



## Overview of animal welfare codes of practice

Model codes of practice for the welfare of animals (animal welfare codes) contain guidelines and information to ensure the considerate and humane treatment of animals. Animal welfare codes generally state that certain things **should** be done and other things **must** be done. It is important that you understand your obligations under the codes—ignorance is no excuse for inappropriate treatment of animals.

The animal welfare codes are generally about keeping a particular type of animal or about particular situations involving animals. They outline minimum acceptable animal welfare outcomes.

Not all animal welfare codes are mandatory, but they are all important because they:

- provide an agreed animal welfare standard
- help you meet a legal duty of care to the animals in your charge
- help industry show its commitment to agreed animal welfare standards.

This guide explains the animal welfare codes of practice, and includes links to codes for specific animals and situations.

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## About the animal welfare codes of practice

Model codes of practice for the welfare of animals (animal welfare codes) cover the main considerations to achieve a desired animal welfare outcome. For a particular type of livestock, the animal welfare codes includes guidance on feed and water, housing, health, management practices, breeding and emergency slaughter.

Animal welfare codes usually contain a mix of general and prescriptive statements. They are not comprehensive manuals on how to care for animals. They do not contain detailed animal care information, such as diets, plans for building animal accommodation or animal health regimes.

If you live in Queensland and you intend to keep animals, especially ones that you have little knowledge or experience about, you should:

- get detailed animal care information
- be aware of the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* [<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2001-064>] (the Act), Queensland's animal welfare legislation
- read and comply with any relevant animal welfare codes that are adopted or made compulsory under the Act
- read about your duty of care, and the relationship between that duty of care and adopted codes of practice under the Act.

## Benefits of animal welfare codes

Animal welfare codes can go into much more detail about individual types of animals or animal use than animal welfare legislation can.

Animal welfare codes are also very useful for informing the general community, both in Australia and overseas, about agreed animal welfare standards in Australia.

Although each Australian state and territory has its own animal welfare legislation, many animal welfare codes are national, ensuring some consistency in animal welfare standards.

## Development of animal welfare codes

All of the animal welfare codes associated with the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (Qld) have undergone an extensive period of consultation in their development either at state or national level.

The majority of these animal welfare codes are nationally endorsed. Groups involved in developing them include state, territory and Australian government agencies, animal user groups and major animal welfare organisations. Many drafts are usually prepared over 2–3 years and wide consultation is conducted on each draft.

There are often different views on animal welfare issues. Most animal welfare codes contain standards that are a compromise between optimising the welfare of animals and the interests of people whose livelihood depends on animals. This is why animal welfare codes generally set the minimum acceptable animal welfare principles for the particular animals.

## Changes to the national model codes of practice for the welfare of animals

Many animal welfare codes of practice are now being replaced by standards and guidelines documents.

The Australian animal welfare standards and guidelines: Land transport of livestock (PDF, 1.2MB) [<http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/files/2011/02/Land-transport-of-livestock-Standards-and-Guidelines-Version-1.-1-21-September-2012.pdf>] is one example of a nationally endorsed document that has replaced a number of codes of practice relating to the transport of livestock.

More recently, the model codes of practice for cattle, sheep and animals at saleyards have undergone a comprehensive review and have been replaced with national standards and guidelines.

Once written into legislation, the 'standards' are requirements that must be met under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (Qld). The 'guidelines' are practices recommended to achieve desirable animal welfare outcomes.

Learn more about animal welfare standards and guidelines [<http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/>].

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## Compulsory codes of practice for animal welfare

In some areas of animal use, the perceived risk to animal welfare is significant enough to require compulsory compliance with codes of practice.

The *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (Qld) has powers to require compliance with either an entire code of practice or just a stated part of a code of practice.

