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# Forest certification in China – Wildlife husbandry and management

## 中国森林认证 野生动物饲养管理

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Contents

Foreword.....	III
Introduction.....	IV
1 Scope.....	1
2 Terms and Definitions.....	1
3 Overall Requirements.....	2
3.1 Basic conditions.....	2
3.2 Scope.....	2
3.3 Farm (park) area.....	2
4 Personnel.....	3
4.1 Competency requirements.....	3
4.2 Staff training.....	3
4.3 Job management.....	3
4.4 Staff welfare.....	3
4.5 Staff health and safety.....	3
4.6 External visitors.....	4
5 Facilities and Equipment.....	4
5.1 Barriers.....	4
5.2 Cage and house (shed and yard) facilities.....	4
5.3 Feed storage and processing.....	5
5.4 Security monitoring facilities.....	5
5.5 Epidemic disease prevention & control and diagnosis & treatment facilities ..	5
5.6 Animal capture, transport, expulsion and restraint.....	6
5.7 Environmental health facilities.....	6
5.8 Other facilities and equipment.....	6
6 Inputs for Husbandry.....	6
6.1 Drinking water.....	6
6.2 Feeds.....	6
6.3 Additives.....	7
6.4 Veterinary drugs.....	7

7 Breeding and Utilization.....	7
7.1 Animal husbandry.....	8
7.2 Animal nutrition.....	8
7.3 Animal reproduction.....	8
7.4 Animal products.....	9
7.5 Animal acquisition and disposition.....	9
7.6 Cleaning and disinfection.....	9
7.7 Pest control.....	10
7.8 Husbandry safety.....	10
7.9 Emergency preparedness and response.....	11
8 Animal Health.....	11
8.1 Veterinarian inspection.....	11
8.2 Clinical diagnosis and treatment.....	11
8.3 Anesthesia.....	11
8.4 Necropsy.....	12
8.5 Vaccination.....	12
8.6 Veterinary records.....	12
8.7 Zoonoses.....	12
8.8 Animal euthanasia.....	13
8.9 Epidemic management.....	13
8.10 Disposal of diseased or dead animal carcasses or their appendages.....	13
9 Management System Documents.....	14
9.1 Technical documents.....	14
9.2 Management documents.....	14
9.3 Work documents.....	14
9.4 External documents.....	14
9.5 Animal records.....	15
9.6 Document and record management.....	15
10 Inspection and Improvement.....	15
10.1 Internal audit.....	15

10.2 Traceability check..... 15

10.3 Management review..... 16

Annex A\_(Informative)\_Relevant laws, regulations and other requirements ..... 14



## Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces LY/T 2279-2014 “Forest certification in China – Precious and endangered wildlife for production and management – Feeding and management”. Compared with LY/T 2279-2014, major technical changes are as follows:

- a) the standard name has been modified to “Forest certification in China – Wildlife husbandry and management” ;
- b) the “precious and endangered wildlife for production and management” has been modified to “wildlife” ;
- c) the normative references have been deleted;
- d) some terms and definitions have been deleted;
- e) the chapter heading “feeding and management system” (Chapter 4 of LY/T 2279-2014) has been deleted;
- f) the structure and name of chapter have been modified, i. e. the subheading of original “feeding and management system” (Chapter 4 of LY/T 2279-2014) has been modified to an independent chapter;
- g) the technical contents of “manpower resources”, “facility and equipment”, “inputs for husbandry”, “breeding and utilization”, “animal health”, “management system documents”, and “inspection and improvement” have been added;
- h) the technical revisions have been made to the headings, structures and contents of some sections, and integration, deletion and optimization thereof have been made.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this standard may be the subject of patent rights. The issuing body of this document shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This standard was proposed by National Technical Committee 369 on Wildlife Conservation Management and Husbandry Business of Standardization Administration of China (SAC/TC 369).

This standard is under the jurisdiction of National Technical Committee 360 on Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Certification of Standardization Administration of China (SAC/TC 360).

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## Introduction

As an important component of natural ecosystem, wildlife is of a scarce natural resource, and of the group of animals most vulnerable to destruction and extinction. Wildlife resources are under ownership of the state. The State follows the principle of priority protection, standardized utilization, and strict supervision to wildlife. Artificially kept wildlife are domesticated by human beings via huge consumption of wild natural resources, and are scarce resources that cannot be replicated. Scientific breeding and standardized utilization of wildlife resources are not only to meet the people's ever-growing needs for a better life, but also to protect and save wildlife, maintain biodiversity and ecological balance, and promote the construction of ecological civilization; it is not only the responsibility of wildlife authorities at all levels but also the responsibility of various wildlife husbandry and management agencies; it is not only the common aspiration of the whole society, but also the goal that wildlife husbandry and management agencies are working towards.

This standard, fully learning from the advanced experience and methods of other domestic industry certification systems, referring to the key technical requirements, management requirements and work requirements of member accreditation standards of the American Association of Zoos & Aquariums (AZA) and basing on the design concepts, methods and requirements of ISO 9001 Quality Management System, ISO 14001 Environment Management System and OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System, constructs a wildlife husbandry and management system, which covers the eight key elements of the wildlife husbandry and management process: manpower resources, facilities and equipment, inputs for husbandry, breeding and utilization, animal health, management system documents, inspection and improvement.

Wildlife Husbandry and Management Certification ( "WHM" certification for short) is the implementation of conformity assessment by the certification body accredited by the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) to wildlife husbandry institution, proving that wildlife husbandry institutions conform to requirements of current laws and regulations of our country, proving the suitability, adequacy, effectiveness and sustainability of the wildlife husbandry and management system, and proving that the wildlife husbandry and management process, facilities and equipment meet the requirements of this standard.

WHM certification, as an important component of forest certification in China, is an important means of strict supervision of the breeding and utilization of wildlife in an "open, fair and impartial" manner, is an important form of providing guarantee to the society and the public, is a kind of innovation in ideas, systems and management, and is also an international practice. WHM certification aims to enable continuous improvement of the wildlife husbandry and management level, product or service quality; enable

continuous improvement of the satisfaction of society, customers, staff and other interested parties; enable continuous improvement of animal health and safety, environmental protection and occupational health and safety awareness. The goal is to achieve social recognition, government trust, customer satisfaction, sustainable use of resources, and sustainable development of the organization regarding the breeding and utilization of wildlife.

All requirements set forth in this standard are universal and are intended for use in wildlife husbandry institutions of different types, different scales and providing different products or services. When any requirements of this standard are not applicable due to the nature of wildlife husbandry institution and their products or services, they may be considered for deletion. However, any form of deletion needs to be accredited by the China Forest Certification Council (CFCC), and the deletion thereof shall not affect the ability or responsibility of wildlife husbandry institution to perform animal welfare management, environmental protection and sanitation management, occupational health and safety management, shall not affect their ability or responsibility to meet the relevant laws, regulations and other requirements and shall not affect the suitability, adequacy, effectiveness and sustainability of the husbandry and management system, otherwise it cannot declare compliance with this standard.



