



NOUKK[®]

Animal Welfare Policy

2025 - 1st Edition

Abstract

This report outlines NOUKK's dedication to upholding exceptional animal welfare standards in the care and handling of Arabian camels. Emphasizing ethical practices, the document details our commitment to sourcing camel hair through natural shedding processes, aligning with the Textile Exchange's Benchmark for Animal Welfare as well as the Sustainable Fibre Alliance (SFA) guidelines. We utilize the Five Domains Model to evaluate and enhance our operations, focusing on nutrition, environment, health and management, behavior, and mental state. Beyond welfare, NOUKK integrates sustainability into its practices, incorporating regenerative approaches to promote ecosystem health and long-term resource renewal. Through continuous improvement, education of suppliers, and exploration of sustainable techniques, NOUKK strives to exceed industry standards, ensuring humane and responsible practices in producing high-quality, ethically sourced textiles.

1st Edition - 2025



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Commitment and Purpose

At NOUKK, we are deeply committed to upholding the highest standards of animal welfare in every aspect of our operations. Our process is rooted in respect for the natural behaviour and well-being of Arabian camels. We source camel hair solely from the natural shedding process, ensuring that no animals are harmed or stressed during collection. This document serves as a transparent framework for how we ensure the humane treatment of animals while producing high-quality, responsibly sourced textile products.

How to use this document

This document outlines NOUKK's commitment to animal welfare, sustainable sourcing, and ethical practices in camel hair collection, while also serving as a tool for comparison with the Unified Standard V1.1. and the Textile Exchange's Responsible Animal Fibre (RAF) standard. It provides insight into how we align our operations with industry benchmarks while highlighting our unique approach rooted in respect for the Arabian camel (as well as baby camels: "calves") and its desert environment. The following table includes the expectations set by recognized global standards like the textile exchange and how NOUKK operates based on our internal welfare policies and local desert ecosystem conditions.

NOUKK assessment evaluates compliance with the relevant standards on a scale of 1 to 5:

- Score 1: Planned for Future Implementation
- Score 2: Work in Progress
- Score 3: Partially Implemented
- Score 4: Fully Implemented
- Score 5: Fully Implemented and Monitored

This document not only informs stakeholders about our practices but also guides our continuous improvement, setting clear targets for enhancing animal welfare, environmental impact, and supply chain transparency.

Section A- Introduction

Background Information

Arabian Camels

The Arabian camel, also known as the Dromedary camel (one-hump), is a remarkable member of the camelid family that includes Alpaca, Bactrian camel, Guanaco, Llama and Vicuña. The Arabian camels thrive in vast drylands and desert environments, primarily in the Arabian Peninsula and Africa. Excellently adapted to harsh landscapes, showing remarkable resilience to climate change. Referred to as the “resource of the future” as they are low maintenance animals. The United Nations declared 2024 as the year of the Camelids “Heroes of Deserts and Highlands: Nourishing People and Culture” to highlight their growing importance in global sustainability efforts.

Arabian Camel Hair

The Arabian camel hair embodies 40 million years of evolution in a fibre, the hair boasts exceptional softness, parallel to other luxury animal hair like cashmere and vicuña. This softness stems from the fine, insulating undercoat of the camel, offering warmth without excessive weight or coarseness. Despite its remarkable qualities, Arabian camel hair remains a hidden gem that can be transformed into exotic textiles. Its usage has been limited throughout history, primarily confined to the Arabian tribes, and it is often reserved to create a limited quantity of traditional handcrafts.

Section B- Overview of NOUKK's Camel Operations and Status

Our operations span across the vast deserts of the North African region, where camels are widely herded in their natural environment. These herds are typically allowed to roam freely, choosing their own paths, and are cared for with respect and affection. The camels are well-hydrated, receive consistent attention, and are highly valued by the communities that work with them, which ensures their overall well-being. However, during a recent site visit, we identified some areas where practices could be enhanced. Traditional identification methods, such as restraining and branding, could be reconsidered for less intrusive alternatives, and managing the lactation of young camels with cloth coverings, while common, may benefit from more research into best practices. Additionally, improvements in hygiene and sanitation could be made, particularly in certain semi-enclosed areas. NOUKK is committed to continuous improvement, working closely with local communities and experts to ensure that our operations not only meet but exceed animal welfare standards in the region.

