.3.2 Relevant traceability parties at traceability locations shall be advised of replacements.</p> <p>3.3.3 Facilities that use replacement identifiers shall:</p> <p>3.3.3.1 Keep identifiers securely.</p> <p>3.3.3.2 Keep records of all unused identifiers.</p> <p>3.3.4 Existing identifiers shall only be removed for livestock:</p> <p>3.3.4.1 In response to a welfare issue.</p> <p>3.3.4.2 If the identifier is a risk of being detached.</p> <p>3.3.4.3 If the identifier is non-functioning.</p> <p>3.3.5 Any identifiers found that have become detached from livestock shall not be reused.</p>	<p>Missing identifiers means physically absent, damaged or ineffective.</p> <p>Records of all replacement identifiers (unused and used) are up to date and reconciled.</p>

3.4 Facilities shall maintain up to date records of inward and outward livestock movements		X	X	X	X	<p>3.4.1 Facilities shall confirm numbers and identification records/documentation accompanying livestock into a Facility.</p> <p>3.4.1.1 Facilities shall record the numbers and relevant identification records/documentation of all livestock departing a Facility.</p> <p>3.4.2 Numbers and identification records/documentation shall be dispatched to a destination Facility when the consignment leaves the departing Facility.</p> <p>3.4.3 Facilities shall immediately report all discrepancies in a consignment's traceability records/documentation to relevant traceability parties.</p> <p>3.4.4 If unable to resolve a discrepancy in a consignment's traceability records, the Facility shall report the discrepancy to the Operator once the discrepancy is confirmed.</p> <p>3.4.5 Facilities shall provide reconciled movement data to the Operator.</p> <p>3.4.6 Systems that use visual information (such as static images or video surveillance) to demonstrate compliance with the LGAP Standards shall ensure:</p> <p>3.4.6.1 There is sufficient clarity to clearly distinguish facial and / or physical characteristics of each animal.</p> <p>3.4.6.2 All original metadata is retained and correlated to the images.</p> <p>3.4.6.3 Identifier numbering is either captured in the image or correlated in the metadata.</p> <p>3.4.6.4 GPS location where images were captured is recorded.</p> <p>3.4.6.5 Date and time of image capture.</p> <p>3.4.7 If the images capture a process (such as slaughter), the images shall include the area of activity around the animal to confirm the location.</p> <p>3.4.8 During slaughter, the individual identifier of the animal shall be captured, if used.</p>	<p>All traceability records/documentation are maintained to reflect current numbers in a Facility.</p> <p>Records of traceability discrepancies are maintained.</p> <p>Visual images (including metadata) provide clear correlation to Facilities and specific areas within Facilities, such as loading ramps or slaughter boxes.</p> <p>Facilities report discrepancies in traceability records to Operators once discrepancies are confirmed.</p> <p>Facilities provide reconciled movement data to the Operator monthly or any other agreed/required timeframe advised by the Operator.</p> <p>Slaughter data is provided to the Operator monthly or at any other timeframe agreed/required by the Operator.</p>
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Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
						3.4.9 Reconciled lists of all livestock slaughtered shall be provided to the Operator.	
3.5 Traceability records shall be maintained to allow tracing of all livestock		X	X	X	X	3.5.1 Traceability identification records/documentation shall be collected and maintained so that: 3.5.1.1 The current location of livestock shall be confirmed. 3.5.1.2 If requested, the Facility that livestock came from or were sent to shall be confirmed. This will include any requested information regarding the whole movement consignment. 3.5.2 Operators shall be able to link Individual animal identification to the exporter consignment and exporter supply chain.	Up-to-date records are maintained so that tracing of livestock can be performed. The current location of livestock is able to be confirmed within 24 hours. Identifying the Facilities that livestock came from or were sent to is able to be confirmed within 10 calendar days. Exporter consignment means group of livestock that have been exported, from a single seaport or airport.
3.6 Livestock from LGAP-certified supply chains shall be managed to ensure LGAP requirements are applied to the correct livestock.	X	X	X	X	X	3.6.1 At sites where livestock from the same species come from LGAP-certified Facilities and non-LGAP-certified sources, the Operator or Facility shall identify, segregate and manage the different groups of livestock in a way that will allow the relevant LGAP requirements to be applied to the correct livestock.	Facilities are able to demonstrate the different origins of livestock and whether they are from LGAP-certified supply chains.