# Forest certification in China – Wildlife husbandry and management

## 1 Scope

This standard specifies the overall requirements of the wildlife husbandry and management system, as well as key elements, critical control points and compliance requirements of personnel, facilities and equipment, inputs for husbandry, breeding and utilization, animal health, management system documents, and proposes inspection and improvement methods.

This standard is applicable to the establishment and implementation of wildlife husbandry and management system for zoos, wildlife parks, wildlife farms and other wildlife husbandry institutions, and maintenance and continuous improvement of the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of such husbandry and management system.

This standard is also applicable to the implementation of wildlife husbandry and management conformity assessments by certification bodies accredited by the China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) to prove that wildlife husbandry institutions:

- a) Wildlife husbandry and management activities meet the requirements of current laws and regulations in China;
- b) Wildlife husbandry and management system meets sustainability requirements;
- c) Wildlife husbandry and management process meets the requirements of this standard.

Note 1: The “institution” mentioned in this standard all refers to the wildlife husbandry institution.

Note 2: The “husbandry and management system” mentioned in this standard all refers to the sustainable wildlife husbandry and management system.

Note 3: The “animals” mentioned in this standard all refer to wildlife.

## 2 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

### 2.1 Wildlife

The wildlife referred to in this standard is such species that meets one of the following criteria:

- a) Species under List of Key Protected Wildlife in China;
- b) Species under List of Local Key Protected Wildlife;
- c) State-protected wildlife having important ecological, scientific and social value (hereinafter referred to as “three-having animals”);
- d) Wildlife species listed in Appendices I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

### 2.2 Wildlife husbandry institution (WHI)

It is defined as the citizens, corporation and other organizations that have been approved by the governing authority to engage in the husbandry and/or breeding of wildlife within

scope in accordance with the law approved.

### 2.3 Animal enclosure

It is defined as a place where animals feed, rest, or play.

### 2.4 Official veterinarian

It is defined as the national veterinary staff who have the required qualifications and are appointed by the competent veterinary department to be responsible for issuing quarantine certificate, etc.

### 2.5 Chief veterinarian

It is defined as the veterinary staff who have the required qualifications and are appointed by the wildlife husbandry institution to be responsible for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases (epidemic diseases) and issuance of veterinary prescriptions.

## 3 Overall Requirements

### 3.1 Basic conditions

3.1.1 The legal right of management shall be granted.

3.1.2 The acquired animals should have legal origins., and the artificial breeding technology shall be mature and stable.

3.1.3 A written labor contract shall be signed with staff.

3.1.4 The site conditions and facilities & equipment suitable for the species and quantity of animals kept shall be possessed, and the land ownership shall be clear.

3.1.5 The internal management institutions and internal review mechanisms shall be established and improved.

### 3.2 Scope

3.2.1 The husbandry and management system covers staff welfare and occupational health and safety management, animal health and safety management, environmental protection and sanitation management, and the outsourcing process of animal products or services.

3.2.2 Identification and evaluation are made to occupational health and safety risk sources, animal health and safety risk sources, environmental sanitation factors, epidemic diseases and pests that can be controlled or exert influence within the scope of the husbandry and management system, and management and control measures are formulated.

### 3.3 Farm (park) area

3.3.1 The site selection and layout shall comply with relevant regulations on animal epidemic prevention.

3.3.2 The animal husbandry management area, the veterinary management area and the non-hazardous treatment area shall be kept relatively independent to prevent contamination and cross-contamination.

3.3.3 The road surface shall be hardened to facilitate smooth water drainage. The bare land shall be afforested and beautified.

3.3.4 Environmental impact assessment shall be implemented to the newly-built farm (park) area.

3.3.5 A certain number of guide signs, safety warning signs and rescue & help signs shall be set up in the working and activity areas for personnel.

#### 4 Personnel

##### 4.1 Competency requirements

4.1.1 The person in charge of animal husbandry shall have junior college degree or above in wildlife, animal science or related majors, or intermediate professional technical title or above in a related major, or more than three years of animal husbandry and management experience.

4.1.2 The veterinarian in charge shall have the qualification of practicing veterinarian or rural veterinarian, or the professional technical title of veterinarian or above.

4.1.3 The person in charge of animal records shall have junior college degree or above, have received technical training on animal information management and archive management, or have more than one year's experience in animal record-keeping management.

4.1.4 The person in charge of quality technical supervision shall have junior college degree or above in wildlife, animal science or related majors, or intermediate professional technical title or above in a related major, or more than five years of animal husbandry experience.

4.1.5 Animal keepers, quality technical supervisors and veterinarians shall have the ability to assess the health and safety of animals.

4.1.6 Staff shall be familiar with their job responsibilities, operating procedures and operating requirements.

##### 4.2 Staff training

4.2.1 The staff training programs or plans shall be prepared to specify training content.

4.2.2 The training effect shall be evaluated on schedule, and the training records shall be archived.

##### 4.3 Operation management

4.3.1 Animal keepers shall not hold posts concurrently as quality technical supervisors.

4.3.2 Staff during working shall neither apply cosmetics with pungent odors, nor wear decorations, and shall neither smoke, eat or drink, nor touch living animals, carcasses or appendages with bare hands.

4.3.3 Pets, livestock and poultry shall not be kept at the work site, and non-production items shall not be stored.

##### 4.4 Staff welfare

4.4.1 Uniform working clothes shall be provided to staff. The working clothes shall be kept clean and hygienic.

4.4.2 Necessary labor protection and sanitation supplies shall be provided to staff.

4.4.3 Staff shall be entitled to enjoy national statutory holidays and paid vacation.

##### 4.5 Staff health and safety

4.5.1 Staff health records shall be established for health management thereof.

4.5.2 Any staff who is found of infection with an unusual disease shall firstly consult the professional infectious disease doctor and receive an examination for zoonotic diseases.

4.5.3 Personnel who suffers from zoonotic infectious diseases shall not directly perform animal diagnosis and treatment, as well as the husbandry, slaughter, operation, quarantine, transportation and other activities of susceptible animals.

4.5.4 Personnel with wounds on their body surfaces shall not perform work in direct contact with living animals, carcasses or appendages.

4.5.5 Staff in direct contact with living animals, carcasses or appendages shall undergo a health examination and a special tuberculosis examination at least once a year.

4.5.6 Appropriate antivenin against toxic species shall be available for husbandry of venomous animals. Safety protective equipment shall be provided to staff managing venomous animals for which appropriate antivenin is unavailable.

4.5.7 Necessary safety protection, emergency communication and self-rescue supplies shall be provided to staff for husbandry of dangerous animals.