At this stage, NOUKK is actively exploring and evaluating its supply chain. Given the limited resources available, we are not only selecting the best options but also focused on enhancing and improving the existing ones. This involves educating our suppliers, particularly camel herders, on sustainable practices and introducing them to eco-friendly techniques such as manual dehairing, understanding the natural shedding process, the physiology of camels, and best practices for proper nourishment and handling. All these efforts are aligned with our animal standards, which serve as our primary reference point.

Section C - The 5 Domain Model: Animal Welfare Criteria

The Five Domains Model is a framework used to assess animal welfare by evaluating both physical and mental states. It builds on the “Five Freedoms” of animal welfare and is designed to offer a more comprehensive approach by considering how various aspects of an animal's life contribute to its overall well-being. NOUKK has decided to adopt the five domains model framework and assess its operations and animal care against its criteria.

The Five Domains:

1. *Nutrition*: Evaluates the animal's diet, including access to adequate and appropriate food and water, and how this affects its health and well-being.
2. *Environment*: Considers the living conditions, such as shelter, space, temperature, and enrichment, and their impact on the animal's comfort and safety
3. *Health and Management*: Assesses the animal's physical well-being, addressing injuries, diseases, and overall fitness, alongside management practices such as harvesting, restraining, and regenerative methods.
4. *Behaviour*: Looks at the ability of the animal to express natural behaviours and interact with its environment and other animals.
5. *Mental State*: Focuses on the animal's psychological well-being, considering emotions like pain, fear, pleasure, and contentment.

It is important to mention that compliance with the standards is reviewed annually to account for any amendments ensuring continuous improvement. The review considers the following:

- Welfare challenges that the husbandry procedure aims to address
- The integration of new technologies to enhance regenerative practices
- Alternative practices that prioritize animal's welfare and their effectiveness
- The most appropriate techniques for procedures considering the animal's age
- Measures to minimise pain and distress, as advised by veterinary experts
- Innovative approaches for fibre harvesting and protection.

Referencing our scoring system for the upcoming section:

- Score 1: Planned for Future Implementation
- Score 2: Work in Progress
- Score 3: Partially Implemented
- Score 4: Fully Implemented
- Score 5: Fully Implemented and Monitored

Nutrition

a) Watering and Pasturing Guidelines

Standard	Score
A quantity and quality of food is provided that is appropriate for the camels' age and needs to maintain normal health and to prevent prolonged hunger or malnutrition: An average of 2KgDM/ 100Kg body weight/ Day with a possible variation of $\pm 10\%$.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
An adequate supply of clean, safe drinking water is provided each day: An average of 6L/100 Kg body Weight/Day with a possible variation of $\pm 10\%$	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Animals have access to pasture at all times, unless emergency or severe weather conditions would otherwise negatively impact on their welfare.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels should be grazed to prevent overgrazing, preserve vegetation, while monitoring practices to protect local flora and fauna and conserve native species and habitats.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The ability of camels to go without drinking for several days, or even weeks, (7-10 days) if the food ratio is palatable (rich in water and salt) and in normal weather conditions. Fewer days for extreme heat.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Feed is properly stored to ensure that quality is maintained and contamination is avoided.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Inspection of camels in extensive systems, where feed and water are freely available, is conducted at a frequency that minimizes the risk of overlooking sick or injured camels.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall not feed its camels spoiled or contaminated food.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Performing regular checks and monitoring to ensure feed and water quality and quantity are maintained, and promptly rectifies any supply or storage problems identified.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