4 LGAP Standards – Management Systems to Deliver Animal Welfare

These Standards relate to the systems required to deliver animal welfare and traceability. They are applicable to all Operators and Facilities and are required to conform with LGAP.

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
4.1 There shall be systems in place to ensure animal welfare, control and traceability is delivered through compliance with the LGAP Standards	X	X	X	X	X	<p>4.1.1 Operators and Facilities shall have documented procedures (SOPs) in place that describe how they conform with the LGAP Standards and deliver animal welfare.</p> <p>4.1.2 SOPs shall include what a worker must do to clarify any unclear issues.</p> <p>4.1.3 SOPs shall be easily accessible to all workers.</p> <p>4.1.4 Staff are aware of and are working in accordance with the SOPs.</p>	<p>SOP means a Standard Operating Procedure. All workers are aware of the SOPs and be able to access them.</p>
4.2 Management systems shall include all components required to ensure animal welfare, control and traceability is delivered	X	X	X	X	X	<p>4.2.1 Management systems of Operators and Facilities shall include the following:</p> <p>4.2.1.1 A documented commitment to conform with the LGAP Standards and deliver animal welfare.</p> <p>4.2.1.2 Defined roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>4.2.1.3 Documented SOPs (including verification) that address LGAP Standards.</p> <p>4.2.1.4 Non-conformities and corrective actions.</p>	<p>Operators and Facilities demonstrate their commitment to conforming to the LGAP Standards through conformity with the Standards.</p> <p>Management systems are reviewed annually. Management review is undertaken annually. This may be part of an ongoing process and/or a formal management review process.</p> <p>Non-conformities and corrective actions are closed out as soon as practicable.</p>

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
4.3 An adequate number of competent people shall be available to deliver animal welfare, including traceability.	X	X	X	X	X	<p>4.3.1 There shall be documented processes and information are in place to demonstrate:</p> <p>4.3.1.1 The adequate number of people required has been assessed.</p> <p>4.3.1.2 Personnel have been identified.</p> <p>4.3.1.3 Personnel are available.</p> <p>4.3.2 Documented assessment that shows personnel have the competencies listed in Appendix A.</p> <p>4.3.3 Operators will ensure that there are specific personnel at each site with responsibility for:</p> <p>4.3.4 Being available or contactable when livestock movements occur.</p> <p>4.3.4.1 Understanding and communicating the requirements of the LGAP Standards regarding traceability, including:</p> <p>4.3.4.1.1 The identification of livestock.</p> <p>4.3.4.1.2 Capturing traceability data for movements between Facilities.</p> <p>4.3.4.1.3 Correctly collecting and storing traceability data.</p>	<p>Determination of the number of personnel is affected by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size, type, and frequency of the operation. • The timing of festivals or cultural events. • Environmental conditions. • The number and type of livestock. • The nature of the system being used to trace animals. • The necessity to verify traceability at critical control points. <p>Competent means having the knowledge and skills necessary to complete the tasks they perform.</p> <p>Facility means a legal entity that undertakes activities associated with feedlots, farms, depots (see feedlot), or abattoirs, at a specific geographic location.</p> <p>Operator means a legal entity involved in the exportation (Exporter) or importation (Importer) of livestock.</p>

Standard	Applicable to					Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
	Land transport	Feedlot / holding	Lairage	Slaughter (stun)	Slaughter (non-stun)		
4.4 Verification of conformance with LGAP animal welfare and traceability requirements shall be undertaken.		X	X	X	X	<p>4.4.1 Verification shall be completed through internal audits at the frequency prescribed by the LGAP Rules.</p> <p>4.4.2 Internal audits shall assess conformity to the LGAP Standards:</p> <p>4.4.3 Internal auditors shall be competent in assessing performance against the LGAP Standards.</p> <p>4.4.4 Internal auditors shall report, monitor and close out any non-conformities.</p>	<p>Risk ratings are defined in the LGAP Rules.</p> <p>Higher risk means Facilities that pose higher risks in terms of delivering animal welfare.</p> <p>Internal audits are a risk-based verification method to ensure conformity for animal welfare.</p> <p>Records of completed internal audits are up to date and made available to LGAP Auditors.</p> <p>Any corrective actions are closed out as soon as practicable.</p>

5 LGAP Standards – Third-Party Traceability Systems Used by Operators and Facilities

Operators and Facilities can engage the services of third-party Traceability System Providers to provide any, or all, of the following services:

- Tracking the movement of livestock through the LGAP System.
- Confirming movements to and from Facilities and the current location of livestock, consistent with the LGAP Standards.
- Capturing and storing traceability data.
- Capturing verification evidence (such as visual images) that demonstrates animal welfare.