4.5.8 Personnel passage, operation corridor, evacuation route, safety exit and fire truck access, etc., shall be kept unblocked free of sundries.

#### 4.6 External visitors

4.6.1 External visitors and non-staff personnel shall not enter the animal enclosure without permission.

4.6.2 Personnel who need to enter the animal enclosure due to special circumstances shall be guided by specially-assigned persons and be provided with guidance on personnel safety, hygiene, clothing and other matters.

### 5 Facilities and Equipment

#### 5.1 Barriers

5.1.1 The farm (park) area shall be enclosed by barriers to prevent the entry of domesticated livestock and poultry, and there shall be obvious warning signs.

5.1.2 The animal enclosure shall be enclosed by barriers made of firm, durable and non-toxic materials that will not harm animals to prevent animals from harm and escape. Obvious warning signs shall be available. There shall be no support or point of support in the enclosure that may be used by animals to escape.

5.1.3 The top of enclosure for lions, tigers, leopards, bears and other dangerous animals shall be equipped with overhanging or high voltage pulse electric fence (purse seine).

5.1.4 When the metal net, fence and moat, etc., are used as the fence of animal exhibition area, two layers of fence shall be installed outside to hinder visitors from access to the fence of animals.

#### 5.2 Cage and house (shed and yard) facilities

5.2.1 The style, specification and size thereof shall be compatible with the animal species and husbandry scale to facilitate safe cleaning, operation and maintenance. The animals farmed shall be free of behaviors of overcrowding, repulsion, scramble for living facilities, and free of abnormal or stereotyped behavior.

5.2.2 Such facilities shall be made of firm, durable and non-toxic materials that will not harm animals, but can prevent animals from harm and escape, and prevent animals from attacking people.

5.2.3 There shall be living facilities and life support facilities that meet the needs of all animals.

5.2.4 There shall be enrichment facilities or projects that are compatible with the natural behaviors of animals.

5.2.5 The area of animal cage and house (shed and yard) shall be more than 10 times the body area where the animal are resting.

### 5.3 Feed storage and processing

5.3.1 There shall be relatively independent storage facilities for feed and feed additives, and measures shall be taken to prevent fire, guard against theft, prevent mildew, rodents and pests, and prevent animals from approaching and cross-contamination.

5.3.2 There shall be a relatively independent feed processing and preparation room, well equipped with feed processing and preparation equipment, which shall be kept in good condition and stable operation.

### 5.4 Security monitoring facilities

5.4.1 Animal enclosure and cage and house (shed and yard) shall have security monitoring facilities, and th which should cover the entire animal area.

5.4.2 Animal enclosure, staff work areas, visitor activity areas and important buildings, etc., shall be equipped with fire control facilities and equipment, and fire control safety signs in accordance with regulations.

5.4.3 The areas where toxic or dangerous animals are kept shall be equipped with alarm facilities, warning signs and emergency rescue call signs.

5.4.4 Facilities and equipment such as fire control, video monitoring, alarm, safety protection, emergency rescue, and communication, etc., shall be inspected and maintained regularly to ensure that they are intact and functional. The inspection records shall be accurate and complete, and archived for future reference.

### 5.5 Epidemic disease prevention & control and diagnosis & treatment facilities

5.5.1 There shall be a relatively independent veterinary room or hospital, equipped with vaccine freezing (refrigeration) equipment and disinfection equipment, as well as necessary medical devices, examination and diagnosis & treatment instrument, and medicine and device storage cabinets.

5.5.2 There shall be a relatively independent animal illness/quarantine enclosure, equipped with special feeding and drinking utensils, cleaning and transportation tools. Facilities for washing and flushing & disinfection shall be provided at the entrance and exit of the animal quarantine house.

5.5.3 There shall be special handling tools, and temporary storage facilities for medical waste, diseased or dead animal carcasses or their appendages. Such facilities shall be waterproof, seepage-proof, rat proof, anti-theft, and prevent animals from approaching, as well as be easy to clean and disinfect, and easy to identify and manage.

5.5.4 Appropriate disinfection facilities shall be provided at the entrance to the animal

enclosure and cage and house (shed and yard), and there shall be indoor disinfection facilities in the staff changing room, feed storage and processing room, product storage and processing room, and veterinary room (hospital).

#### 5.6 Animal capture, transport, expulsion and restraint

5.6.1 Animals farmed shall be equipped with safe capture and transport tools, expulsion drugs and devices, and immobilization drugs and devices, which shall be acted in good condition and, kept and used by trained and authorized personnel.

5.6.2 Animal restraint drugs and expulsion drugs shall be stored in safe locker or steel cabinets. A special person shall be assigned to keep them in special locked warehouses (cabinets). Special account books shall be established and recorded one by one. Accounts, articles, and group numbers shall be consistent with each other.

#### 5.7 Environmental health facilities

5.7.1 There shall be facilities for non-hazardous treatment of animal excrement, animal carcasses or their appendages, which shall be easily identified, can prevent animals from approaching, and will not cause pollution and harm to the surrounding environment.

5.7.2 There shall be facilities for non-hazardous treatment of farming waste water and polluted natural rainfall, which shall not be directly discharged into natural water bodies.

5.7.3 There shall be a complete set of well-operated environmental sanitation facilities, which can meet the needs of both staff and visitors. Public toilets, septic tanks, dustbin, waste bins, etc., shall be clean and hygienic and disinfected on a regular basis.

#### 5.8 Other facilities and equipment

5.8.1 The staff shall be provided with office, rest, dining and bath rooms, as well as washing and changing facilities.

5.8.2 All kinds of production, living and office facilities and equipment shall be maintained clean and hygienic, placed in an orderly manner, run in good condition, and kept in stable operation.

5.8.3 All kinds of facilities for power supply, lighting, ventilation, keeping warm and cooling down, and heatstroke prevention and cooling temperature shall be run in good condition, stable in operation and kept safe.

### 6 Inputs for Husbandry

#### 6.1 Drinking water

6.1.1 Animal drinking water shall be clear in sensory, not turbid, colorless, and free from peculiar smell and visible matter by the naked eye.

6.1.2 Sufficient supply of water shall be provided for animals; the water shall be supplemented at any time (free from time and quantity restrictions). Regular replacement and regular cleaning and disinfection of drinking utensils.

#### 6.2 Feeds

6.2.1 The feeds shall be free from mildew, deterioration, agglomeration, moth and undesirable color, smell, odor or matter.

6.2.2 The feeds shall be classified for storage, and the environmental conditions shall meet the requirements for feed storage. Any mixed storage with drugs, foods, additives,

etc., shall be forbidden.

