

STANDARDS OF CHINA ASSOCIATION CAS
FOR STANDARDIZATION 238-2014

Farm Animal Welfare Requirements: Beef Cattle

First edition
2014-12-17



Reference number
CAS 238-2014(E)

CAS 238-2014

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Foreword

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It is the first time to issue the standard.

The annex A is informative annex.

In the process of implementing the standard, please mail the opinion and relevant materials to CAS or China Health Care Association if you find something to be revised or complemented.

Introduction

0.1 General Principle

The Standard is set to ensure the quality and safety of animal products, promote the sustainable development of livestock husbandry industry, and to fill in the gap of farm animal welfare standards in China.

Developed on the basis of international advanced farm animal welfare concept and the existing science and technology condition as well as social and economic status in China, the Standard sets the requirements on farm animal health and welfare during production and processing.

The Standard is one of the Farm Animal Welfare Requirements series that sets requirements on the whole process of beef cattle rearing, transport, slaughter and processing.

0.2 Fundamental Principle

The Farm Animal Welfare Requirements series are based upon the “Five Freedoms”:

- a) Freedom from hunger and thirst by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.
- b) Freedom from discomfort by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
- c) Freedom from pain, injury or disease by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
- d) Freedom from fear and distress by ensuring conditions and care which avoid mental suffering.
- e) Freedom to express normal behavior by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal’s own kind.

Farm Animal Welfare Requirements: Beef Cattle

1 Scope

The Standard sets welfare requirements on beef cattle production, transportation, slaughtering and processing.

The Standard is applicable to the management of the whole process of beef cattle production, transportation, slaughtering and processing.

2 Normative References

The following documents are essential for the application of the Standard. For any dated reference, only the dated version applies to this standard. For any undated reference, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to the Standard.

GB 2707	Hygienic Standard for Fresh (Frozen) Meat
GB 2761	National Food Safety Standards of Mycotoxins Limits in Food
GB 2762	National Food Safety Standards of Contaminants Limits in Food
GB 2763	National Food Safety Standards of Maximum Pesticides Residue Limits in Food
NY/T 388	Environmental Quality Standard for the Livestock and Poultry Farm
NY/T 1168	Technical Requirement for Non-hazardous Treatment of Animal Manure
NY/T 5027	Drinking Water Requirement for Pollution-free Livestock Production

3 Terminology

The following terms are applicable to the Standard.

3.1 Animal Welfare

Animal welfare means provision of adequate nutrition and environment to animals, treat them in scientific ways and handle them properly to reduce their pain and stress, so as to ensure their good life quality and health.

3.2 Farm Animal

Animals being bred or reared on farms or similar circumstances for food production, hair, down and skin processing, or other purposes.

3.3 Farm Animal Welfare

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Farm animals must be properly cared during rearing, transport and slaughtering to protect them from unnecessary fear, distress, disease or injury.

3.4 Environmental Enrichment

Environmental enrichment is the addition of resources or facilities to provide necessary ambient stimuli in livestock housing to allow natural behaviors and psychological activities so that animals can reach a physical and psychological health balance.

3.5 Abnormal Behavior

The involuntary stereotyped behavior developed when cattle cannot express natural physical and psychological needs freely or when they are suffering.

3.6 Humane Slaughter

Pre-slaughter handling and slaughter methods that reduce stress, fear, pain and injuries of cattle to a minimum.

3.7 Free-range Production System

The system in which beef cattle can move freely on grazing field and choose their feed, water supply and shelter.

3.8 Housed Production System

The system in which cattle are farmed in barns, entirely depend on the provision of feed, water supply and barns by people.

3.9 Semi-barn System

The beef cattle production system that includes both barn system and grazing system.

4 Food and Water

4.1 Food

4.1.1 All feedstuffs and raw materials must comply with relevant state laws and regulations (see Annex A).

4.1.2 Producers must obtain a written record of constituents of compound feeds and feed supplements from the suppliers. When producers mix their own feed, a specific note or feed plan detailing the constituents of the feed must be available, the origin of feed must be traceable.

4.1.3 Feedstuff must be provided to meet the nutritional needs of cattle and are appropriate to specific breeds, age, weight and physical needs in sufficient quantity to maintain them in good health.

4. 1. 4 Any spoiled, moldy, contaminated and homologous ingredient is strictly prohibited in feedstuff.