## Codes of practice that are entirely compulsory

- Code of practice about sheep [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/sheep-health/code>]  
This code is schedule 2A of the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012. The maximum penalty for an individual convicted of not complying with this code is \$41,355 .
- Code of practice about cattle [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/cattle-welfare-transport/code>]  
This code is schedule 2B of the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012. The maximum penalty for an individual convicted of not complying with this code is \$41,355 .
- Code of practice for transport of livestock [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/livestock-movement/animal-transport-welfare/land-transport-code>]  
This code is schedule 3 of the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012. The maximum penalty for an individual convicted of not complying with this code is \$41,355 .
- Code of practice for breeding of dogs [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/dog-breeder-registration>]  
This code is schedule 3A of the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012. The maximum penalty for an individual convicted of not complying with this code is \$41,355 .
- Code of practice for livestock at depots and saleyards [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/saleyards-code>]  
This code is schedule 3AA of the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012. The maximum penalty for an individual convicted of not complying with this code is \$41,355 .
- Code of practice about rodeos [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/codes/rodeo>]  
This code is schedule 3B of the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012. The maximum penalty for an individual convicted of not complying with this code is \$41,355 .
- Australian code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes (scientific use code) [<https://nhmrc.gov.au/about-us/publications/australian-code-care-and-use-animals-scientific-purposes>]  
Compliance with the scientific use code is compulsory under section 91 of the Act. The maximum penalty for an individual convicted of not complying with this code is \$41,355 or 1 year imprisonment.

## Codes of practice that are partly compulsory

- Model code of practice for the welfare of animals – pigs (3rd edition) [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/5698>]  
Parts of this code are compulsory under the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012. The maximum penalty for an individual convicted of not complying with each component of this regulation is \$41,355 . The remainder of the pig code is adopted as voluntary under the Act.
- Model code of practice for the welfare of animals – domestic poultry (4th edition) [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/3451>]  
Parts of this code are compulsory under the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012. The compulsory provisions cover maximum permitted stocking densities, and feed, water and inspection requirements for domestic fowl. It is important to read the poultry code and the regulation together. The maximum penalty for an individual convicted of not complying with each component of this regulation is \$41,355 . The remainder of the poultry code is adopted as voluntary under the Act.

## Also consider...

- Read the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* [<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2001-064>].

- Read the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012 [<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2012-0141>].

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## About the rodeo code of practice

From 1 January 2022, the rodeo code of practice [<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/as-made/sl-2021-0173>] will be a mandatory code under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (the Act). It contains the minimum acceptable standards of welfare for all animals being used at rodeos and rodeo schools. It applies to all cattle and horses which are used in the different rodeo activities.

The rodeo code of practice is based on the Queensland animal welfare standards and guidelines – Animals at rodeos (rodeo standards) [<https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/queensland-animal-welfare-standards-and-guidelines-animals-in-rodeos>] which were recommended by an established writing group to be progressed as the basis for future regulation of rodeos in Queensland. The rodeo standards were developed after consultation with the rodeo industry, animal welfare and animal rights groups, the veterinary profession and other relevant stakeholders.

The purposes of the rodeo standards are to:

- protect the welfare of animals used in rodeos and rodeo schools
- ensure rodeo officials and other persons are aware of their responsibilities when conducting a rodeo
- provide requirements for equipment used at rodeos and rodeo facilities such as arenas, yards and chutes
- outline the key requirements for competitors and other people handling and caring for animals used in rodeo activities at rodeos and rodeo schools.

## Key new mandatory requirements for rodeos

### Mandatory requirements for rodeo officials, competitors and other relevant people

Below are some of the key mandatory requirements for rodeo officials, competitors and other people listed in the rodeo code of practice. However, you must refer to the code for the full list of requirements.