6.2.3 The self-made feeds shall have feed formula and feed processing and preparation operating instructions.

6.2.4 The purchased feed products shall have complete product information.

6.2.5 Fresh (frozen) feeds of animal origin shall have an "Animal Quarantine Conformity Certificate" issued by the animal quarantine department.

6.2.6 The green feed of fruits and vegetables shall be free of decay, mildew, dirt and impurities, and be cleaned and properly processed before feeding.

### 6.3 Additives

6.3.1 Additives shall have the characteristics of "shape, color, smell, taste" and other characteristics that the product should have, and shall be free from mildew, deterioration, agglomeration and undesirable color, smell, odor or matter.

6.3.2 Additives shall have the product approval number, manufacturer, production date and expiration date (shelf life), and shall be the products listed in catalogue of feed additive or medicated feed additive that are approved by the state.

6.3.3 The usage, dosage, and storage conditions of additives shall meet the requirements on product labels or instructions.

6.3.4 Additive purchase and use records, product labels or instructions shall be saved.

6.3.5 Additives with an added amount of less than 1% shall be formulated into a premixed feed before being added to the feed.

### 6.4 Veterinary drugs

6.4.1 Veterinary drugs shall have the product approval number, manufacturer, production date and expiration date (valid period).

6.4.2 Veterinary drugs shall be used under a veterinarian's prescription. The therapeutic effects and adverse reactions thereof shall be recorded. The veterinarian's prescription, and the labels or instructions of veterinary drugs shall be retained.

6.4.3 For general veterinary drugs, special account books shall be established to record the purchase and use records of veterinary drugs one by one. Special drugs shall be inspected upon arrival, and at least two persons shall unpack the drugs for acceptance check, i.e. check, acceptance, and record to the minimal package. Accounts shall be established separately for registration to realize the daily clearness and monthly statement.

6.4.4 Systems should be established for special drug procurement, acceptance, storage, safekeeping, distribution, deployment, use, reporting of damage, destruction, loss and theft, and for staff shift, etc., and the responsibilities of each post shall be clarified.

6.4.5 The storage conditions shall meet the requirements on drug labels and instructions. General veterinary drugs shall be kept locked in a special warehouse (cabinet). Special drugs shall be stored in safe locker or steel cabinet and a special person shall be assigned to keep them in special locked warehouses (cabinets). Drugs with special requirements for temperature and humidity shall be stored in containers that meet the corresponding requirements. Any mixed storage with medical devices and articles shall be forbidden.

## 7 Breeding and Utilization

## 7.1 Animal husbandry

7.1.1 The farming method shall be suitable for the natural behaviors of the animals and meet their physiological and social needs. It is advisable to farm wildlife in an ecological manner.

7.1.2 Individual animals or groups shall be able to be identified, one mark for one individual or one mark for one group, and a special identification shall be loaded. Husbandry and reproduction information shall be recorded by individual or group. If identification fails, it shall explain how to record various information.

7.1.3 Group animals shall be kept in a compatible state, free of phenomenon such as fighting, biting, bullying, repulsion, and free of behaviour such as competition for living facilities, enrichment facilities, heat insulation facilities, heatstroke prevention and cooling facilities, sun and rain shelters, wind shelter facilities, etc.

7.1.4 Individual animals shall be kept healthy and in good nutrition and mental status, and free of stereotyped behavior, and act normally in eating, drinking, breath and excretion, and moderately in body condition. There shall be no extremely thin individuals, no individuals being sick and weak, being physically disabled, or having difficult in movement, and no individuals suffering from listlessness and long-term lying.

7.1.5 The feeding method, feeding time, and feeding amount shall be compatible with the natural dietary habits of the animals to ensure the regular diet of the animals.

7.1.6 Daily observation and recording shall be given to the individual animal health and group harmony state, information on food intake, drinking, breathing, excretion, as well as information of disinfection, safety, and operation of facilities and equipment.

## 7.2 Animal nutrition

7.2.1 The scientific formulation shall be given to meet animal nutritional needs, at least including feed intake, energy, protein, and nutritional indicators such as amino acids, fatty acids, minerals and vitamins, etc.

7.2.2 The feed types appropriate to the animal nutrition needs shall be selected to design diet formulas and processing and preparation techniques. The diversity and naturalness of feed ingredients shall be maintained. Alternative feeds that violate the natural food habits and feeding methods of animals are not allowed.

7.2.3 Animal diet shall have good palatability and high digestibility, which can not only meet the nutritional needs of animals, but also ensure that the animals have full stomach.

7.2.4 Regular monitoring and evaluation shall be given to animal body condition and nutritional status, diet safety and palatability, feed intake and digestion conditions, so as to timely adjust animal nutritional requirements, diet formulas and processing techniques.

## 7.3 Animal reproduction

7.3.1 An animal breeding scheme shall be developed to determine the species, quantity, mating arrangement of breeding animals, as well as hand-rearing of infants and related safeguard measures.

7.3.2 Sire and dam with good individual traits, strong fertile, and clear studbook data shall be selected to breed offspring.

7.3.3 Special care and guardianship measures shall be taken for animals in the oestrus and mating period, pregnancy period, lactation period and infant period.

7.3.4 The animal breeding studbook data, breeding process and results shall be recorded and saved.

7.3.5 Inbreeding and interspecies breeding are not allowed.

#### 7.4 Animal products

7.4.1 In case that animal products are derived from diseased or dead animals, such products shall be assessed by the veterinarian to be safe and harmless.

7.4.2 In case that animal products are derived from living animals, efforts shall be made to avoid disturbing other animals, ensure that animals are protected from injury and suffering, and from wound infection, and minimize pain thereof.

7.4.3 In case that animal products are derived by sacrifice of animals, great efforts shall be made to minimize the pain of animals and such killing process shall not be seen or heard by other animals.

7.4.4 There shall be an independent product processing area for processing wildlife products. The production and processing of edible wildlife products shall obtain corresponding permits in accordance with the law.

7.4.5 Upon sale of animal products, a special mark shall be applied, and there shall be a quarantine certificate issued by an official veterinarian, affixed with the quarantine mark.

7.4.6 Acquisition and processing time, method, quantity and storage, etc., of animal products shall be recorded and saved. The sales process and results shall also be recorded and saved.

#### 7.5 Animal acquisition and disposition

7.5.1 The animals acquisition or disposition shall have the quarantine certificate issued by the official veterinarian, affixed with the quarantine mark. The living animals on sale shall be marked with special identifier.

7.5.2 Before acquisition of animals, professional personnel shall be selected to investigate the supplier and confirm that the supplier is from non-epidemic area, legitimate in animal source and breeding & utilization and carry out health examination of the animals to be introduced.

7.5.3 The animals introduced shall obtain relevant administrative permits and certification documents. Wildlife sheltered and rescued shall obtain a certificate of shelter and rescue issued by the wildlife conservation and management department. Animals on lease or exhibition tour shall obtain a lease or exhibition contract.