b) Water and Feed Restrictions

Standard	Score
Camels are only deprived of feed and water when reasonable for management practices (such as shearing or transport) and not for longer than 24 hours.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall only restrict a camel's access to food and water for justified timebound reasons.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
<p>The site shall ensure that camels do not have opportunities to eat harmful or poisonous plants, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stale Bread (affects its physiology) • Human Food Scraps • Spices • Leftover Vegetables (not edible or rotten) • New Growth Plants • Fresh Grass or Grass that is too Young • Flour 	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

c) Salt Supplementation

Standard	Score
Camels require salt supplementation to prevent nutritional imbalances and associated pathologies.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Salt supplementation can be provided by salt blocks, especially if the camels do not have access to halophyte plants	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
For salt supplements : 20 g per 100 kg of body weight. For a 400-kg camel, this corresponds to an intake of 28-34 kg of salt per year.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

d) Nutrition Management

Standard	Score
When planning for feeding and nutrition, the organisation takes into account camel numbers, seasonal forage production, bought-in food, and changing climate norms.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall not administer growth hormone promoters or non-therapeutic antibiotics for growth promotion to their camel.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Water, feed, and the opportunity to rest are made available to camels as appropriate to meet their health needs.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall ensure that camels have access to feeding and water points such that they can eat and drink safely and without crowding.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Body condition is monitored and shall specify the minimum acceptable level for this.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels' body condition score is routinely monitored, as part of the organisation's Health and Welfare Plan. • For a healthy camel → 3 and 4 on a 5-point scale. Lower than 2 → shall be treated promptly	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

e) Transportation

Standard	Score
Camels are appropriately prepared for transport, including through the provision of sufficient food and water as appropriate to the species, age, condition, and expected length and conditions of the journey, to avoid pain, injury, or distress to themselves or other animals.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
For Camels older than 12 months on route, water and feed is provided at least once in every 24 hours unless the journey will be entirely completed within 30 hours.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

f) Pregnant Camels and Calves

Standard	Score
A slightly higher quantity of water and food should be provided for Pregnant Camels and calves	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Calves have access to milk in their diet until they are at least 6 months old and they have an adequate intake of other feeds that ensure their nutritional needs are met.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Living Environment

a) Indoor Environment

Standard	Score
Indoor facilities (Handling and housing systems including shearing sheds) are designed, constructed, and maintained so to minimise stress and the likelihood of injury to the camel.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Strategies are in place to protect camels in indoor facilities when they are at risk of heat or cold stress and extreme weather.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels should have access to natural light in their housing.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall ensure that any enclosed spaces are free from dangerous debris and objects.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall remove wet manure from shelters daily	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Set limits for air quality factors.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Indoor facilities have good air quality.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Standard	Score
Lying areas and floors for the camels must be safe, clean, and comfortable, with a prohibition on fully slatted flooring.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Lying areas must be bedded using dry, deformable soft materials to a depth that provides comfort for the camels.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

b) Outdoor Environment

Standard	Score
Fencing and handling systems, including yards and chutes, are designed, constructed, and maintained to minimise stress and the likelihood of injury to the camel.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Strategies such as shade and/or shelter are in place to protect the camels when they are at risk from extremes of temperature and weather.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Equipment used for camel husbandry procedures is well-maintained and designed specifically for the purpose.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The birthing period is planned to coincide with local climatic conditions favourable to good welfare and survival.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are protected from adverse weather that may be a risk to the animal's health and welfare during transportation.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are not transported when climatic conditions are likely to cause significant discomfort or harm.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

c) Indoor and Outdoor Environment

Standard	Score
Provide an Emergency Plan to protect camel welfare in exceptional situations (e.g., fire, power outages, floods, etc.), which includes: a) Measures to secure feed and water, b) Shelter provision strategies c) Arrangements for relocation, sale, or humane euthanasia if needed.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
All operational buildings on the site are structurally sound. Infrastructure is regularly inspected and maintained or repaired as needed.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
There is sufficient space for each camel to prevent crowding and allow for normal behaviour. Camels must be able to stand up, lie down, and turn around freely.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Set specific space allowances for different types/weights of the camel.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Ensure a minimum space allowance of at least 19 m ² /camel .	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Camels are not held in the long term in close confinement or by tethering. Close confinement or tethering is only used for a minimum time to address a special need such as the provision of medical care.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Prohibition of tethering	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Strategies are employed to promote comfort in extreme weather. This could include providing bedding and ensuring ventilation slats are open or closed.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Camels are not forced to lie in mud/manure or to stand/walk in deep mud/manure.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>