4. 1. 5 Fibrous food should make up at least 60% of the diet.

4. 1. 6 For ration feeding in troughs, there must be enough feeding space (i.e. 1.1 times shoulder width) allowing all cattle to be fed at the same time. Cattle must be fed in ways that minimize bullying.

4. 1. 7 Sudden changes in the type and quantity of food must be avoided. Gradual transition must be adopted if there is any change needed. The transition period must be more than 10 days with careful observation on digestion and body condition of cattle.

4. 1. 8 Where free-range production system is used, the pasture resource must be rationally allocated to meet the nutritional needs of each cattle, taking account of the grazing capacity of pasture and the nutritional requirements of cattle. Appropriate feedstuff supplement must be provided in winter and spring.

4. 1. 9 Feeding facilities must be designed, installed and maintained properly to minimize the potential feedstuff contamination.

4. 1. 10 Feeding facilities must be kept clean at all times to prevent the surplus feedstuff from putrefaction.

4. 1. 11 Measures must be taken to prevent the feed from contamination and putrefaction at storage.

4. 1. 12 Antibiotics must not be used for growth accelerating purposes. Growth hormones are prohibited. Any medicated feed must be clearly labeled and recorded.

4. 1. 13 Relevant provisions of the withdrawal period must be strictly implemented before the cattle go to the market.

4. 2 Water

4. 2. 1 All cattle must have continuous access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water each day, except being required by the vet in charge. Drinking water quality must comply with NY/T 5027 Standard.

4. 2. 2 Drinking space must be sufficient for at least 10% of the herd to drink at the same time.

4. 2. 3 Troughs must be installed away from the sloping area and low-lying area, and not causing humidity or fouling to the bedding area.

4. 2. 4 Water supply facilities or water sources must be provided to ensure sufficient fresh, clean water supply in free-range system. Potential disease risk must be evaluated if natural water sources are being used.

4. 2. 5 Protection measures must be taken to protect the water suppliers or water sources on pasture. The area around the water troughs must be well managed and aprons should be constructed if necessary.

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4. 2. 6 All the water facilities must be maintained clean. Water supply system must be maintained and sterilized on regular basis.

4. 2. 7 The farms must have sufficient drinking water storage or contingency water supply system in case of normal water supply shut down because of cold weather or drought.

4. 2. 8 Warm water should be provided for cattle in winter.

4. 2. 9 When medicine and anti-stress agent need to be added into drinking water, special equipment must be used and records must be taken.

5 Environment

5.1 Buildings and Facilities

5. 1. 1 All constructions on the farm must be in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations (see Annex A).

5. 1. 2 The key points of overall space coverage, herd size, age, weight, feeding, drinking and bedding space relating to animal welfare must be included in the planning and design of constructions.

5. 1. 3 Floors must be maintained regularly to prevent foot damage.

5. 1. 4 Passageways must be constructed to allow cattle to pass freely. Quarter turn blind-ended passageways must be minimized or prevented.

5. 1. 5 Floors must be constructed with non-slip material or be maintained skip resistant to reduce the risk of slipping and damage.

5. 1. 6 Floors and walls must be easily cleansed and disinfected. Provisions must be made to avoid surfaces that cattle come in contact with contain sharp edges or features that are likely to cause injury.

5. 1. 7 There must be no features of the environment and materials of the production system that are toxic or hazardous.

5. 1. 8 All electrical installations must be properly earthed and set up in accordance with relevant regulations, inaccessible to cattle and safeguarded from rodents.

5. 1. 9 Natural shelter or covers must be provided in free-range system to protect cattle in extreme weather.

5. 1. 10 Establishment for the safe disposal of all wastes systems is required to ensure regular and proper operations.

5. 1. 11 Farms must have special care areas for weak, maimed, injured and sick cattle and be separable from other cattle pens.

5.2 Space Allowances

5.2.1 Adequate space must be provided to allow all cattle to lie down at the same time.

5.2.2 The minimum space allowances for cattle in housed production system and semi-barn system are as Table 1:

Table 1 The minimum space allowances

Live weight (kg)	Minimum space (m ²)	Minimum lying space (m ²)	Minimum total space (m ²)
<100	1.5	1.8	3.3
100-300	2.5	2.5	5.0
300-500	3.5	2.5	6.0
500-700	5.5	2.5	8.0
>700	7.0	3.0	10.0

5.3 Lying Area/Floors

5.3.1 Dry and comfortable lying area must be provided.

5.3.2 Bedding materials must be topped and replaced regularly to maintain the barn in clean, dry and comfortable condition.