7.5.4 Animals disposition or farmed in another place shall be firstly kept in quarantine for observation, and the time limit shall be determined by the chief veterinarian. The staff responsible for quarantine observation shall be familiar with the requirements for quarantine observation operations.

#### 7.6 Cleaning and disinfection

7.6.1 Facilities and equipment for animal husbandry, diagnosis and treatment and non-hazardous treatment, as well as facilities and equipment frequently touched by

personnel, shall be kept clean, free of accumulated excrement, water, snow (ice), and free of feed residues, debris or waste, and preventive disinfection shall be carried out regularly.

7.6.2 The places where diseased or dead animals live and stay, the means of transportation thereof, and the articles or places contaminated by their excreta and secretions shall be cleaned/washed and disinfected at any time.

7.6.3 Substrate shall be cleaned daily, and contaminated bedding shall be replaced in time.

7.6.4 Areas frequently exposed to the sun and rain shall be monitored on a regular basis and upon discovery of potential sanitation problems, such areas shall be washed/cleaned and disinfected at any time.

7.6.5 In the case of cross-use of cleaning tools, such tools shall be cleaned/washed and disinfected before each cross-use.

7.6.6 Animal excrement, farming contaminants and domestic wastes, etc., shall be subjected to the non-hazardous treatment or be entrusted to the environmental sanitation department for centralized recycling treatment.

## 7.7 Pest control

7.7.1 The low-toxic or non-toxic chemical agents shall be preferred to carry out the work of eliminating mosquitoes, flies and rodents regularly or when necessary.

7.7.2 Only appropriate physical measures can be taken to block the way local wildlife come into contact with captive animals.

7.7.3 The chief veterinarian shall assess the safety of pest control agents, control methods and measures, and possible environmental pollution. No harm shall be done to captive animals, and such wildlife as wild birds, wild beast, amphibians and reptiles, etc.

## 7.8 Husbandry safety

7.8.1 Inspections to fire prevention, theft prevention, escape prevention, and injury prevention shall be regularly organized to eliminate potential safety hazards. The safety inspection process and results shall be recorded and saved.

7.8.2 Building fire control facilities and security monitoring facilities shall be fully checked at least once a year to confirm that they are intact and functional. The enclosures (shed and yard) facilities shall be fully inspected at least once a day to confirm that they are intact and functional. Fire control channel, evacuation channel, and safety exits shall be kept unblocked free of sundries.

7.8.3 The farming area of toxic or dangerous animals shall have written safety procedures to inform staff of the emergency measures and self-rescue methods for animal attack, animal injury or escape.

7.8.4 Staff working with venomous or dangerous animals shall get the knowledge of the safety operation procedures, emergency measures and self-rescue methods.

7.8.5 Staff working with venomous animals shall know the place for storage of anti-toxic serum, the method for use thereof; and such serum shall be accessible.

7.8.6 In the event of a serious human injury by an animal, a written report shall be formed, stating the cause of the incident, the handling method of the injury, safety regulations or safety facilities improvement measures. The written report shall be kept for at least

five years.

7.8.7 Regular inspection and drills of various safety operations and emergency response shall be performed, and the inspection and drills process and results shall be recorded and saved.

#### 7.9 Emergency preparedness and response

7.9.1 Comprehensive or special emergency plans shall be prepared to deal with possible animal epidemics, animal injuries, animal escapes, safety production accidents and other emergencies, and to clarify the responsibilities of relevant departments and related personnel before, during, and after the incident, as well as emergency preparedness and response measures.

7.9.2 Drills of emergency plans for fire, natural disaster, sudden environmental accident, animal attack, animal escape and other emergencies shall be required at least once a year. Drill planning and implementation, results and evaluation shall be recorded and saved.

### 8 Animal Health

#### 8.1 Veterinarian inspection

8.1.1 The resident veterinarian shall visit the animal enclosure every day to assess the health of the animals, and take emergency measures for animal diseases, animal injuries, stress reactions or other emergencies. Part-time veterinarians shall conduct health assessments of the animals at least twice a month.

8.1.2 During veterinarian inspections or health assessments, the animal's appearance, diet intake, drinking, digestion, urination and breath states shall be recorded in detail to confirm the normal state or abnormal state. The process and results of veterinarian inspection or health assessment shall be recorded and saved.

#### 8.2 Clinical diagnosis and treatment

8.2.1 In case that an animal is found abnormal, necessary clinical and laboratory examinations shall be performed to confirm whether the animal is sick, find the cause, determine the prognosis, and guide clinical treatment.

8.2.2 The animal conditions shall be based to develop a therapeutic schedule, propose therapeutic measures or disease mitigation measures, special care measures and preventive measures, and confirm the type, administration time, order, route, method and dosage of medication.

8.2.3 Animal disease discovery, clinical examination, laboratory examination, disease treatment process, and examination and treatment results shall be recorded and saved.

#### 8.3 Anesthesia

8.3.1 Veterinarians shall, according to the animal's condition, prepare the anesthesia plans, stipulate the care requirements before and after anesthesia and analepsia, confirm the type, method and dosage of medication, and clarify the division of labor, operating procedures, and emergency preparedness and response.

8.3.2 During animal anesthesia, there shall be a specially-assigned person to monitor the animal's vital signs. The veterinarian shall not leave the scene from the end of anesthesia to analepsia. After analepsia, the veterinarian shall continue to observe the animals for 1h~2h. The animal anesthesia process and results, the analepsia process and results shall

be recorded and saved.

#### 8.4 Necropsy

8.4.1 The possibility of necropsy for dead animals and the disposal of the leftovers after necropsy shall be evaluated and confirmed by the veterinarian.

8.4.2 During necropsy, the position, volume, shape, color, hardness, and tunica state of each organ shall be examined and recorded to confirm the cause of death, track the morbidity and mortality trend, and strengthen veterinary management.

8.4.3 In case that the animals have an unknown cause of death or necropsy reveals unknown cause of death, samples of pathological organs and tissues, as well as samples of organs and tissues without visible pathological features by naked eyes, such as heart, blood, spleen, liver, kidney, lung and lymph gland, etc., shall be taken to perform laboratory examination to assess the cause of death.

8.4.4 The necropsy process and results, sampling process and results, and disposal process and results of leftovers after necropsy shall be recorded and saved. The organ specimens, tissue specimens, paraffin-embedded blocks, frozen tissues and/or thin sections of dead animals shall be recorded and saved.

#### 8.5 Vaccination

8.5.1 Priority shall be given to the wildlife specific vaccines for prevention of animal epidemics. In case that the domesticated animal vaccines are used, small-scale vaccination trials shall be carried out to confirm such vaccines are safe and effective for animals prior to large-scale vaccination.