Standard	Score
Housing is well ventilated such that levels of dust and ammonia in housing do not reach levels which are noticeably unpleasant to humans.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall ensure that camels are not exposed to toxic chemicals.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Stocking rates are appropriate, based on the: a) land type, b) pasture quality, c) seasonal conditions, including water availability d) class of stock, e) available feed, f) total grazing pressure	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The breeding strategy takes into consideration welfare traits and suitability for the type of environment in which the camels are raised.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall have the ability to segregate heavily pregnant, ill and/or injured camels away from their conspecific flock and each other.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall provide pregnant camels close to giving birth with access to shelter.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Health and Management

a) Management

Standard	Score
The site shall ensure that camels are handled humanely, such that they do not experience physical or emotional abuse.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels must not be chased or struck using whips, sticks, stones, or electric devices.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall prohibit: kicking, striking, tripping, slamming gates onto, throwing or dropping, dragging or lifting by their coat, tail, horns, ears, head, neck or back legs.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Where camels are at risk from predators, sites shall take measures to reduce risk of attack and injury.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Where Camels show signs of heat or cold stress or distress from exposure to noxious gases, immediate corrective action is taken.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels should have their health and safety protected and are not exposed to potential toxins.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Prohibit the use of electric prods.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Electric prods shall only be used under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never be applied to the face, genitals, udder, or anal area. • Only be used when the camel is mobile, and there are no obstacles, e.g., other animals. • Only be used once on a single camel. • Never be used on camels that are clearly sick. • Never be used on baby camels under six months of age. 	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Standard	Score
Prohibit electro-immobilisation.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Prohibit tail docking.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Prohibit the use of growth hormones and other growth promoters. As well as the use of beta- agonists.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are not used for slaughter practices	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
No selling of camels to traders or brokers who intend to export its livestock for slaughter internationally.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Personnel working with camels are well trained and competent to carry out the tasks required of them.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Personnel are knowledgeable, demonstrate competence in camel handling, and possess the skills needed to maintain the health and welfare of the camels.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Personnel are able, knowledgeable and competent to carry out husbandry procedures and maintain the health and welfare of the camels in accordance with the organisation's Health and Welfare Plan.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
For all injurious husbandry procedures, regardless of method, pain relief is applied when suitable pain relief is available.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The organisation has a documented Health and Welfare Plan covering and shall be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nutrition requirements b) Access to clean drinking water c) Health issue prevention and monitoring d) Biosecurity e) Grazing management f) Vaccination practices 	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Standard	Score
Good hygiene practices are followed in relation to facilities, personnel, handling and instruments.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Conduct routine welfare inspections and monitor for signs of disease, lameness, injury, or any other signs of ill health. The frequency of inspections is increased when appropriate (e.g. for extreme weather events, birthing times, flystrike, etc.)	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are only isolated when needed for short- term medical or safety interventions.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
A mud scoring system that defines acceptable depth and body coverage of mud/manure is used.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Audible or visual aids to handling (e.g. rattles or flags) are used in preference to physical contact.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Living areas should be kept clean and free of waste to prevent disease and discomfort.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are not dropped, dragged, or pulled by the fleece, tail, ears, head, horns or neck.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