5.3.3 Areas without bedding coverage must use cement or slatted floors.

5.3.4 Cement floors must be slip resistant and gently sloped to provide drainage.

5.3.5 When concrete slatted floors are used, the width of the openings must be suitable to avoid foot damage.

5.4 Thermal Environment, Humidity and Ventilation

5.4.1 Efforts must be made to ensure the internal environment at a comfortable level that is not too hot or too cold to protect cattle from cold and heat stress.

5.4.2 The housing must be effectively ventilated to ensure the relative humidity lower than 80% and avoid high humidity, condensation and harmful wind.

5.4.3 The housing must be maintained in good air quality, the level of inhalable dust and concentration of ammonia must comply with NY/T 388 standards.

5.4.4 Where free-range production system is used, environmental temperature and air movement of the pasture must be assessed according to cattle breeds, age, adaptation level, foreseeable climatic conditions and natural shelter.

5.5 Lighting

5.5.1 In all cattle housing, adequate lighting, whether fixed or portable, must be available to enable them to be thoroughly inspected at any time.

5.5.2 When housed production system is used, natural lighting should be provided. Where artificial light is used, the intensity must be between 20-100LUX. A period of at least 6 hours continuous darkness or low level lighting must be provided.

5.5.3 The continuous lighting and darkness period may be adjusted to correspond with local natural daylight duration.

5.6 Calving Environment

5.6.1 Calving cows must be settled into clean, comfortable calving housing and calving crates before parturition.

5.6.2 Adequate bedding materials must be provided in calving crates.

5.6.3 Calving housing, veterinary room and isolation housing must be designed so that they are separable from normal cattle housing for epidemic prevention purposes.

5.6.4 Calving crates must be allocated with adequate space and protection facilities for smooth calving. A minimum of five calving places must be provided per 100 cattle.

5.6.5 When calving in winter, calves must be provided with additional heat to ensure them with appropriate temperature.

5.7 Bull Pens

5.7.1 Bull pens should be sited to allow the bull to see,hear and smell of other cattle and their general activities.

5.7.2 Bulls must be settled in individual accommodations with a bedded sleeping area of not less than 16m². For large-size bulls, the sleeping area must not be less than 1m² for each 60kg body weight.

5.7.3 The movement and service area must not be less than 25m².

5.7.4 Bull pens must be facilitated with proper restraining devices and escape routes.

5.8 Calf Pens

5.8.1 The material for calf pens must be able to prevent the calves from cold and heat stress.

5.8.2 Calves must be provided with pens of appropriate size according to their age and breed.

5.8.3 Dry and comfortable bedding materials must be provided in the pens. Dragging or tethering of calves is prohibited.

5.8.4 The setting of the pens must ensure calves to see and hear other calves in neighboring pens.

5.8.5 Pens must be constructed in well-drained and sheltered spot.

5.8.6 Calves must be removed out of pens no later than 6 weeks' old.

5.9 Fencing/partition

5.9.1 All fencing and feeding partitions must be designed to avoid any risks to cattle, such as skin scratch or trapping the head and neck of cattle.

5.9.2 Where electric fence is used, electric shock must be controlled at safe level to avoid causing excessive discomfort to cattle.

5.9.3 All fencing and partitions must be inspected and maintained appropriately.

5.10 Disposal of Waste

5.10.1 Animal waste must be treated in time according to the requirements set forth by NY/T 1168 to prevent environmental pollution and disease spread.

5.10.2 Muckheaps must be effectively insulated to prevent access by cattle.

5.11 Environmental Enrichment and Animal Behavior

5.11.1 Adequate materials should be provided to prevent abnormal behaviors.

5.11.2 Adequate space should be provided for cattle to express normal behavior and emotion to other ones.

5.11.3 Cows and calves should be provided with conditions that allow them to stay together to meet cows' maternal need.

5.11.4 Free-range production system should be adopted to satisfy the habitual nature of cattle.

5.11.5 Abnormal behaviors must be recorded. If abnormal behaviors develop repeatedly, a program of analysis and modification must be pursued to improve management and environment control.