8.5.2 The vaccination operation shall be carried out in accordance with the operating procedures under the guidance and supervision of the veterinarian. Vaccination personnel shall know the rules for the use of the vaccine, vaccination methods and precautions, and take personal protection during operation.

8.5.3 The type, series or groups number of vaccine products, the vaccination process and results shall be recorded and saved.

#### 8.6 Veterinary records

8.6.1 The records of veterinary inspections, health examinations, clinical diagnosis and treatment, laboratory examination results, anesthesia, vaccination, necropsy, quarantine observation and other records shall be collected to form a veterinary record for permanent preservation. For animals receiving group treatment or diagnostic assessment (failure to registration by individual), the same information shall be recorded in group form.

8.6.2 Veterinary records shall be classified and archived under the guidance of veterinarians, be kept separately from other records, and easy to find. The original and copy of the veterinary records shall be stored separately. Copies of veterinary records shall be electronically stored or copied to a hard disk for storage in a warehouse equipped with fire prevention facilities.

#### 8.7 Zoonoses

8.7.1 The veterinarian shall be familiar with zoonotic diseases that may be infected by captive animals, and in consultation with occupational health doctors or infectious disease doctors, formulate preventive and emergency measures.

8.7.2 Discovery of zoonotic infections in animals, veterinarians shall assess the epidemic situation and take measures to prevent human infection.

8.7.3 Major outbreaks of zoonoses shall be reported to the relevant competent veterinary authorities and wildlife epidemic diseases monitoring department.

8.7.4 In areas where visitors are allowed to come into contact with animals, veterinarians shall assess the risk of transmission of zoonotic diseases and develop preventive measures.

## 8.8 Animal euthanasia

8.8.1 Scientific assessment shall be given to the following diseases or injuries, and after approval of chief veterinarian, euthanasia may be carried out in accordance with the operating procedures:

- a) The animal has an incurable disease or uncontrollable pain or suffering may be caused during the treatment;
- b) The animal cannot be effectively restored to a state of continuing to sustain life, even after treatment;
- c) The treatment cost exceeds the normal industry standard, causing excessive financial burden, and no other institution is willing to intervene in the treatment thereof.

8.8.2 Scientific assessment shall be given to the following special circumstances, and after approval of management representative, euthanasia may be carried out in accordance with the operating procedures:

- a) Old and weak animals that have an unguaranteed quality of life and cannot continue to sustain their lives;
- b) Animals that have no suitable and long-term husbandry conditions that meet the requirements of relevant standards, and cannot be reintroduced into their natural habitats, and have no other organizations willing to accept;
- c) Animals at risk of spreading infectious diseases.

## 8.9 Epidemic management

8.9.1 In case that animal is found of infection or suspected infection with epidemic disease, control measures such as isolation, shall be taken promptly, and shall be reported to the competent authority immediately and cooperation shall be given to the official veterinarian to assess the epidemic situation.

8.9.2 Upon occurrence of Class I, II or III animal epidemic diseases, cooperation shall be given to the official veterinarian to take control and extermination measures, and organize prevention and eradication.

8.9.3 It is strictly forbidden to report the animal epidemics in a concealed, false, delayed and omissive manner, instruct others to report the animal epidemics in a concealed, false and delayed manner or hinder others from reporting animal epidemics.

## 8.10 Disposal of diseased or dead animal carcasses or their appendages

8.10.1 The veterinarian shall make an assessment on disposal of diseased or dead animal carcasses or their appendages so as to determine the disposal method.

8.10.2 The diseased or dead animal carcasses or their appendages that cannot be disposed of temporarily or are not permitted to be disposed of according to regulations shall be

sealed and packaged, frozen or refrigerated, and stored separately. Packaging materials shall be airtight, waterproof, seepage-proof, breakage-proof, and corrosion-resistant.

8.10.3 Vehicles carrying diseased or dead animal carcasses or their appendages shall try to avoid access to densely populated areas as far as possible. The carrying vehicles, before loading and after unloading, shall be cleaned and disinfected according to regulations.

8.10.4 Staff in working shall wear protective equipment such as protective suits, masks, goggles, rubber shoes and gloves, etc., and use special collection tools, packaging supplies, carrying vehicles, cleaning tools, and disinfection equipment, etc. After the completion of operation, the disposable protective equipment shall be destroyed and the recycled protective equipment shall be disinfected.

8.10.5 A records shall be established for diseased or dead animal carcasses or their appendages. The disposal process and results shall be recorded and maintained.

## 9 Management System Documents

### 9.1 Technical documents

9.1.1 Enterprise standards shall be formulated for key technologies of wildlife husbandry and management, and the technical requirements shall be not lower than state, industrial or local standards.

9.1.2 Operational procedures shall be formulated for key positions or key technical activities of wildlife husbandry and management.

### 9.2 Management documents

9.2.1 For key technical activities and important management activities regarding wildlife husbandry and management that require coordination or joint participation of multiple departments and positions, management procedure documents shall be formulated.

9.2.2 The management documents for quality technical supervision and continuous improvement regarding husbandry and management shall be established.

9.2.3 Key technical departments and important management departments shall develop departmental rules or management systems.

9.2.4 A husbandry and management manual shall be prepared to explain the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the wildlife husbandry and management system.

### 9.3 Work documents

9.3.1 Work standards shall be established for key technical posts and important management posts. Work standards related to health, safety and environment shall be hung or posted in a prominent place in the workplace.

9.3.2 A performance assessment program shall be available for key technical posts and important management posts, in which performance assessment indicators, reward and punishment measures, and remuneration shall be clarified. It is necessary to regularly review and continuously improve the performance assessment program.

### 9.4 External documents

9.4.1 The documents of relevant laws, regulations and other requirements (see Annex A) shall be collected, collated and saved, and the latest version thereof shall be maintained. The provisions regarding documents of relevant laws, regulations and other requirements shall

be identified for compliance evaluation.

9.4.2 Regular communication with staff shall be made and laws, regulations and other requirements shall be popularized. Regular supervision and inspection shall be performed so as to promptly correct violations of laws and regulations. The process and results of staff communication and supervision and inspection shall be recorded and saved.

#### 9.5 Animal records

9.5.1 The records for animal individual or group shall be created, i.e. one archive for one individual or one archive for one group.

9.5.2 Records for animal individual or group, and records for animal acquisition, transfer, death and reintroduction, as well as animal husbandry records, breeding records, veterinary records, vaccination records, etc., shall be updated regularly and archived on an annual basis. The the originals and copies shall be archived separately and stored in an electronic or hard disk manner.

9.5.3 Records of all deceased animals must be kept and stored for at least ten years

#### 9.6 Document and record management

9.6.1 The drafting, review, approval and revision of documents shall be signed and dated by relevant personnel. The document shall indicate the title, type, purpose, document number and version number. The document number shall be unique and can reflect the attributes and categories of the document. The process and results of document distribution, reproduction, revocation or destruction shall be recorded and saved.