b) Health

Standard	Score
The entity may ensure that their herds are assessed on site annually by a qualified veterinarian to review the welfare of the herd and the strategies and medical techniques used by the site to manage the welfare of the herd.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
When guidance is needed on prevention, treatment, or strategies to prevent the development of resistant parasites, a veterinarian or other specialist advisor is consulted and Camels are treated preventatively.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Standard	Score
The site shall implement measures that prevent and control parasitic infections.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>
Camels that are identified as sick, lame or injured shall be given appropriate medical treatment, care and feeding and are observed at least twice in every 24-hour period.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>
The site shall ensure good hygiene to help control outbreaks.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>
Site shall ensure the availability of vaccine in case of serious diseases	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>
Provision is made for the segregation and care of sick or injured camels that are unable to eat/drink and/or keep up with the herd.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>
Any camel identified as being sick, injured, or lame is given appropriate treatment as soon as possible.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>
Where there is a risk of contagion, sick camels shall be isolated from the rest of the herd.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>
Sick or injured Camels that need to be removed from the herd are provided a safe space for their treatment and recovery.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>
Sick, injured, disabled, severely lame, or heavily pregnant Camels are moved on foot only when necessary and at a pace to suit their condition.	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>
For all treatments, the organisation maintains records detailing: a) Substance administered and reason for treatment, b) Camel or group identification, c) Number of camels treated, d) Date of treatment, e) Withdrawal period	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>

Standard	Score
Prohibit Firing or pin firing for treating injuries	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Unexpected deaths and disease outbreaks are investigated, remedial and preventive actions taken.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
If mortality rates fall outside expected levels, actions are taken to resolve the problem.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The organisation maintains mortality records for camels that die or are euthanized.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels that are suffering pain or distress and not responding to treatment are euthanized without delay using methods that cause immediate unconsciousness that lasts until death.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Strategies are employed to identify and mitigate causes of mortality when levels exceed acceptable herd norms.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are proactively managed for the prevention of disease.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

c) Branding

Standard	Score
Prohibit face branding unless required by national and/or regional regulations.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Incorporating humane branding technologies (ink, micro chipping, freeze branding)	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
When branding, consider size limitations, area and expertise.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Standard	Score
Earmarking (i.e. notching) is only conducted when all of the following conditions are met: a) There is a risk of loss of tags from the natural environment or theft of the animal b) Ear notching does not remove more than 10% of each ear c) Ear notching tools or surgically sharp scalpels are used	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>

d) Restraining

Standard	Score
Both standing up and lying down methods are allowed, if done competently and the camel is calm and compliant.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>
Camels are restrained for the minimum time required.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>
Camels are restrained in positions that ensure they cannot inhale regurgitated stomach contents	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>
The site shall ensure that their camels are not left unsupervised while under temporary restraint.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>
Nose pegs are used as a means of controlling or guiding camels but not for restraining reasons	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>
Ensuring a proper application and care when inserting a nose peg	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>
The use of less traditional, adequately designed, and safe nose pegs with appropriate shape and size.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>
Restrained camels are under constant supervision.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>
Camels are released from restraint if they are struggling so much that they might injure themselves.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </div>

e) *Harvesting*

Standard	Score
Animals are handled calmly and confidently to minimize stress at shearing.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Shearing and combing is done using techniques and well maintained equipment designed to minimize stress and risk of injury to the camels.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
The site shall take extra time and care with camels being harvested for the first time.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
When using combs or specialized scissors for harvesting, fibre shall only be collected once it begins to shed naturally.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Harvesting should be late enough to obtain maximum fibre yield, but early enough to avoid significant down losses from shedding	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
The site can start harvesting camels at the age of 3 months	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
It is advised to restrict the camels from water 4h prior harvesting	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Maintaining records of serious shearing injuries, appropriate action is taken to address and prevent these.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
When camels are restrained for fiber harvesting, soft non- abrasive ropes shall be used. These ropes must be tied in a manner that does not restrict blood circulation or cause distress, injury, or discomfort to the animal.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Other than when shearing or combing camels , no camels shall have their legs tied or restrained.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
At least two people are used to lift and restrain a camel for shearing.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>