6 Management

6.1 Staff Competency Requirements

6.1.1 Managers must be thoroughly trained, skilled and competent in animal husbandry and animal welfare, understand the detailed content of this requirement and are able to implement them in practice.

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6. 1. 2 Stockmen must be trained, skilled and competent in basic animal husbandry and animal welfare, understand the general content of this requirement and are able to use them effectively in practice.

6. 2 Breeding

6. 2. 1 Heifer may be mated after reaching sexual maturity. When choosing bulls, the breed, body size, age of the heifer, the born weight and dystocia rate must be taken into account, in order to reduce the risks of dystocia and other diseases of the cow.

6. 2. 2 Embryo transfer, artificial insemination and pregnancy test must be performed by veterinarian or professionally trained personnel to ensure the health of dam and calves.

6. 2. 3 Calving cows must be moved into calving crates at 5-7 days before the expected calving date.

6. 2. 4 Calving cows and calves must be inspected at least twice every day.

6. 2. 5 Bulls must be inspected at least twice every day.

6. 3 Weaning

6. 3. 1 Calves must be ensured to have adequate colostrum as soon as possible after they are born.

6. 3. 2 Calves must be fed with milk for at least 8 weeks after birth.

6. 3. 3 The weaning time should be differed from other crucial times like mixing, transport or change of ration to avoid causing stress or death to calves.

6. 3. 4 Gradual weaning should be followed in order to reduce the stress and distress of calves.

6. 4 Castration

6. 4. 1 Cattle should not be castrated.

6. 4. 2 If it is very necessary for calves to be castrated, it must be conducted within 1 to 3 months after birth and analgesia should be used to reduce the stress and pain. Analgesia must be used for castration of calves over 3 months old.

6. 4. 3 Castrated calves must be carefully monitored and taken care of, and treated in time if abnormal situation appears.

6. 4. 4 Operators must be professionally trained and are competent to perform the operation skillfully and quickly; they are also required to be able to identify complications.

6. 5 Dehorning

6. 5. 1 Dehorning should not be performed.

6. 5. 2 If it is very necessary for calves to be dehorned, it must be conducted within 7 to 30 days after birth and analgesia should be used. Local analgesia or anesthesia must be provided to calves being dehorned after 30 days' old.

6. 5. 3 If it is very necessary to dehorn the calves, soldering iron method should be adopted. Observation must be taken every hour within 24 hours after the operation, so that abnormal events can be discovered and measures can be taken in time.

6. 5. 4 Operators must be well trained, competent to operate skillfully and quickly and be able to identify dehorning complications.

6. 6 Marking

6. 6. 1 Cattle must be marked in ways that cause no pain or temporary pain, it should be performed in low lighting area.

6. 6. 2 Materials used for marking must be non-toxic or hazardous.

6. 6. 3 Operators must be well trained and competent to operate skillfully and quickly to avoid causing unnecessary suffering to cattle.

6. 7 Other Condition

6. 7. 1 Cattle must be separated in groups according to their features like age, sex, the presence or absence of horns.

6. 7. 2 Cattle herd must be kept in relative stable groups and reduce mixing. If mixing is inevitably needed, cattle should be moved with more than 2 heads stay together at one time. Adequate space and carefully observation must be provided to reduce the stress and distress of cattle.

6. 7. 3 Isolated sick or injured cattle must be inspected at least twice every day.

6. 7. 4 For the cattle failed with treatment, humane culling should be performed when necessary with vet's advice.

6. 7. 5 Producers must be competent to identify emergency circumstances like natural hazard and extreme weather that may bring harm to animal welfare and develop contingency plans accordingly.

6. 7. 6 Cattle should be driven with appropriate auditory or visual methods. Sticks, whips and electric goads must not be used to drive cattle.

6. 7. 7 Cattle must not be poked at sensitive region like eyes, nose, udders, scrotums and anus, etc.

6. 7. 8 Duration and density in the waiting lairage must be reduced to avoid stress and distress of cattle.

6.7.9 The flow at narrow zones like gates, passageways and corners must be controlled to prevent injury of cattle.

7 Health Planning

7.1 Producers must develop veterinary health and welfare plan compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, at least including:

- biosecurity;
- disease prevention;
- drug use and residual control;
- treatment of dead cattle and waste;
- other measures related to animal welfare and health.