9.6.2 The records shall be kept clean and tidy, free from stains, damages or alterations. Records shall be numbered and unique, and can reflect the attributes, categories and recording time of the records. In case that the record needs to be altered, the name and date shall be signed, and the original information shall be kept legible. If necessary, the reason for such alteration shall be explained. If the record needs to be re-transcribed, the original record shall not be destroyed and shall be kept as an attachment to the re-transcribed record.

### 10 Inspection and Improvement

#### 10.1 Internal audit

10.1.1 An internal audit scheme shall be prepared to specify the audit frequency, audit objectives, audit scope, audit basis and audit methods, and finally audit findings, audit conclusions, and audit reports shall be formed.

10.1.2 An internal audit shall be conducted at least once a year, and the inspection content covers all the requirements of this standard, and the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the husbandry and management system shall be evaluated. The temporary internal audit may be added under special circumstances.

10.1.3 The internal audit shall maintain independence, authority and effectiveness. The internal audit process and results shall be recorded and saved. The non-conformance found in the internal audit, and the improvement measures, improvement process and improvement results thereof shall be recorded and saved.

#### 10.2 Traceability check

10.2.1 The origin and whereabouts of animals acquisition, transfer, death or reintroduction

should be tracked.

10.2.2 The origin and whereabouts of all farmed animal products or appendages shall be traceable.

10.2.3 The origin and whereabouts of all inputs for husbandry shall be traceable.

10.2.4 The animal husbandry and management process shall be traceable.

10.2.5 The diagnosis and treatment process of animal diseases/epidemic diseases shall be traceable.

10.2.6 Any management or operation activity shall be traceable.

### 10.3 Management review

10.3.1 The top management shall organize management review activities on a regular basis to evaluate the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the husbandry and management system, as well as the implementation of the guidelines, goals, and performance assessment indicators. Management review shall have clear input and output content.

10.3.2 The management review activities shall be implemented at least once a year. In special circumstances, temporary management reviews shall be added. The management review process and results shall be recorded, and the management review report shall be formed and saved.

10.3.3 The decisions of management review and improvement measures thereof shall be organized and implemented by a dedicated person and completed within the specified time. The improvement process shall be followed up by a dedicated person, and the improvement result shall be confirmed to meet the expected requirements. The improvement process and results shall be recorded and saved as the basis for the next management review.



Annex A  
(Informative)

Relevant laws, regulations and other requirements

A.1 Laws

Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China

Labor Law of the People's Republic of China

Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

Law of the People's Republic of China on Work Safety

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Waste

Labour Contract Law of the People's Republic of China

Animal Epidemic Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China

Fire Protection Law of the People's Republic of China

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution

Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China

A.2 Regulations

Regulations on the Administration of Feed and Feed Additives

Regulations on the Administration of Veterinary Drugs

Regulations on the Administration of Circulation and Vaccination of Vaccines

Regulations on the Control of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Drugs

Regulations on Responses to Public Health Emergencies

Regulations on Handling Major Animal Epidemic Emergencies

Regulations on the Reporting, Investigation and Disposition of Work Safety Accidents

Regulation on Work-Related Injury Insurances

Regulations on the Administration of Medical Wastes

Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of the Import and Export of Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora

Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Terrestrial Wildlife

Regulation on the Prevention and Control of Pollution from Large-scale Breeding of Livestock and Poultry

A.3 Departmental rules and normative documents

A.3.1 Departmental rules

## A.3.1.1 Ministry of Agriculture

1. Measures for the Supply, Use and Management of Narcotic Drugs for Animal Use ([80] Agriculture (Animal Husbandry) No. 34)
2. Measures for the Administration of Animal Epidemic Reports (No. 18, 1999 of Ministry of Agriculture)
3. Code for Quality Management of Veterinary Drug Production (Order No. 11, 2002 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
4. Measures for the Administration of Veterinary Drug Labels and Specifications (Order No. 6, 2007 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
5. Administrative Measures for the Business Operation of Veterinary Biological Products (Order No. 3, 2007 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
6. Provisions of Quality and Safety Management for Aquaculture (Order No. 31, 2003 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
7. Classified Catalog of Animal Pathogenic Microbes (Order No. 53, 2005 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
8. Administrative Measures for Livestock and Poultry Identification and Breeding Records (Order No. 67, 2006 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
9. Administrative Measures for the Evaluation of the Specified Animal Disease Free Zone (Order No. 1, 2007 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
10. Administrative Measures for the Business Operation of Veterinary Biological Products (Order No. 3, 2007 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
11. Administrative Measures for the Storage of Bacterial (Viral) Strains of Animal Pathogenic Microorganisms (Order No. 16, 2008 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
12. Administrative Measures for Rural Veterinarians (Order No. 17, 2008 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
13. Administrative Measures for Practicing Veterinarians (Order No. 5, 2013 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
14. Administrative Measures for Animal Clinics (Order No. 19, 2008 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
15. Norms for the Business Operation and Quality Management of Veterinary Drugs (Order No. 3, 2010 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
16. Administrative Measures for Animal Quarantine (Order No. 6, 2010 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
17. Measures for the Examination of Animal Epidemic Disease Prevention Conditions (Order No. 7, 2010 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
18. Administrative Measures for Production Licensing of Feed and Feed Additives (Order No. 5, 2013 of the Ministry of Agriculture)
19. Measures for the Administration of New Feeds and New Feed Additives (Order No. 4, 2012 of the Ministry of Agriculture)

20. Measures for the Administration of Approval Numbers of Feed Additives and Additive Pre-mixed Feed Products (Order No. 5, 2012 of the Ministry of Agriculture)

21. Measures for the Administration of the Prescription and Non-prescription Drugs for Veterinary Use (Order No. 2, 2013 of the Ministry of Agriculture)

22. Administrative Provisions on Feed Quality Safety (Order No. 1, 2014 of the Ministry of Agriculture)

23. Measures for the Administration of Registration for Imported Feed and Feed Additives (Order No. 2, 2014 of the Ministry of Agriculture)

#### A.3.1.2 State Forestry Administration

1. Measures for the Administration of the Domestication and Breeding License of Wild Animals under Special State Protection (Order No. 37, 2015 of the State Forestry Administration)

2. Administrative Measures for the Examination and Approval of the Varieties and Quantity of the Introduction of Alien Species of Terrestrial Wild Animals (Order No. 37, 2015 of the State Forestry Administration)

3. Provisions on the Administration of the Domestic Loan Exhibition of Pandas (Order No. 38, 2015 of the State Forestry Administration)

4. Methods of Value Assessment on Wild Animals and Their Products (Order No. 46, 2017 of the State Forestry Administration)