Standard	Score
In the event of a severe cut or injury, the shearer ceases shearing or combing immediately to treat the injury.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Pain relief is applied for serious shearing injuries when suitable pain relief is available.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Pre-shearing and combing planning takes into consideration climatic conditions, and ensures that mitigation measures are in place in the event of changing conditions.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Camels are combed during spring, when their fibre is naturally being shed.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></div>
Camels are combed while they are standing upright.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
When combs are used, they have teeth which are smooth and do not tear the skin.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Particular care is taken while shearing, to prevent cuts or injuries, especially the teats/udders of female camels and the penis/sheath and scrotum of male camels.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
The entire process of shearing or combing is carried out under the direct supervision of the responsible and competent personnel.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>

f) Breeding

Standard	Score
A male breeder can be used several times a day.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
A male breeder can be used several times a day.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>

Standard	Score
A male breeder can be used for every 25–30 females in a herd.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall not keep the same male in a herd for more than 5 years to avoid too much inbreeding.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
A female camel should not be put to breeding too young, which weakens its fertility.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The female camel's minimum age of breeding is between 2.5 and 5 years.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall ensure that female camels do not breed too often.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Male camels's ideal age for breeding is between 5 and 12 years old.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The female camel is considered ready for breeding when its weight is not less than 65% of the adult weight.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Breeding of camels shortly after puberty or in later breeding cycles should be done on the first and second day of heat if visible, as it is when the proportion of fertile mating is highest.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Under good maintenance conditions, female camels can be mated 4–5 months after calving.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Where the site uses camels for breeding, the site shall ensure that herds have a gender ratio that is not detrimental to the sexual health of the males.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall consider fibre length, fineness and colour when selecting camels for breeding.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Set requirements for the minimum percentage of adult weight that must be reached before first breeding.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Standard	Score
Artificial breeding procedures are carried out by competent operators.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Cervical artificial insemination and pregnancy diagnosis is only carried out by persons trained and competent with the techniques.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Routine electroejaculation is not used.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Laparoscopic artificial insemination is not used for camels	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Embryotomy is only performed by a skilled person or veterinarian on unborn animals that are dead.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Artificially rearing is only conducted in an emergency situation (e.g., when the young animal is rejected by its mother, the mother is sick, dies or has insufficient milk, and when fostering to an alternative female).	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Breeding choices and techniques for camels shall not risk their health or the health of their babies.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Breeding choices proactively select for welfare traits such as longevity, disease resilience, and not just production traits.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Birthing is supervised and timely action taken while keeping disturbances to a minimum.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

g) *Pregnancy*

Standard	Score
The site shall not carry out c-sections without justified reasons.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall ensure that planned c-sections are only carried out by a veterinarian.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall only carry out c-sections using equipment that is clean and suitable and providing aftercare that promotes the health and recovery of the mother.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall give newborns the opportunity to bond with their mother and the herd.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall provide newborns with an area that is sufficiently warm, clean and dry.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall ensure that adequate supplies of colostrum are available in case of emergency.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall provide all newborns with sufficient colostrum, whether by natural methods or manual assistance, within 24 hours of birth, with the first feed occurring within 2 hours of birth.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
During the birthing season, the site shall have at least one person on site who is demonstrably familiar with birthing and the common problems that arise during birthing to know when to intervene and when to request assistance.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camel calves are not weaned from their mothers until they are at least one year old.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