7.2 Producers must check implementing situation of health plan regularly, renew and amend it in time.

8 Transport

8.1 Cattle carrier must meet the relevant national laws, regulations and Standards (see also Annex A).

8.2 Relevant Transporters

8.2.1 Driver and personnel in charge of cattle transport must be able to demonstrate their competence in handling cattle when loading, unloading and while in transit, have basic veterinary knowledge, able to handle and manage injured animals and have received training in animal welfare.

8.2.2 Vehicles must be driven slowly and steadily. Effective monitoring must be taken during transportation.

8.3 Loading/unloading

8.3.1 Cattle must be managed to minimize mixing for transportation. Casualty animals must not be transported.

8.3.2 Appropriate equipment must be used at handling. Efforts must be made to load and unload cattle at horizontal level. Inevitable ramp must be maintained as flat as possible, the grade should be no more than 20 degrees, with slip-resistant measures and security fences.

8.3.3 Loading and unloading process must be conducted with a minimum force and able to encourage cattle to move in or out of vehicles initiatively. Violent driving is prohibited.

8.3.4 Cattle must be unloaded immediately at the destination.

8.4 Transport Space Allowance

8.4.1 The height of transport vehicles must allow cattle to stand in a natural position and have ventilating space on the top. The minimum headroom for calves must be 10cm and adult cattle must be 20cm.

8.4.2 The minimum space allowances during transport are as Table 2:

Table 2 Space allowances during transport

Weight (kg)	Area per head(m ²)
50-110	0.3~0.4
110-200	0.4~0.7
200-325	0.7~0.95
325-550	0.96~1.30
550-770	1.30~1.60
>770	>1.60

8.5 Preparation for Transport

8.5.1 Transport vehicles should be facilitated with covers to protect cattle from sunlight and rain. The floor should be covered with sufficient bedding materials.

8.5.2 Cattle must have water access at any time before transport.

8.5.3 No feed provided 4 hours before transport.

8.6 Transport

8.6.1 Cattle must be slaughtered as close as possible to the point of rearing to minimize the duration of transport and waiting. Cattle should not be continuously transported for more than 8 hours.

8.6.2 There must not be sharp edges or protrusions on all surfaces, loading platforms and guardrails of vehicles that in contact with cattle. Each part of the vehicles must be designed for easy cleaning and disinfection.

8.6.3 Vehicles must have protective measures to avoid injuries caused by falling or other behaviors.

8.6.4 Transport during extreme weather must be prevented as much as possible. When the temperature is higher than 25°C or below 5°C, appropriate measures must be taken to reduce stress caused by high or low temperature.

8.6.5 If any injury or death happens during transport, causes must be analyzed and immediate measures must be taken to avoid further injuries and more deaths.

9 Slaughter/killing

9.1 Slaughtering enterprises must meet the relevant national laws, regulations and Standards (see also Annex A).

9.2 Slaughtering enterprises must appoint a person responsible for the formulation and implementation of the human slaughter provisions, who must be well trained on animal welfare and the Standard.

9.3 Injured cattle during transportation must be slaughtered immediately to avoid unnecessary distress, except for special circumstances.

9.4 Waiting Lairage

9.4.1 Slaughterhouses must provide adequate water for the cattle and provide feed when necessary. Water deprivation must not exceed 3 hours and fasting must not exceed 24 hours.

9.4.2 The slaughterhouse should provide waiting lairage with adequate space to prevent cattle from direct sunlight and adverse weather conditions.

9.4.3 Cattle that are likely to be aggressive must be separated from others at waiting lairage.

9.4.4 The illumination during antemortem inspection should not be lower than 220 LUX.

9.5 Slaughter Equipment

9.5.1 The equipment used for stunning and killing must be safe, effective and reliable.

9.5.2 All slaughter equipment must be thoroughly and appropriately cleaned and disinfected before and after use.

9.5.3 Slaughter equipment must be checked at least once daily by specialized personnel to ensure it is in working order.

9.5.4 Reserve equipment for the stunning and killing must be allocated.

9.5.5 Proper restraining facilities and escape route must be allocated for the safety of the people who perform slaughter practice.

9.6 Pre-slaughter Handling

9.6.1 Pre-slaughter handling must be carried out according to regulatory procedures to avoid unnecessary stimulus or distress.

9.6.2 Flooring in waiting lairage and passageways must be non-slip. All passageways must have adequate space and appropriate lighting, avoiding projections, obstacles and sharply angled bends.

