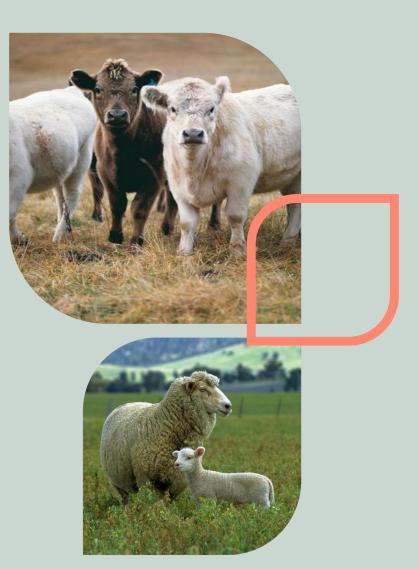


Livestock Export Sea Transport: An Australian Perspective

8 November 2023

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Animal Welfare Branch



Overview

- Global Cattle and Sheep Trade
- Australia's Regulatory Framework
 - Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL)
 - Export Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS)
- Challenges to welfare management in the livestock supply chain





Global Cattle and Sheep Trade*

Share in world cattle exports (%)

Share in world sheep exports (%

Country	Value exported in 2022 (USD thousand)	Share in world exports (%)		Country	Value exported in 2022 (USD thousand)	Share in world exports (%)
Rest of the World	2857471	43.3	10	Rest of the World	1224185	19.1
France	1746978	19.7	1	Romania	278535	22.8
Canada	1159933	13.1	IN LAST	Spain	192875	15.8
- Australia	879889	9.9		Jordan	119140	9.7
Mexico	483609	5.4		Portugal	89120	7.3
USA	453941	5.1		Türkiye	64117	5.2
– Colombia	310041	3.5		Australia	59684	4.9
Netherlands	263269	3		Hungary	52709	4.3
Spain	249505	2.8		Kyrgyzstan	47690	3.9
Czech Republic	242431	2.7		France	46501	3.8
New Zealand	238090	2.7		Namibia	39247	3.2
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Source: International Trade Centre 2022; https:intracen.org ; *includes Road, Sea and Air exports

The Export Regulatory Framework

- Australian export legislation
 - Export Control Act 2020
 - ✓ Importing country requirements
 - Export Control (Animals) Rules 2021
 - ✓ The Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL)
 - ✓ The Export Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS)
- State and Territory regulations
- Marine Order 43–Cargo and cargo handling–livestock

Livestock Export Process



Animal welfare in the export supply chain by

- DAFF 🛧
- other agencies ★



The Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock - ASEL

- Exporters must ensure Australia's minimum animal health and welfare conditions - outlined in the ASEL - are met for all export livestock
 - cattle, sheep, goats, buffalo, deer, and camelids
 - o throughout the export supply chain, sourcing to disembarkation

ASEL 3.2 (November 2021) is current and available at <u>Australian Standards for the Export of</u> <u>Livestock - DAFF (agriculture.gov.au)</u> and an ASEL app is available through Google Play at <u>https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=au.com.livecorp.aselhandbook.app&hl=en&gl=US</u>



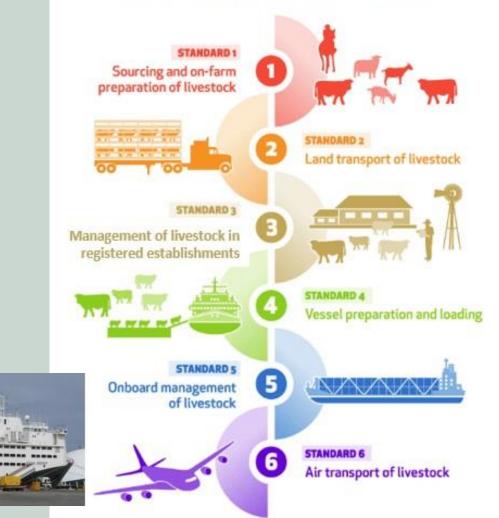
Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock 3.2



ASEL



AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS FOR THE EXPORT OF LIVESTOCK