5. Measures for the Sheltering and Rescue of Wild Animals (Order No. 47, 2018 of the State Forestry Administration)

#### A.3.1.3 Others

1. Compensation Measures for Violations of Labor Contract Related Provisions in “Labor Law” (No. 223, 1995 of the Ministry of Labour)

2. Administrative Measures for the Prevention and Control of Livestock and Poultry Breeding Pollution (Order No. 9, 2001 of the State Environmental Protection Administration )

3. Measures for Pollutant Discharge Permitting Administration (For Trial Implementation) (Order No. 48, 2018 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection)

#### A.4 Standards

##### A.4.1 National standards

GB 2707 National Food Safety Standard-Fresh (frozen) Livestock and Poultry Products

GB 2733 National Food Safety Standard-Fresh and Frozen Marine Products of Animal Origin

GB 5749 Sanitary Standard for Drinking Water

GB 13078 Hygienic Standard for Feeds

GB 18596 Discharge Standard of Pollutants for Livestock and Poultry Breeding

GB/T 6935 Breeding Stock of Chinese Sika-deer

GB/T 6936 Breeding Stock of Chinese Northeast Wapiti

GB/T 18635 Animal Epidemic Prevention-Basic Terms

GB/T 19525.2 Criteria for Evaluating the Environmental Quality of the Livestock and Poultry Farm

GB/T 32148 Specification for Healthy Poultry Production

GB/T 34718 Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management—Blue Fox

A.4.2 Industrial standards

CJ 115 Safety Signs in Zoological Park

CJ/T 220 Lead Graphical Symbols for Use on Visit Animals

CJJ/T 263 Code for Zoo Management

CJJ/T 267 Code for Design of Zoo

LY/T 1290 Raising Techniques of Blue Fox

LY/T 1291 Transportation Regulation of Live Wildlife

LY/T 1562 Master Design Code for Hunting Ground

LY/T 1563 Common Technical Standard of Terrestrial Mammal Farm

LY/T 1564 Common Technical Standard of Terrestrial Bird Farm

LY/T 1565 General Technical Conditions of Terrestrial Wild Animal Farms—Amphibians and Reptiles

LY/T 1634 Technical Programs of the Raising Management on Northeast Wapiti

LY/T 1727 Technical Standard of Breeding Hazel Grouse

LY/T 1728 Feeding Technical Criterion of Ring-necked Pheasant

LY/T 1783 Technical Specification of Breeding and Using for Asiatic Black Bear

LY/T 1784 Standard of Management and Technique of Artificial Breeding for Laboratory Animal in Macaca

LY/T 1845 Technical Regulations for Monitoring of Giant Panda and Its Habitat

LY/T 1918 Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management—Wild Boar

LY/T 1959 Classification and Codes for Epidemic Diseases in Terrestrial Wildlife

LY/T 2015 Technical Regulation of Husbandry and Management of the Giant Panda

LY/T 2016 Technical Regulation for Terrestrial Wildlife Corridor Design

LY/T 2017 Good Management Practice for Deer Farm

LY/T 2018 Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management Crab-eating Macaque

LY/T 2194 Technical Code of Feeding and Management for Wild Animals – American Partridge

LY/T 2195 Technical Code of Feeding and Management for Wild Animals – Mustela Vison

LY/T 2196 Technical Code of Feeding and Management for Wild Animals – African Ostrich

LY/T 2197 Technical Code of Feeding and Management for Wild Animals – Nyctereutes Procyonoides

- LY/T 2198 Technical Code of Feeding and Management for Wild Animals – Dybowski's Frog
- LY/T 2199 Technical Code of Feeding and Management for Wild Animals – Siberian Tiger
- LY/T 2200 Technical Regulations for the Registering and Marking Management of Ivory and Ivory Products
- LY/T 2359 Monitoring Technical Norms for Terrestrial Wildlife-borne Infectious Disease
- LY/T 2360 Hazardness Classification of Terrestrial Wildlife-borne Infectious Disease
- LY/T 2361 Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management –Silver Fox
- LY/T 2362 Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management – Mallard
- LY/T 2363 Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management – Silver Pheasant
- LY/T 2364 Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management – Cabot's Tragopan
- LY/T 2365 Technical Regulations of the Vegetation Restoration in Habitat of Giant Panda
- LY/T 2366 Standard of Standardized Encapsulation and Management for Medicinal Materials of Endangered Wildlife
- LY/T 2367 Technical Operation Code of Artificial Insemination on Red Deer
- LY/T 2410 Classification Guidelines on Terrestrial wildlife Protection and Utilization
- LY/T 2499 Overall Design Specification for Wild Animal Farms
- LY/T 2500.1 Live wild animal transport container – Part 1:Term
- LY/T 2500.2 Live wild animal transport container – Part 2: Marking and Labeling
- LY/T 2500.3 Live wild animal transport container – Part 3: General Rule
- LY/T 2500.4 Live wild animal transport container – Part 4: General Inspection for Case Container
- LY/T 2500.5 Live wild animal transport container – Part 5: Big Carnivore Wooden-Metal Container
- LY/T 2500.6 Live wild animal transport container – Part 6: Crocodylia Wooden-Metal Container
- LY/T 2501 Regulation for Species Identification of Wildlife and Their Products
- LY/T 2502 Wildlife Products – Northeast Forestry Frog Oviductus
- LY/T 2503 Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management Spot-billed Duck
- LY/T 2504 Technical Code of Feed and Management for Wild Animals – Python
- LY/T 2505 Technical Code of Feed and Management for Wild Animals – Cobra
- LY/T 2506 Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management – Brown Bear
- LY/T 2653 Technical Regulations for Habitat Suitability Monitoring and Assessment of Giant Panda
- LY/T 2689 Criterion of Breeding and Utilization for Minks, Foxes and Raccoons
- LY/T 2690 Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management – Golden Pheasant

LY/T 2767 Rescue Wild Giant Panda and the Reintroduction Specification

LY/T 2768 The Assessment Method for Construction Projects Impacts on Giant Panda

LY/T 2769 Design Standard Specification for the Giant Panda House of Domestic Exhibition

LY/T 2805 The Code to Dispose Case-involved Terrestrial Wildlife and Their Products

LY/T 2806 Specification for the Practitioners of Wildlife Raising and Breeding

LY/T 2807 Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management – Goose

NY/T 388 Environmental Quality Standard for the Livestock and Poultry Farm

NY/T 682 Technical Code for Overall Plane Design of Livestock Farms

NY/T 1167 Environment Quality and Sanitary Control Requirement for Livestock and Poultry Farms

NY/T 1168 Technical Requirement for Non-hazardous Treatment of Animal Excrement

NY/T 1169 Technical Criteria for Controlling Environment Pollution of Livestock and Poultry Farms

A.5 International conventions signed by countries

Convention on Biological Diversity

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

International Labour Organization Convention

Ramsar Convention

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