



Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock 3.2 and 3.3 comparison tables

1 Management of livestock in registered establishments

Table 1 Record keeping requirements for registered establishments

ASEL 3.2 this version of Standard 3.8.1 remains in force up to, and including, 28 August 2024	ASEL 3.3 this version of Standard 3.8.1 comes into force on 29 August 2024
<p>3.8.1 Animal records must be kept by the registered establishment occupier, from the time of unloading of livestock at the registered establishment to their loading for transport to the port of disembarkation, and retained for at least 2 years after the date of export. These must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the animal's identification in accordance with state and territory and NLIS requirements including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. all management procedures relevant to export preparation, such as disease testing, pregnancy testing and shearing, and date(s) undertaken; andii. all veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals used to vaccinate, treat or otherwise prepare the animal (including species, treatment date(s), trade name or active ingredient, batch number and if used according to manufacturer's directions. If not used according to manufacturer's directions, the dose administered is to be included); andb) daily inspections by competent stock handlers of livestock health, welfare and appropriateness for export; andc) any mortality, sickness, injury or other sign consistent with the rejection criteria found, and actions taken to identify and remove any rejected livestock from the consignment, including handling, care, treatment, euthanasia and/or disposal; andd) all other information required to demonstrate compliance with relevant ASEL standards.	<p>3.8.1 Animal records must be kept by the registered establishment occupier in accordance with the registered establishment operations manual, from the time of unloading of livestock at the registered establishment to their loading for transport to the port of embarkation and retained for at least 2 years after the date of export. These must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the animal's identification in accordance with state and territory and NLIS requirements; andb) all management procedures that occur in the registered establishment relevant to export preparation, and date(s) undertaken; andc) all veterinary medicines and treatments provided by the registered establishment to livestock undergoing export preparation (including species, treatment date(s), trade name or active ingredient, batch number and if used according to manufacturer's directions. If not used according to manufacturer's directions, the dose administered is to be included); andd) daily inspections by competent stock handlers of livestock health, welfare and appropriateness for export; ande) any mortality, sickness, injury or other sign consistent with the rejection criteria found, and actions taken to identify and remove any rejected livestock from the consignment, including location of rejected livestock, handling, care, treatment, euthanasia and/or disposal; andf) the date of arrival at, and departure from, the registered establishment; andg) all other information required to demonstrate compliance with relevant ASEL standards.

Table 2 Livestock marking and isolation practises in registered establishments

ASEL 3.2 this version of Standard 3.1.15 remains in force up to, and including, 28 August 2024	ASEL 3.3 this version of Standard 3.1.15 comes into force on 29 August 2024
<p>3.1.15 Livestock must be individually inspected at unloading, and inspected at least daily, to determine whether they are suitable for preparation for export. Any livestock identified as being distressed, injured or otherwise unsuitable for export (including the rejection criteria outlined in Standard 1 Table 1) must be rejected from the consignment, marked by a semi-permanent or permanent method and isolated from the rest of the consignment. Any other condition that could be defined as an infectious or contagious disease, or would mean that the animal's health or welfare could decline or that the animal would suffer distress during transport, also requires the animal's rejection from export preparation. For any livestock found unsuitable, arrangements must be made for their prompt and humane handling, treatment and care, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provision of treatment to all sick or injured livestock; and b) provision of veterinary advice if the cause of a sickness or injury is not obvious, or if action taken to prevent or treat the problem is ineffective; and c) where required euthanasia and/or disposal, in compliance with all relevant and applicable legislation. 	<p>3.1.15 Livestock must be individually inspected at unloading, and inspected at least daily, to determine whether they are suitable for preparation for export.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Any animal must be rejected from the consignment if they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. are identified as being distressed or injured: or ii. have a condition that could be defined as an infectious or contagious disease; or iii. have a condition where the animal's health or welfare could decline; or iv. could suffer distress during the export process, or are otherwise unsuitable for export (including the rejection criteria outlined in Standard 1 Table 1); v. do not meet importing country requirements; b) All rejected animals must be individually visually marked upon identification where feasible, or at the first reasonable opportunity, by a semi-permanent or permanent method; c) Isolation of rejected animals from the rest of the consignment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. must occur upon identification if the rejected animal is injured or suffering distress; or ii. must occur upon identification where feasible, or at the first reasonable opportunity, if the rejected animal has an infectious or contagious disease; or iii. should occur upon identification where feasible or at the first reasonable opportunity if the rejected animal is not suffering distress or does not have an infectious or contagious disease; d) Arrangements must be made for the prompt and humane handling, treatment and care of rejected livestock, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. provision of treatment to all sick or injured livestock; and ii. provision of veterinary advice if the cause of a sickness or injury is not obvious, or if action taken to prevent or treat the problem is ineffective; and iii. where required euthanasia and/or disposal, in compliance with all relevant and applicable legislation; e) All rejected animals must be removed from the consignment prior to being loaded for departure from the registered establishment to the port of embarkation.
	Addition to definitions