- Each person involved in a rodeo activity must have the experience, knowledge and skills required to carry out their responsibilities and comply with all relevant requirements under the Act and the rodeo code of practice.
- To conduct a rodeo, a rodeo organiser will be required to:
  - appoint a rodeo animal welfare officer and other officials (who have been approved by a designated rodeo association)
  - engage a veterinary surgeon to treat or consult on the treatment of sick or injured animals used at a rodeo
  - ensure rodeo facilities (arena, chute, fencing, gates, yards and races) comply with the relevant requirements under the code of practice
  - ensure rodeo animals are kept away from fireworks and other noise to prevent them from being disturbed
  - keep a rodeo animal incident record, if a rodeo animal is sick, injured or killed at a rodeo
  - ensure compliance with all relevant requirements under the code of practice.
- The rodeo animal welfare officer is required to:

- inspect the rodeo arena, chute and yards to ensure they are safe for rodeo animals and people to use
- ensure any lame, sick, distressed or unsuitable rodeo animals are withdrawn from the rodeo and receive appropriate care (including veterinary treatment) or are humanely killed (if required)
- ensure rodeo animals are given access to feed and water in compliance with the code of practice
- ensure compliance with all relevant requirements of the code of practice.
- Veterinary surgeons engaged for a rodeo are required to be on-site at a rodeo to treat any sick, injured or distressed rodeo animals or be available for consultation while rodeo animals are on-site at a rodeo.
- Judges will be required to ensure a rodeo animal is released from the chute if the animal is on the ground, tries to climb out of the chute twice or it is reasonable to consider it is in the interests of the animal's welfare to withdraw it from the event.
- Protection clowns may distract a rodeo animal that has thrown a competitor to prevent injury to people in the arena. However, they must not provoke the animal to a greater extent than necessary.
- Anyone supplying animals to a rodeo must ensure they are suitable for the particular rodeo activity, given access to feed and water in compliance with the code of practice, are withdrawn from the rodeo and receive appropriate care (including veterinary treatment) if lame, sick, distressed or unsuitable for an activity and comply with all relevant requirements under the Act and rodeo code of practice.
- Competitors are required to comply with any reasonable directions given by a rodeo official or veterinary surgeon in relation to a rodeo activity and all other relevant requirements under the rodeo code of practice.

## **Mandatory requirements for rodeo facilities**

- Chutes, fences, gates and races must be structurally sound, minimise any injury to rodeo animals and be appropriately designed to allow animals to be handled quietly and efficiently.

## **Mandatory requirements for using and handling rodeo animals**

- Rodeo animals used at rodeos must be in good health and not be pregnant or lactating with dependant or unweaned offspring.
- Cattle must be of body condition score 2 to 4 and horses of body condition score 3 to 4.
- Rodeo animals must have adequate space in a yard to move reasonably freely and be able to lie down and rise.
- When a rodeo animal is in a chute, it must not be provoked unnecessarily.
- A rodeo animal's tail must not be twisted or pulled (unless it is necessary to prevent the animal falling or is in the interests of the animal's welfare).
- Dogs cannot be used to move or control rodeo animals.
- If a rodeo animal is suffering as a result of an incident, then it may be killed humanely by a veterinary surgeon or a person acting under the direct supervision of a veterinary surgeon.
- Another person with the necessary skills, knowledge and experience, may humanely kill a rodeo animal. But this can only occur if a veterinary surgeon or person acting under the direct supervision of a veterinary surgeon is not present and it would be inhumane to allow the animal to continue suffering.

## **Mandatory requirements for the use of equipment on rodeo animals**

- Spurs cannot be used as a goad on a rodeo animal while the animal is in a chute.

- An electrical prod can only be used on cattle, if they are at least 3 months of age and the person has made reasonable efforts to move the animal without an electrical prod beforehand. Cattle must be able to move away from the prod and the prod must be applied as sparingly as possible.
- An electrical prod must not be applied to the face, anus, udder or genitals of cattle or on cattle in an arena or in a chute (unless it is necessary for the safety of the animal or the competitor).
- Handling aids such as flappers, rattles and canes can be used to encourage animals to move but not in a way that causes unnecessary pain to the animal.
- Rodeo organisers must ensure a conveyance device such as a rubber mat or sled is available to safely move an injured, immobile rodeo animal out of an arena for examination and veterinary treatment.

