

ANIMAL MANAGEMENT PLAN CONDITIONS

- A fully applied and current level of 'Base Farm Assurance' is required as a prerequisite. Qualifying 'Base Farm Assurance' must comprehensively cover industry requirements for food safety and animal welfare.
- Pasture only feeding must be practised.
- A documented feed plan must demonstrate that the animals are well fed for the forthcoming year. The feed plan must include:
 - A plan to cope with possible feed shortages including droughts and/or floods and/or snow storms.
 - A plan for managing sheep post shearing.
- A documented animal health management plan must be prepared and detail:
 - All anticipated animal health challenges
 - A monitoring programme to address the challenges
 - A forecasted schedule of medicine inputs and management inputs
 - A management system to demonstrate that all reasonable steps have been taken to address disease and parasite challenge through integrated animal, pasture and crop management.
 - Evidence that genetic solutions are actively sought to address animal health challenges for the environment in which the animals are being farmed.
- Animals must not be genetically modified through the transgenic process.
- Records must be kept for any genetically modified animal feed utilised including the identification of the animals consuming the feed.
- Animals must not be induced for early parturition unless required on animal welfare grounds.
- Animals treated with antibiotics should be 'permanently' identified.
- Specifically formulated growth promotants must not be administered to animals.
- A shade and shelter plan must be completed to demonstrate that animals are in a habitat that affords protection against the extremes of climate. The shade and shelter plan is lodged in the Land and Environment Plan.
- Organo phosphate (OP) use is discouraged unless required on animal welfare grounds for use as an imperative, last resort treatment. Animals treated with OP should be 'permanently' identified.
- Dehorning cattle earlier than 12 months of age, purchasing cattle without horns and breeding for polledness is encouraged.
- Run-off from spray or dip treatment must not be allowed to pollute the environment.

- Dead animals, in particular those for collection and further processing, must not be visible to the public.
- All livestock trading whether purchased, sold or transferred must be accompanied with a fully completed animal status declaration and any other relevant documentation.
- Livestock purchased from non-accredited sources must be kept on an accredited farm for 21 days before qualifying for accreditation. The aim is to eventually restrict livestock trading to between accredited farms only.
- The Animal Management Plan must be endorsed by an approved Veterinarian.

DEFINITIONS

- **Base Farm Assurance**

This programme builds upon existing industry farm assurance programmes to include the elements of sustainable production. Any farm assurance programme that is used as the base for this programme will need to comprehensively cover the industry requirements for food safety and animal welfare. At this stage no attempt has been made to determine which base level farm assurance programs would qualify.

- **Pasture Feeding (ref. ASD Guidelines 2002)**

Pasture feeding means that the animals have been raised under NZ farming conditions with year-round access to grass, hay, silage, lucerne, feed crops (e.g. brassica, maize, ryecorn, etc.) even if the animals have occasionally been provided with supplementary grain or manufactured feed (provided that you have a statement from the manufacturer that the feed does not contain animal protein or animal fat). Manufacturers' declarations must be kept. Supplementary feeding with vegetables and fruit is also acceptable.

- **Feed Plan**

The plan may include a formal feed budget based on feed supply and demand. It may be expressed in kilograms of dry matter, or simply be based on pasture length and area, backed by historical animal performance records.

- **Animal Breeding Plan**

A plan that demonstrates that the farmer has taken all reasonable steps to use appropriate genetics for the environment in which the animals are bred and reared.

- **Animal Health Plan**

Records information on potential threats to animal health and sets out the actions and a schedule to manage those threats. The actions will involve monitoring, management, prevention and treatments (ideally preventative). For example, monitoring and prevention programmes are expected to be in place for facial eczema and internal parasite challenge.

- Animal Status Declaration

A declaration required by law that must be made by the farmer supplier for all livestock supplied for processing.

- Supplier

The supplier is the owner or person in charge of the animals.