ASEL 3.2 this version of Standard 3.1.15 remains in force up to, and including, 28 August 2024	ASEL 3.3 this version of Standard 3.1.15 comes into force on 29 August 2024
	At the 'first reasonable opportunity' means at the next management procedure and / or within a timeframe that would be expected by a reasonable person with the relevant knowledge, skills and experience in the management of livestock given the urgency of the situation in relation to the welfare of the livestock.

Table 3 The number of clear days livestock spend in a registered establishment

ASEL 3.2 these versions of Standards 3.7.7, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.2.2, 3.4.2 and 3.6.4 remain in force up to, and including, 28 August 2024	ASEL 3.3 these versions of Standards 3.7.7, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.2.2, 3.4.2 and 3.6.4 come into force on 29 August 2024
<p>Sheep management requirements</p> <p>3.7.7 The minimum length of time that sheep must remain in a registered establishment prior to departure for the port is 5 clear days. For any clear day on which animals are subject to a feed or water curfew or are shorn, an additional clear day is required. During at least the last 3 clear days prior to export, sheep are to be fed ad libitum on a ration equivalent in both form and composition to that which is to be used on the export voyage.</p>	<p>Sheep management requirements</p> <p>3.7.7 The minimum length of time that sheep must remain in a registered establishment prior to departure for the port is 5 clear days. A day on which animals are subject to a feed or water curfew is not a clear day. In addition to the above:</p>
<p>3.7.1 Sheep that are 10 clear days or more off shears may be accommodated in paddocks at the registered establishment.</p>	<p>3.7.1 Sheep that are 10 days or more off shears may be accommodated in paddocks at the registered establishment.</p>
<p>3.7.2 Sheep that are less than 10 clear days off shears must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) given at least 2 clear days between shearing and loading for export, and b) accommodated in sheds at the registered establishment, unless otherwise provided in an accommodation of shorn sheep management plan approved in writing by the department. 	<p>3.7.2 Sheep that are less than 10 days off shears must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) given at least 2 clear days between shearing and loading for export, and b) accommodated in sheds at the registered establishment, unless otherwise provided in an accommodation of shorn sheep management plan approved in writing by the department.
<p>Buffalo management requirements</p> <p>3.2.2 The minimum length of time that buffalo must remain in a registered establishment prior to departure for the port is 5 clear days. For any clear day on which animals are subject to a feed or water curfew, an additional clear day is required.</p>	<p>Buffalo management requirements</p> <p>3.2.2 The minimum length of time that buffalo must remain in a registered establishment prior to departure for the port is 5 clear days. A day on which an animal is subject to a feed or water curfew is not a clear day.</p>
<p>Cattle management requirements</p> <p>3.4.2 The minimum length of time that cattle must remain in a registered establishment prior to departure for the port is 2 clear days for short or long-haul voyages, or 3 clear days for extended long-haul voyages. For any clear day on which animals are subject to a feed or water curfew, an additional clear day is required.</p>	<p>Cattle management requirements</p> <p>3.4.2 The minimum length of time that cattle must remain in a registered establishment prior to departure for the port is 2 clear days for short or long-haul voyages, or 3 clear days for extended long-haul voyages. A day on which an animal is subject to a feed or water curfew is not a clear day.</p>