While third-party Traceability System Providers perform functions allocated to Operators or Facilities by the LGAP Standards, the responsibility for conformity with the LGAP Standards remains with the Operators or Facilities.

Standard	Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
5.1 Traceability System Providers shall be independent of their clients	5.1.1 Third-Party Traceability System Providers shall not be owned, operated or controlled by an entity that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1.1.1 Has a financial interest in a Certification Body 5.1.1.2 Audits Operators or Facilities 5.1.1.3 Is an Operator or Facility, including personnel. 	Ownership structure is available on request. A Certification Body is a legal entity that provides evaluation and auditing services and carries out certification activities.
5.2 Traceability Service Providers shall be competent in delivering the LGAP Standards	5.2.1 Operators and Facilities that engage Third Party Traceability Service Providers must clearly document the services they are to deliver in the context of the LGAP Standards (such as a contract). 5.2.2 Third-Party Traceability Service Providers shall be certified by LGAP and demonstrate competence in delivering the contracted services and can meet the requirements of the LGAP Standards.	Documented details of the services to be provided by the Third-Party Traceability Service Provider to an Operator or Facility are available. At audit, Third Party Traceability Service Providers will provide evidence that they have conformed with the LGAP Standards. Personnel are trained in the LGAP Standards.

Standard	Requirements	Examples, Auditor Guidance and Definitions ¹
<p>5.3 Third-Party Traceability Service Providers that provide identifiers shall keep them securely, with up-to-date records maintained.</p>	<p>5.3.1 If production of identifiers is undertaken by a Third-Party Traceability Service Provider, the identifiers shall be uniquely numbered, distribution controlled, and records kept of distribution and application.</p> <p>5.3.2 The LGAP Standards relating to Control and Traceability are applicable to the use of identifiers provided by Third-Party Traceability Service Providers.</p>	<p>Records of production, distribution and replacement identifiers are up to date and reconciled.</p>
<p>5.4 Third-Party Traceability Service Providers shall report any identified or suspected non-conformities with the LGAP Standards to their client.</p>	<p>5.4.1 As soon as a possible nonconformity with the LGAP Standards is identified by a Third-Party Traceability Service Provider, they must report it to their client (Operator or Facility) without delay.</p>	

Appendix A Personnel Competencies

Operators and Facilities shall demonstrate that personnel have the following competencies

Competencies (knowledge and skills)	Personnel involved in:				
	Handling livestock, including loading, transport and unloading	Animal identification and movement recording	Feeding and caring for livestock	Livestock slaughter	Animal welfare
Knowledge					
a. Low stress handling of livestock	✓		✓	✓	✓
b. Identification of animals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
c. Feed and water requirements	✓	✓	✓		✓
d. How to clarify / confirm documented processes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
e. How to receive, dispatch and maintain segregation of livestock	✓	✓		✓	✓
f. How to capture and verify traceability data		✓			✓
g. Correctly operate infrastructure and equipment relevant to your role	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
h. How to operate backup equipment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
i. Identify sick or injured animals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
j. What to do in an emergency situation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix B Fitness for Transport²

Animals that are unfit to travel include, but are not limited to:

- a) those that are sick, injured, weak, disabled or fatigued;
- b) those that are unable to stand unaided and bear weight on each leg;
- c) those that are blind in both eyes;
- d) those that cannot be moved without causing them additional suffering;
- e) newborn with an unhealed navel;
- f) pregnant animals which would be in the final 10% of their gestation period at the planned time of unloading;
- g) females travelling without young which have given birth within the previous 48 hours;
and
- h) those whose body condition would result in poor welfare because of the expected climatic conditions.

² Drawn from: Meat and Livestock Australia. *Is it fit to load?*

Appendix C Methods of Restraint³

The use of the following restraint methods are permitted where indicated, provided that the use of the method enables the general requirements of the LGAP Standard and the additional conditions (listed below) to be met.