h) Transportation

Standard	Score
The site shall ensure that transport vehicles have enough space for camels to lie down and stand without their heads touching any roof.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
The site shall ensure that camels do not experience heat and/or cold stress during transport.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Where used, the site shall ensure that housing, transport vehicles and transport loading facilities are free from unpleasant or strong odours. The aim is that ammonia levels are below 1-2ppm at the level of animals and there are 10-20 air changes per hour.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Camels that should be treated and cannot move on their own due to illness or injury, are moved humanely (e.g. by truck, sled, or cart)	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
<p>The following camels are only transported if the journey is short (less than 50km):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavily pregnant females • Newborn camels • Females that have given birth in the previous seven days. 	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
<p>The following camels are not transported, unless it is for the purposes of veterinary treatment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sick, injured, weak, or disabled Camels Camels that are unable to stand unaided and bear weight on each leg Blind in both eyes Camels that cannot be moved without causing them additional suffering Camels' body condition would result in poor welfare because of the expected climatic conditions. 	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
Contingency plans are in place to move any Camels that become lame or weak (during movement on foot) by vehicle.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>
At every stage of transport, camels are cared for by a sufficient number of personnel, who collectively possess the appropriate ability, knowledge, and competence necessary to maintain the health and welfare of the camels.	<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></div>

h) Transportation

Standard	Score
Where the responsibility changes, the person(s) or organisation(s) accepting the Camels for transport provides a copy of all relevant procedures.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
All required documentation is completed and accessible to relevant personnel before and during travel to prevent delays in unloading the camels at the destination. A contingency plan is in place to meet the camel needs if delays occur en route.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The transport vehicle is designed, constructed, and maintained to ensure camel safety and prevent injury or suffering, providing adequate ventilation or oxygenation to avoid harmful gas build-up, impurities, water vapour, or excessive temperature, even when stationary.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are inspected for injury or signs of pain or distress at regular intervals during the journey, including during rest periods as well as during breaks taken by the operator of the conveyance and at refuelling stops.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

i) Castration

Standard	Score
The site shall not castrate camels without justified reasons.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall ensure that castration is done by competent persons, using equipment that is clean and suitable and providing aftercare that promotes the health and recovery of the camel.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site may use pain relief during castration.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
In general, castration is performed at around 2-3 years of age.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

i) Castration

Standard	Score
Castration is performed ideally before 12 months of age.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The maximum age for castration is 5 years old.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Castration is performed on male camels when there is a risk of them mating with their offspring .	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Equipment used for operations such as disbudding and castration shall be safe, clean, and in working order.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
When castration is performed on camels, it is done using surgical methods with mandatory pain relief.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

j) Sustainable and Regenerative Practices

Standard	Score
Ensure sustainable grazing, water conservation, and habitat preservation.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Ensure clean bedding, and regular water provision to prevent heat stress and dehydration.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Provision of adequate shaded areas is recommended in order to prevent heat stress.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Observing camels' behaviour and physical condition to identify stress or health issues early.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Encouraging practices that enhance soil health, prevent overgrazing, and support pastoral systems for environmental and community benefits.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Standard	Score
Evaluation of clean facilities regularly.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Ensure Good feeding: "Appropriate nutrition" and "Absence of prolonged thirst."	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Ensure clean water(deprived from organic matter and debris) and location(under sun or in shade: record the temperature).	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are rotated across smaller paddocks to allow pastures to recover and regrow before being grazed again.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Fostering biodiversity by incorporating native plant species and supporting beneficial organisms like pollinators and soil microbes.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Using manure from grazing camels as natural fertilisers for soil, enriching it with nutrients necessary for plant growth.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Using regenerative grazing methods allow plants to regrow between grazings and establish deeper roots which, in turn, improves soil health, nutrients, soil structure and fertility.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Using organic materials (manure, plant residues) or sand-binding shrubs to stabilize loose soil, preventing erosion and aiding in moisture retention.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Behaviour