## **Mandatory requirements for different rodeo activities**

### **Bareback bronc and saddleback bronc riding**

- Horses must be at least 3 years old and cannot be used more than 2 times in 1 day.
- Bareback rigging and saddles must be fitted to the horses so as not to cause injury or pain.
- The front girth must be at least 125mm wide, and a pad used under bareback rigging must be soft, non-abrasive and extend at least 50mm past the back of the rigging.
- The rowel on a spur must freely rotate and be at least 20mm in diameter.
- The point on the rowel must be at least 3mm wide (at its narrowest part) and be blunt so it cannot penetrate the horse's skin.
- Flank straps must be:
  - at least 25mm wide
  - able to be released quickly
  - lined with soft, flexible material
  - not brittle, damaged, worn or have anything sharp attached
  - positioned to cover the horse's flank and belly but not the horse's genitals
  - not cause injury.

### **Breakaway roping**

- Calves must weigh at least 100kg and cannot be used more than 3 times in 1 day (with a rest of at least 1 hour between uses).
- The head rope must be removed from the calf as soon as possible after the calf has been roped or the competitor has withdrawn from the activity or fails to properly complete the rodeo activity.
- A competitor must withdraw from the breakaway roping activity if the calf is not roped before it reaches the opposite side of the arena, or the string is not broken within 30 seconds after the calf was released from the chute.

### **Bull and steer riding**

- The weight of the person riding the animal must be no more than 20% of the animal's live weight.
- The animal cannot be used more than 3 times in 1 day.
- The bull or steer rope must not have anything sharp or knots or hitches attached that would prevent the rope falling freely after a competitor has dismounted or been thrown to avoid injuring the animal.
- The flank rope must be made of soft cotton and have a diameter of at least 16mm or be covered or lined.

- The rowel on a spur must move at least a quarter of a turn and be at least 20mm in diameter.
- The point on the rowel must be at least 3mm wide (at its narrowest part) and be blunt so that it cannot penetrate the animal's skin.

## Poddy riding

- The weight of the child riding the calf must be no more than 20% of the calf's live weight.
- The calf cannot be used more than 2 times in 1 day and must not have its ears or tail pulled.
- Adults must not ride a calf.
- A person must not use spurs on a calf.

## Steer wrestling and chute dogging

- Steers must weigh at least 200kg.
- Steers cannot be used for the activity more than 3 times in 1 day and cannot be used in any other rodeo activity on the same day.
- A person must not put their fingers in the steer's eyes, nose or lips.

## Team roping

- Steers must weigh at least 200kg.
- Steers cannot be used for the activity more than 3 times in 1 day and cannot be used in any other rodeo activity on the same day.
- A person must not rope a steer's hind feet unless the steer's head or horns have been roped and the steer has changed direction.
- Steers must not be stretched to the point where their front feet are lifted off the ground.
- Steers must be fitted with horn wraps made of a suitable material (i.e. a durable nylon webbing externally with a protective felt lining on the inside) that are securely fitted around the steer's head at the base of its horns and don't obscure the steer's vision.
- The competitors must withdraw from the team roping activity if 30 seconds has elapsed since the steer left the chute and the second competitor has failed to rope the steer's hind feet.

## Rope and tie (calf roping)

The requirements for the rope and tie event include:

- the calf must be at least 100kg and cannot be used more than 3 times in 1 day (with a rest of at least 1 hour between uses)
- the calf must not:
  - be pulled backwards off its feet
  - be caused to stop suddenly
  - have excessive force used to ground it
  - be suddenly thrown sideways
  - be thrown onto its spine
  - dragged more than 1 metre
  - hit, jumped on or kicked
- a competitor must withdraw from the rope and tie activity if the calf is not roped before it reaches the opposite side of the arena or within 30 seconds after the calf was released from the chute.