Presentation of Livestock	Method of Restraint	Specific Purpose	Permitted for
Animals are grouped but no individual restraint	Group stunning pen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head-only electrical stunning Mechanical stunning 	Permitted for sheep and goats.
Confinement but no physical restraint Animal upright	Individual stunning box	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head-only electrical stunning Mechanical stunning 	Permitted - all livestock.
Body restrained Animal upright	Manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical stunning Head-only electrical stunning Slaughter without stunning 	Permitted for sheep and goats.
	Upright clamp, crush, squeeze, static v-restraint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical stunning Head-only electrical stunning Slaughter without stunning 	Permitted - all livestock.
	Static band (straddle) restrainer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical stunning Head-only electrical stunning Slaughter without stunning 	Permitted for sheep and goats. Permitted for cattle only when stunning is used.
	Moving v-restrainer, moving band (straddle) restrainer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical stunning Head-only electrical stunning Slaughter without stunning 	Permitted for sheep and goats. Permitted for cattle only when stunning is used.
Body restrained Animal in lateral position	Manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slaughter without stunning 	Permitted for sheep and goats.
	In a restrainer, cradle or crush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slaughter without stunning 	Permitted for sheep and goats. Permitted for cattle.

³ From World Organisation for Animal Health. *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. Volume 1 (Chapter 7.5)

Appendix D Permitted Stunning Methods⁴

Method	Species	Parameters	Maximum time between stunning and slaughter (seconds)
Non-penetrating concussion stunning	Cattle	Equipment to be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations for appropriate position and charge.	20
	Sheep and goats	Equipment to be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations for appropriate position and charge.	20
Penetrating captive bolt stunning	All species	Equipment to be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations for appropriate position and charge.	60
Free bullet	All species	Equipment to be applied in the correct position with appropriate gauge used. Suitable as an emergency method as local laws allow	Not applicable
Head-only electrical stun	Cattle	Electrode shall span the brain. Minimum current of 1.5A maintained for between 1 and 3 seconds	20
	Buffalo	Equipment to be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations for appropriate position and charge.	20
	Sheep and goats	Electrode shall span the brain. Minimum current of 1.0A maintained for between 1 and 3 seconds	20
Head to body electrical stun/kill	Cattle	Electrode shall span the brain and the heart. Minimum current of 1.5A maintained for between 1 and 3 seconds	Not applicable
	Buffalo	Equipment to be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations for appropriate position and charge.	Not applicable
	Sheep and goats only	Electrode shall span the brain. Minimum current of 1.0A maintained for between 1 and 3 seconds	Not applicable

⁴ From World Organisation for Animal Health. *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. Volume 1 (Chapter 7.5)

Appendix E Document Control

Version #	Operative Date	Reason for Change
2.0	23/06/2021	Initial adoption of new Standards
3.0	TBA	Post Implementation Review
3.1	TBA	Post Implementation Review
3.2	TBA	Post Implementation Review
3.3	TBA	Post Implementation Review
3.4	TBA	Post Implementation Review
3.5	8/08/2023	Adoption of the revised Standard

The latest version of the LGAP Standards and Rules can be downloaded from the AniMark website: <https://www.animark.com.au/>

Appendix F Additional C&T Requirements for Vietnam

Where an exporter prescribes a traceability system for cattle and buffalo exported to Vietnam to comply with ESCAS EAN 2015-10, the following additional control and traceability requirements apply and shall be verified by the auditor:

Vietnam Requirements – All certified entities

- Exporters, importers, feedlots and abattoirs shall have trained, competent staff responsible for overseeing and verifying traceability at critical control points including a dedicated animal welfare officer or an equivalent person who performs such duties.

Vietnam Requirements - All facilities

- All facilities shall have a visual monitoring and/or electronic reporting system (CCTV and/or photos) installed at critical control points (Feedlot: arrival and dispatch Abattoir: arrival and restraining box).
- RFID scanner shall be present in all Facilities.
- A process shall exist for recording individual identification in the event of equipment failure.
 - The exporter representative is notified immediately that there is equipment failure.
 - An SOP is in place that indicates the process and procedures to be undertaken in the event of an equipment failure.
 - Facility operators are aware and have an understanding of the SOP in the event of electronic equipment failure.
- Records of cattle / buffalo movements shall be sent to exporters at an agreed frequency, at least **weekly**.
- A current maintenance and repair logbook is onsite. The logbook should also identify the employee responsible for maintenance.

Vietnam Requirements – Abattoirs only

The record of each day's slaughter number shall be sent to the exporter nightly.