ASEL 3.2 these versions of Standards 3.7.7, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.2.2, 3.4.2 and 3.6.4 remain in force up to, and including, 28 August 2024	ASEL 3.3 these versions of Standards 3.7.7, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.2.2, 3.4.2 and 3.6.4 come into force on 29 August 2024
<p>Goat management requirements</p> <p>3.6.4 The minimum length of time that goats must remain in a registered establishment prior to departure for the port is 5 clear days. For any clear day on which animals are subject to a feed or water curfew, an additional clear day is required. During at least the 3 clear days prior to export, goats are to be fed ad libitum on a ration equivalent in both form and composition to that which is to be used on the voyage.</p>	<p>Goat management requirements</p> <p>3.6.4 The minimum length of time that goats must remain in a registered establishment prior to departure for the port is 5 clear days. A day on which an animal is subject to a feed or water curfew is not a clear day. During at least the 3 clear days prior to export, goats are to be fed ad libitum on a ration equivalent in both form and composition to that which is to be used on the voyage.</p>
<p>Definition of clear day</p> <p>means a full day, being 24 hours starting immediately after midnight, not including the day of arrival to the registered establishment for export preparation, or the day of loading for export at the registered establishment. Clear days apply to the animal, rather than at a whole-of-consignment level.</p>	<p>Definition of clear day</p> <p>Clear day means a full day (midnight to midnight) not including the day of arrival at the registered establishment for export preparation, or the day of loading for export at the registered establishment, during which livestock are not subject to a feed or water curfew. Clear days apply to the animal rather than at a whole-of-consignment level.</p>

2 Live exports by sea

Table 4 When an accredited veterinarian (AAV) or stockperson must accompany a voyage

ASEL 3.2 these versions of Standards 4.1.8 and 4.1.9 remain in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 these versions of Standards 4.1.8 and 4.1.9 come into force on 30 November 2023
<p>4.1.8 An accredited stockperson who is employed or contracted by the exporter must be appointed to accompany each consignment of livestock on the vessel and must remain with the consignment until the last animal has been unloaded at the final port of disembarkation. The accredited stockperson must not be a member of the vessel's crew.</p>	<p>4.1.8 An accredited stockperson who is employed or contracted by the exporter must be appointed to accompany each consignment of livestock for the duration of the voyage. The accredited stockperson must not be a member of the vessel's crew.</p>
<p>4.1.9 Unless the exporter has approval under Standard 4.1.10, an AAV must accompany each consignment of livestock and must remain with the consignment until the last animal has been unloaded at the final port of disembarkation in these circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) if the voyage is expected to be an extended long-haul voyage; and b) on voyages with pregnant livestock; and c) any other voyage when directed by the department. 	<p>4.1.9 Unless the exporter has approval under Standard 4.1.10, an AAV must accompany each consignment of livestock for the duration of the voyage in these circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) if the voyage is expected to be an extended long-haul voyage; or b) on voyages with pregnant livestock; or c) if the vessel is travelling to or through the Middle East; or d) if the vessel is new or has had a significant change or re-fit; or e) if the consignment is the first consignment for the exporter; or f) any other voyage when required by the department

Table 5 The definition of near and far markets

ASEL 3.2 these versions of Standards 4.1.8 and 4.1.9 remain in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 these versions of Standards 4.1.8 and 4.1.9 come into force on 30 November 2023
<p>Tables</p> <p>Table 10a Alternative minimum pen space allocation for cattle loaded at a port north of latitude 26°S where an exporter is approved to use the alternative pen space – near markets.</p> <p>Table 10b Alternative minimum pen space allocation for cattle loaded at a port north of latitude 26°S where an exporter is approved to use the alternative pen space – far markets.</p> <p>Definitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near markets means destination ports located south of latitude 15°N, east of longitude 90°E and west of longitude 180°. • Far markets means all other destination ports not covered in the definition of near markets. <p>5.3.3 Standard 5.3.2 applies unless an exporter is approved in writing under their approved arrangement to use alternative pen space for cattle loaded at a port north of latitude 26°S to a particular destination. The alternative pen space allocation is contained in Table 10a for near markets. Table 10b contains the alternative pen space allocation for far markets. For weights between those shown in Table 10a or those shown in Table 10b, the minimum pen area per head must be calculated by linear interpolation. Daily reports must be provided as set out in Standard 5.6.6.</p>	<p>Tables</p> <p>Table 10a Alternative minimum pen space allocation for cattle loaded at a port north of latitude 26°S where an exporter is approved to use the alternative pen space - short-haul</p> <p>Table 10b Alternative minimum pen space allocation for cattle loaded at a port north of latitude 26°S where an exporter is approved to use the alternative pen space - long-haul</p> <p>Footnote for Tables 10a and 10b:</p> <p>NB: Alternative minimum pen space allocation must be applied according to the length of voyage for individual cattle.</p> <p>5.3.3 Standard 5.3.2 applies unless an exporter is approved in writing under their approved arrangement to use alternative pen space for cattle loaded at a port north of latitude 26°S to a particular destination. The alternative pen space allocation is contained in Table 10a for short-haul. Table 10b contains the alternative pen space allocation for long-haul. For weights between those shown in Table 10a or those shown in Table 10b, the minimum pen area per head must be calculated by linear interpolation. Daily reports must be provided as set out in Standard 5.6.6.</p>