- a person must use a roping safety device, which has been approved by the rodeo association. The roping safety device acts a 'shock absorber' and decreases the force experienced by the calf and the horse, once the calf has been roped.
- a person must ensure the head rope and leg tie ropes are removed from the calf as soon as possible after completing the activity or after the competitor is required to withdraw from the activity.

The Queensland Government has committed to reviewing the rope and tie (calf roping) activity 5 years after the commencement of the rodeo code of practice.

## Duty of care for rodeo animals

Anyone who owns, manages or handles cattle or horses has a legal duty of care and is responsible for ensuring acceptable welfare standards for cattle and horses in their charge.

This includes:

- rodeo organisers (and rodeo committees)
- competitors
- stock contractors
- rodeo animal welfare officers
- judges
- protection clowns
- veterinarians
- chute workers
- pick up riders
- transporters.

## Other welfare codes relevant to rodeo animals

Anyone involved in transporting cattle and horses must comply with the compulsory code of practice for transport of livestock [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/livestock-movement/animal-transport-welfare/land-transport-code>].

## Also consider...

- Find out more about animal welfare codes of practice [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/codes>].
- Read schedule 3 of the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012 [<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2012-0141#sch.3>] to learn more about the compulsory code of practice for the transport of livestock.
- Read schedule 2B of the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012 [<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2012-0141#sch.2B>] to learn more about the compulsory code of practice about cattle.

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## Voluntary codes of practice for animal welfare

Voluntary animal welfare codes are named (or 'made') in schedule 4 of the Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012 [<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sl-2012-0141#sch.4>]. They are generally the Model codes of practice for the welfare of animals (animal welfare codes) that have not been reviewed but remain important animal welfare documents.



They are not compulsory under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (Qld) [<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2001-064>] (the Act).

These animal welfare codes contain guidelines and information on the minimum acceptable animal welfare outcomes for a particular type of animal or animal use.

## Using the animal welfare codes in livestock industries

Most animal welfare codes adopted under the Act are about livestock, including feral livestock.

They are part of a national series endorsed by the former Standing Council on Primary Industries. These animal welfare codes contain minimum requirements of animal welfare in the livestock industries. They have been developed in consultation with animal industries, animal welfare groups, and relevant state and federal government departments.

Those working in livestock industries need to be familiar with the relevant animal welfare codes. You may need to be familiar with a number of animal welfare codes to understand your responsibilities in managing and marketing livestock.

Although compliance with voluntary animal welfare codes is not compulsory under the Act, people in charge of animals should use them as a reference to help them meet their duty of care obligation under the Act. Where no mandatory code exists, animal welfare inspectors refer to voluntary animal welfare codes when assessing whether people are meeting their duty of care.

## Non-compliance with voluntary animal welfare codes

Because voluntary animal welfare codes are not compulsory, non-compliance with a voluntary code is not automatically an offence under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (Qld). However, non-compliance is admissible in evidence in a court case for an offence, such as breach of duty of care.

Compliance with a voluntary animal welfare code requirement does not automatically protect someone against prosecution for an offence under the Act. For example, an operator may meet the guidelines relating to a husbandry procedure but still breach their duty of care if the person was not competent to perform the procedure.

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## Animal welfare codes with no status under the Act

Animal welfare and other industry codes that are neither 'compulsory' nor 'voluntary' under the Queensland *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* [<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2001-064>] have no legal status under the Act in Queensland.

This doesn't mean they do not contain good information about animal welfare, especially if they already have legal status under animal welfare legislation in another Australian state or territory, or in New Zealand. Such codes may be assessed for their suitability for use in Queensland.

In addition to interstate codes, animal welfare codes may be produced by particular animal user groups, commercial organisations or by individuals. If there is no recognised legal code for your animal use situation, you may decide to follow one of these codes to help you meet your duty of care [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/duty-care>].