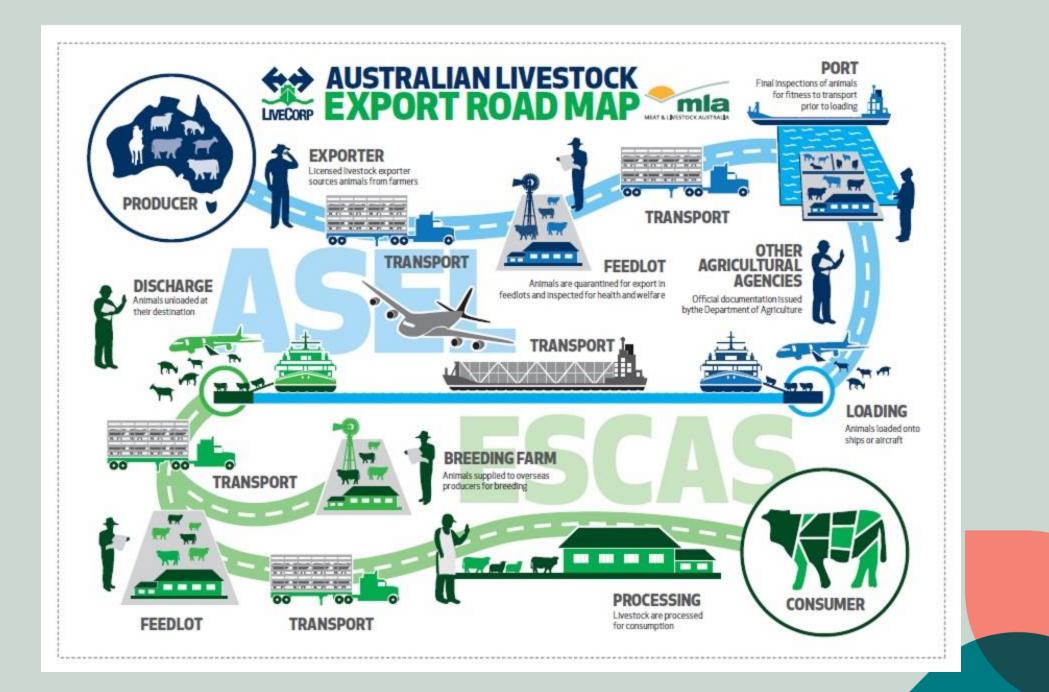
Registered Establishments

- Livestock assembled/quarantined to meet importing country requirements and ASEL
- Preparation of livestock exported by sea
- Welfare Management
 - Accredited veterinarian oversees preparation and ensures animals meet ASEL and importing country requirements
 - A government veterinarian undertakes pre-export inspection
 - Animal records must be kept by the registered establishment
 - morbidities, treatments and mortalities
 - A mortality report for each consignment at the registered establishment must be provided to the department



On board welfare management

- Fodder and minimum reserve fodder requirements
- Ad libitum access to water
- Bedding requirements
- Accredited stockperson and/or veterinarian must accompany each shipment
- Notifiable incidents must be reported to the department within 12 hours
- Reports on the health and welfare of the livestock, including animal welfare indicators and conditions on board, must be provided to the department
 - o daily and end of voyage
- Minimum stock handlers to livestock ratios



Export Supply Chain Assurance System - ESCAS

To export feeder or slaughter livestock an exporter must

- apply to DAFF for approval of the supply chain in the importing country
- detail the supply chain including feedlots, depots and abattoirs
- ensure all livestock are handled and slaughtered in the importing country in accordance with the approved ESCAS

Information on ESCAS can be found at <u>https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-</u> <u>trade/export/controlled-goods/live-animals/livestock/exporters/escas</u>

The 4 Principles of ESCAS

1. Control

2. Traceability





3. Animal Welfare

4. Auditing

ESCAS non-compliance - actions

Hypothetical example

Reported non-compliance with ESCAS animal welfare standards for slaughter

First step

• Department would authenticate the evidence and investigate

Possible departmental actions if evidence of non-compliance

Proportional to the non-compliance, the department may

- Require an ESCAS assurance management plan
- Impose additional requirements
- Direct exporter to cease the supply of animals to facility or to the supply chain

Welfare management challenges

- Accurate, relevant and objective reporting of animal welfare on the voyage
- Accurate, independent and objective reports on the welfare of livestock in importing countries
- Defining practical, reliable animal welfare indicators



Addressing challenges

- DAFF checks and verifies export activities for compliance by:
 - Approving /licencing exporters and registered establishment operators
 - Regularly auditing exporters and registered establishments
 - Inspecting livestock (and documents) before export
 - Requiring accredited stockpersons and/or veterinarians on all vessels
 - Deploying independent (government) observers on some vessels
 - Reviewing reports required by ASEL, such as daily and end of voyage reports
 - Reviewing audit reports of ESCAS
 - Investigating/referring reports of non-compliances in the export chain
- DAFF and LiveCorp are investigating animal welfare indicator options and automated monitoring

Thank You! Questions?