Table 6 The requirement for contingency plans for escaped livestock

ASEL 3.2 this version of Standard 4.1.18 remains in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 this version of Standard 4.1.18 comes into force on 30 November 2023
<p>4.1.18 Contingency plans, including procedures for contacting the exporter, must be prepared in writing for each consignment that address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) mechanical breakdown of the vessel or functionality relevant to maintaining the livestock's health and welfare; and b) feed and/or water shortage during the voyage; and c) the satisfactory tending, feeding and watering of the livestock in the event of a malfunction of the automatic feeding or watering systems, without compromising the safe navigation of the vessel; and d) an outbreak of a disease during the voyage; and e) adverse weather conditions during the voyage; and f) rejection of the consignment by the overseas country. 	<p>4.1.18 Contingency plans, including procedures for contacting the exporter, must be prepared in writing for each consignment that address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) mechanical breakdown of the vessel or functionality relevant to maintaining the livestock's health and welfare; and b) a feed and/or water shortage during the voyage; and c) the satisfactory tending, feeding and watering of the livestock in the event of a malfunction of the automatic feeding or watering systems, without compromising the safe navigation of the vessel; and d) an outbreak of a disease during the voyage; and e) adverse weather conditions during the voyage; and f) rejection of the consignment by the overseas country; and g) procedures for the humane recapture of livestock that escape during the loading process.

Table 7 Penning requirements for horned cattle

ASEL 3.2 these versions of Standards 1.4.8 and 5.3.1 remain in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 these versions of Standards 1.4.8 and 5.3.1 come into force on 30 November 2023
<p>1.4.8 Cattle with horns must only be sourced for export or exported if the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) solid non-vascular tip has been removed to a diameter of 3cm (or less if the horn vasculature does not allow) and horns have a blunt horn end; and b) horns are no longer than 12cm in length at the time of export, unless otherwise provided in a long-horned livestock management plan approved in writing by the department. 	<p>1.4.8 Cattle with horns must only be sourced for export or exported if the solid non-vascular tip has been removed to a diameter of 3cm (or less if the horn vasculature does not allow) and horns have a blunt horn end; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) horns are no longer than 12cm in length at the time of export, unless otherwise provided in a long-horned livestock management plan approved in writing by the department., or b) horns are longer than 12cm in length at the time of export and are pointing downwards parallel to the face and do not show signs consistent with the rejection criteria specified in Table 1.
<p>5.3.1 The minimum pen space allocations for cattle exported by sea are contained in Table 9, Table 10a, Table 10b, Table 11a, Table 11b, Table 12a and Table 12b. These penning criteria apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) where a curfew of more than 12 hours will be undertaken at the registered establishment prior to transport to the port of embarkation, a curfew factor of an additional 5% must be applied when calculating liveweight (cumulative with other additional space requirements and must be calculated first); and b) the weight of each animal in a pen must not vary from pen average weight by more than 50kg. The pen average weight is calculated by dividing the total weight of the cattle in the pen by the number of cattle in the pen; and c) for pregnant cattle, a minimum additional 15% space must be provided; and d) cattle without horns may be penned with cattle with cattle with horns up to 12cm in length and where the horns are tipped (blunt); and e) cattle outside of the weights shown in Table 9, Table 10a, Table 10b, Table 11a, Table 11b, Table 12a and Table 12b must only be sourced for export or exported in accordance with a light or heavy cattle management plan where an exporter has approval under Standard 1.4.2. 	<p>5.3.1 The minimum pen space allocations for cattle exported by sea are contained in Table 9, Table 10a, Table 10b, Table 11a, Table 11b, Table 12a and Table 12b. These penning criteria apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) where a curfew of more than 12 hours will be undertaken at the registered establishment prior to transport to the port of embarkation, a curfew factor of an additional 5% must be applied when calculating liveweight (cumulative with other additional space requirements and must be calculated first); and b) the weight of each animal in a pen must not vary from pen average weight by more than 50kg. The pen average weight is calculated by dividing the total weight of the cattle in the pen by the number of cattle in the pen; and c) for pregnant cattle, a minimum additional 15% space must be provided; and d) cattle without horns may be penned with cattle with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. horns up to 12cm in length and where the horns are tipped (blunt); and / or ii. horns longer than 12cm in length and are pointing downwards parallel to the face and where the horns are tipped (blunt); and e) cattle outside of the weights shown in Table 9, Table 10a, Table 10b, Table 11a, Table 11b, Table 12a and Table 12b must only be sourced for export or exported in accordance with a light or heavy cattle management plan where an exporter has approval under Standard 1.4.2.