9.6.3 Violent driving is prohibited.

9.6.4 Effective cleaning must be carried out before the cattle walk into stunning facilities to reduce stress.

9.6.5 S-shape passageway should be adopted to prevent cattle from contact with animals being slaughtered or dead ones by senses of vision, hearing or smell.

9.7 Slaughter/killing Methods

9.7.1 Slaughter must be carried out in a humane method that minimizes suffering and discomfort of cattle.

9.7.2 Stunning must ensure the sudden loss of consciousness and pain and maintain that state until the point of death.

9.7.3 If cattle have to be slaughtered directly without rendered unconscious before slaughter because of religious or cultural reasons, the slaughter process must be kept as quick as possible under peaceful circumstance.

9.7.4 Slaughter knives must be sharp. The position and angle of sticking must meet the requirement of rapid and complete blood loss from the cattle to ensure the quick death of the cattle.

9.7.5 After cutting off the blood vessels, there must be no further trimming procedure on the cattle for at least 30 seconds in any case until all brainstem reflexes ceased.

10 Processing

10.1 Processing companies must comply with relevant national laws, regulations and standards (see also Annex A).

10.2 Raw materials for processing must come from farms as well as slaughterhouses that their farming and slaughter process meet the requirements of this standard.

10.3 Processing companies must effectively separate the processing procedures for animal welfare friendly beef products with regular ones to prevent mixing up.

10.4 Quality of processed animal welfare friendly beef products must meet the national food safety standards of GB 2707, GB 2761, GB 2762 and GB 2763. Banned substances must not be detected from the products.

11 Records and Traceability

11.1 The whole process of rearing, transport, slaughter and processing must be recorded and traceable.

11.2 All records of beef cattle, including rearing, transport, slaughter and processing, must be kept at least for 3 years, except for breeders' that must be kept permanently.

Annex A

(Informative Annex)

Related Regulations and Standards

Animal Epidemic Prevention Law of People's Republic of China
 Animal Husbandry Law of People's Republic of China
 Veterinary Management Case
 Scale Livestock Farming Prevention Act Case
 Scale Livestock Farming Pollution Prevention Regulations
 Feed Additive Use Norms—No. 186 Announcement of Ministry of Agriculture
 GB 2707 Hygienic standard for fresh (frozen) meat of livestock
 GB 12694 Meat processing plant hygiene norms
 GB 13078 Feed hygiene standards
 GB 16548 Animals and animal products, biological diseases safe handling procedures
 GB 16549 Animal origin and quarantine norms
 GB 16567 Breeding animal transport and quarantine technical specifications
 GB 18596 Emission standards for livestock husbandry industry
 GB 18393 Code for product quality inspection for cattle or sheep in slaughtering
 GB/T 19477 Operating procedures of cattle slaughtering
 GB/T 19525.1 Livestock environment terminology
 GB/T 19525.2 Environmental quality evaluation criteria for farms
 GB/T 20014.6 Good agricultural practice. Part 6: Livestock base control points and compliance criteria
 GB/T 20014.7 Good agricultural practice. Part 7: Cattle and sheep control points and compliance criteria
 GB/T 21495 Animal and vegetable fats with cis, cis 1,4 - diene structure determination of unsaturated fatty acids
 NY 5030 Guidelines for the use of veterinary drugs on pollution-free livestock
 NY 5032 Guidelines for feed and feed additives use to pollution-free livestock
 NY 5126 Guidelines for veterinary epidemic prevention of pollution-free beef cattle
 NY/T 388 Environmental quality standard for the livestock and poultry farm
 NY/T 676 Beef quality grading
 NT/Y 815 Feeding standard of beef cattle
 NY/T 1167 Environment quality and sanitary control requirement for the livestock and poultry farms
 NY/T 1178 Technical code for construction of cattle and sheep housing in pasturing area
 NY/T 1339 Beef cattle finishing good management practice
 NY/T 1446 Guideline on feeding and management of breeding bulls
 NY/T 5128 Guidelines for husbandry management of pollution-free beef cattle
 NY/T 5339 Guidelines for veterinary epidemic prevention of pollution-free livestock
 RSPCA welfare standards for beef cattle
 BCSPCA Standards for the Raising and Handling of Beef Cattle

Drafting team of this standard

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ICS 65.020.30; 67.120
B45

Key words: animal welfare, farm animals, beef cattle