Standard	Score
Camels are only transported when they are fit and well enough to cope with all aspects of the transport.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Space in transport and the maximum number of camels that can be carried on a vehicle are planned prior to loading.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Transport vehicles are designed and suitable for camel transport. They offer enough headroom for camels to stand naturally.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Adequate ventilation is maintained during transport and addresses the time spent in transport. Space allowances in transport are set per camel by type/weight.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Only personnel who are trained and competent are involved in transport.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
It is required that ramps and steps allow camels easy access to the transport vehicle.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
It is required that the maximum transport duration for a single journey for weaned camels shall be 36 hours.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels held off feed and water for animal husbandry practices, are monitored for signs of distress and remedial action is taken if necessary.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels should have enough space to move freely, exercise, and engage in natural behaviours.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Isolation of individual camels is minimised.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Standard	Score
In case individual isolation cannot be avoided, the confined camel is given a companion or able to maintain visual contact with other camels of the same species. Exceptions may be made for quarantine purposes.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
When introducing breeding males to a new group, camels are monitored for signs of aggression.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Calves are maintained in the same social group for at least two weeks after they are weaned from their mothers.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Positive human-camel relationships are developed through regular and positive handling of camels from a young age.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Extra care is taken when handling camels with special needs, including calves, heavily pregnant camels, lame or injured camels, and breeding males.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
It is required that human-camel interactions are based on positive reinforcement to foster trust and reduce anxiety.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
It is required that social camels can form appropriate social bonds, unless health or safety concerns dictate otherwise.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Castration is performed to manage male camels' behavior, particularly during transport or long journeys	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Mental State

Standard	Score
The site shall keep camels in stable groups of familiar conspecifics, with opportunities for bonding and other affiliative interactions.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
The site shall not keep camels in isolation except for justified timebound reasons.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels must graze as it supports both their mental and physical well-being.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Grazing shall not be practiced in populated areas.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Pain relief and shearing guidance available to herders.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are handled calmly and confidently during shearing, which is performed using techniques and equipment designed to minimise stress and prevent injury.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are handled calmly, quietly, and humanely. There shall be no abuse of animals.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Weaning is carried out using a low-stress method.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Stocking density during transport provides enough space for each camel to lie down and adopt a natural posture throughout the journey.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are transported directly for the shortest possible time, without any prolonged stops.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

Standard	Score
During every specified rest period, Camels of all ages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are unloaded • Have access to food and clean water • Have enough space for exercise and rest. 	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
After each 24 hours of transport, adult Camels have a rest period of at least 12 hours.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Procedures that could cause stress, such as castration and/or vaccination, are not carried out for at least two weeks after camels are weaned from their mothers.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Handling practices are gentle and consistent to minimise stress and prevent fear in camels.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Require regular monitoring of the camel's behaviour and mental state, with prompt adjustments to care practices based on observations of stress or discomfort.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are not exposed to sudden or loud noise that could cause fear or stress.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>
Camels are driven on foot in a calm manner at a relaxed pace, natural to that animal, and not faster than the pace of the slowest animal.	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div>

The five domains of animal welfare nutrition, environment, health, behaviour, and mental state are interconnected. Improvements in one area, such as providing proper nutrition or gentle handling, positively impact the animal's overall health and mental well-being. Conversely, deficiencies in any domain can lead to negative effects on the others. Thus, a holistic approach to animal welfare, addressing all interconnected aspects, is essential for ensuring the well-being of the animal.

Conclusion

At NOUKK, we are deeply committed to the highest standards of animal welfare, particularly concerning the care of Arabian camels. Our approach ensures that camel hair is sourced ethically, only from natural shedding, and reflects our dedication to humane and sustainable practices. This report highlights our adherence to Sustainable Fibre Alliance and the Textile Exchange's Benchmark for Animal Welfare and outlines our use of the Five Domains Model to continually assess and improve our practices.

We are actively enhancing our operations by exploring sustainable techniques and educating suppliers, aiming to address areas for improvement and exceed industry standards. Our ongoing efforts emphasize transparency, ethical treatment, and respect for animal well-being. NOUKK is dedicated to advancing these practices, ensuring our contributions to high-quality, responsibly sourced textiles are both effective and compassionate.

ANNEX

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Contact Information

We are delighted to address any questions you may have and look forward to advancing the conversation. We are eager to hear your expert thoughts on how we can enhance our animal welfare operations. Please feel free to contact us at:

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