Table 8 Penning requirements for horned sheep

ASEL 3.2 these versions of Standards 1.7.7 and 5.5.1 remain in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 these versions of Standards 1.7.7 and 5.5.1 come into force on 30 November 2023
<p>1.7.7 Sheep with horns must only be sourced for export or exported if the horns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) would not cause damage to the head or eyes of the animal or other animals; and b) would not endanger other animals during transport; and c) would not restrict access to feed or water during transport; and d) are no more than 1 full curl, unless otherwise provided in a long-horned livestock management plan approved in writing by the department 	<p>1.7.7 Sheep with horns must not be sourced for export or exported if the horns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) could cause damage to the head or eyes of the animal or other animals during transport; and b) could injure the animal or other animals during transport; and c) could restrict access to feed or water during transport; and d) are more than 1 full curl, unless otherwise provided for in a long-horned livestock management plan approved in writing by the department, or show signs consistent with the rejection criteria specified in Table 1.
<p>5.5.1 The minimum pen space allocation for sheep is contained in Table 19. These criteria apply to this allocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) where a curfew of more than 12 hours will be undertaken at the registered establishment prior to transport to the port of embarkation, a curfew factor of an additional 5% must be applied when calculating liveweight (cumulative with other additional space requirements and must be calculated first); and b) for weights between those shown in Table 19 the minimum pen area per head must be calculated by linear interpolation; and c) [deleted] d) sheep without horns may be mixed with sheep with horns up to 1 curl in length; and e) sheep with horns must be allocated an additional 10% space. 	<p>5.5.1 The minimum pen space allocation for sheep is contained in Table 19. These penning criteria also apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) where a curfew of more than 12 hours will be undertaken at the registered establishment prior to transport to the port of embarkation, a curfew factor of an additional 5% must be applied when calculating liveweight (cumulative with other additional space requirements and must be calculated first); and b) for weights between those shown in Table 19 the minimum pen area per head must be calculated by linear interpolation; and c) [deleted] d) sheep without horns may be mixed with sheep with horns up to 1 full curl in length; and e) sheep exported in accordance with a long-horned livestock management plan approved in writing by the department under Standard 1.7.7 d) must be allocated an additional 10% space.

Table 9 Clarifying livestock identification requirements in laboratory test reports - Sea

ASEL 3.2 this version of Standard 1.1.3 remains in force up to, and including 2 April 2024	ASEL 3.3 this version of Standard 1.1.3 comes into force on 3 April 2024
<p>1.1.3 Livestock sourced for export must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identified in accordance with state and territory and National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) requirements; and b) traceable to the property of source; and c) accompanied by a correctly completed and signed movement records such as NVDs/waybills; and d) individually identified where testing, including pregnancy testing, is required during preparation, excluding feeder/slaughter sheep and goats where the pregnancy testing certification may identify animals to a mob-based level; and 	<p>1.1.3 Livestock sourced for export must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identified in accordance with state and territory and National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) requirements; and b) traceable to the property of source; and c) accompanied by correctly completed and signed movement records such as NVDs/waybills; and d) individually identified where testing, including pregnancy testing, is required during preparation, excluding feeder/slaughter sheep and goats where the pregnancy testing certification may identify animals to a mob-based level; and e) accompanied by any test results, including all pregnancy testing and spay declarations where

ASEL 3.2 and 3.3 comparison tables

ASEL 3.2 this version of Standard 1.1.3 remains in force up to, and including 2 April 2024	ASEL 3.3 this version of Standard 1.1.3 comes into force on 3 April 2024
<p>e) accompanied by any test results, including all pregnancy testing and spay declarations where applicable. Laboratory test results must be linked to the PIC from where the animal was sampled and the NLIS tag number of the animal where individual identification is required by state or territory legislation.</p>	<p>applicable. Laboratory test reports must include the results of the testing undertaken and the below information in a single report:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the NLIS identification number of the animal where individual identification is required by state or territory legislation; ii. the PIC where the animal was sampled; and iii. the visual tag number of the animal (if applied).