If you do this, it is your responsibility to ensure that the information in the code is prepared by a credible and reliable source, up to date, and relevant to Queensland conditions and your

particular situation.

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## List of animal welfare codes of practice

### List of mandatory animal welfare codes in Queensland

- Code of practice about cattle [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/cattle-welfare-transport/code>]
- Code of practice about sheep [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/sheep-health/code>]
- Code of practice for transport of livestock [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/livestock-movement/animal-transport-welfare/land-transport-code>]
- Code of practice about pigs [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/pigs-welfare-transport/code>]
- Code of practice about domestic fowl [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/poultry-welfare-transport/code>]
- Code of practice for breeding dogs [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/dog-breeder-registration>]
- Code of practice for livestock at depots and saleyards [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/saleyards-code>]
- Code of practice about rodeos [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/codes/rodeo>]
- Australian code for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes [<https://nhmrc.gov.au/about-us/publications/australian-code-care-and-use-animals-scientific-purposes>]

### List of voluntary animal welfare codes in Queensland

- Poultry welfare code [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/poultry-welfare-transport/code>]
- Buffalo welfare code [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/389>]
- Ostrich welfare code [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/3526>]
- Emu welfare code [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/poultry-welfare-transport/emu-welfare-code>]
- Rabbit welfare code [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/369>]
- Pig welfare code [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/pigs-welfare-transport/code>]
- Camel welfare code [<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/niche-industries/camel-welfare-code>]
- Deer welfare code [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/366>]
- Goat welfare code [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/368>]
- Feral livestock animals code [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/370>]

### List of national standards and guidelines

- Australian animal welfare standards and guidelines for cattle [<https://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/cattle/>]
- Australian animal welfare standards and guidelines – land transport of livestock [<http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/land-transport/>]
- Australian animal welfare standards and guidelines for saleyards and depots- [<http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/saleyards-and-depots/>]
- Australian animal welfare standards and guidelines for sheep [<https://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/sheep/>]

- Australian industry standards and guidelines for goats [<http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/goat/>]
- Australian animal welfare standards and guidelines for exhibited animals [<http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/exhibited-animals/>]

## Other situations – codes of practice

- Beef cattle feedlots in Australia code [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/114>]
- Livestock at slaughtering establishments code [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/2975>]
- Australian industry standards and guidelines for goats [<http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/goat/>]

## Commercial livestock production

- National guidelines for beef cattle feedlots in Australia [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/114>]
- National animal welfare standards at livestock processing establishments (PDF, 493KB) [[https://aawcs.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/33024\\_MLA\\_ind\\_Welfare\\_V4.pdf](https://aawcs.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/33024_MLA_ind_Welfare_V4.pdf)]
- A guide to best practice husbandry in beef cattle – branding, castrating and dehorning (PDF, 2.8MB) [<https://futurebeef.com.au/wp-content/uploads/A-guide-to-best-practice-husbandry-in-beef-cattle-Branding-castrating-and-dehorning.pdf>]

## Other

- Australian standards for the export of livestock [<https://www.awe.gov.au/agriculture-land/animal/welfare/export-trade>]
- National code of practice for recreational and sport fishing (PDF, 643KB) [[https://www.ansaqld.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/recfish\\_australia\\_ncop\\_brochure.pdf](https://www.ansaqld.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/recfish_australia_ncop_brochure.pdf)]
- Queensland animal welfare standards and guidelines – Animals at rodeos [<https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/queensland-animal-welfare-standards-and-guidelines-animals-in-rodeos>]

## How to access the codes of practice

You can view, download and print codes of practice at the CSIRO Publishing – Primary Industries Report Series [<https://www.publish.csiro.au/books/series/11>] website at no cost. (They are listed under 'M' for model codes of practice.) You can also purchase hard copy codes from that website.

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