Table 10 Rejection criteria table - Sea

ASEL 3.2 this version of Table 1 remains in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 this version of Table 1 comes into force on 30 November 2023
<p>Table 1 Rejection criteria for all species by sea</p> <p>General requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to meet importing country requirements including sex or breed if specified • Pregnancy status not confirmed as appropriate for export • Lactating animals/lactating animals with young at foot • Viral diseases such as scabby mouth or infectious bovine rhinotracheitis • Animals displaying clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease or external parasites • Animals showing signs of injury such as but not limited to fractures or swelling <p>Head</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blindness in 1 or both eyes • Cancer eye • Keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) • Excessive salivation • Nasal discharge consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease • Coughing consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease • Respiratory distress or difficulty breathing • Sharp horns • Horns causing damage to the head or eyes • Bleeding horn stumps or broken antlers • Horns longer than appropriate for export • Scabby mouth 	<p>NB: For some rejection criteria, management procedures may occur after sourcing so livestock meet eligibility criteria at the time of export.</p> <p>Table 1 Rejection criteria for all species by sea</p> <p>General requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheep wool or hair longer than 25mm* • Failure to meet importing country requirements including sex or breed if specified • Pregnancy status not confirmed as appropriate for export • Lactating animals/lactating animals with young at foot • Viral diseases such as scabby mouth or infectious bovine rhinotracheitis • Animals displaying clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease or external parasites • Animals showing signs of injury such as but not limited to fractures or swelling <p>Head</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blindness in 1 or both eyes • Cancer eye • Keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) • Excessive salivation • Nasal discharge consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease • Coughing consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease • Respiratory distress or difficulty breathing • Sharp horns • Horns that could injure the animal or other animals • Horns that could restrict access to feed or water • Bleeding and/or not fully healed horn stumps or broken antlers

ASEL 3.2 this version of Table 1 remains in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 this version of Table 1 comes into force on 30 November 2023
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For sheep, horns longer than 1 full curl* • For cattle, horns longer than 12cm** • Scabby Mouth <p>* unless otherwise provided in a relevant management plan approved in writing by the department</p> <p>** horns may be longer than 12cm if they are pointing downwards parallel to the face or unless otherwise provided in a relevant management plan approved in writing by the department</p>

Table 11 Reserve fodder requirements

ASEL 3.2 this version of Standard 5.1.15 remains in force up to, and including, 2 April 2024	ASEL 3.3 this version of Standard 5.1.15 comes into force from 3 April 2024
<p>5.1.15 To manage daily feed requirements when a voyage experiences a delay, a minimum of 3 days of reserve feed must be carried on the vessel. The 3-day feed reserve requirement is in addition to the calculated daily feed provisions for the loading/unloading time and the estimated voyage length. Reserve feed must only be used if a delay is experienced during the voyage.</p>	<p>5.1.15 To manage daily feed requirements when a voyage experiences a delay, a minimum of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 20% or 2 days of reserve feed, whichever is greater, must be loaded on the vessel for consignments of less than 15 days; or b) 3 days of reserve feed must be loaded on the vessel for consignments of 15 days or greater. <p>The reserve feed requirement is in addition to the calculated daily feed provisions for the recommended voyage length. Reserve feed must only be used if a delay is experienced during the voyage.</p>

3 Live exports by air

Table 12 Competent stock handler on aircraft

ASEL 3.2 these versions of the Standards 6.1.24, 6.1.25, 6.1.26, 6.1.27 and 6.1.29 remain in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 these versions of the Standards 6.1.24, 6.1.25, 6.1.26, 6.1.27 and 6.1.29 come into force on 30 November 2023
<p>6.1.24 Unless the exporter has approval under Standard 6.1.25, on flights where livestock are accessible during the flight, a competent stock handler who is employed or contracted by the exporter must accompany consignments to oversee the welfare of the livestock during the flight. Compliance with this standard will be delayed until further notice by the department.</p>	6.1.24 [deleted]
<p>6.1.25 An exporter may apply for an alternative arrangement to Standard 6.1.24 when providing a NOI under the Export Control Act 2020 and the Export Control (Animals) Rules 2021. The alternative arrangement may be approved where the Secretary, or delegate, is satisfied that the international transport arrangements for the livestock are adequate for their health and welfare.</p>	6.1.25 [deleted]
<p>6.1.26 Livestock must be checked by a competent stock handler appointed by the exporter to ensure they remain healthy and fit to travel for all flights:</p>	<p>6.1.26 Livestock must be checked by a competent stock handler appointed by the exporter to ensure they remain healthy and fit to travel for all flights:</p>

ASEL 3.2 and 3.3 comparison tables

ASEL 3.2 these versions of the Standards 6.1.24, 6.1.25, 6.1.26, 6.1.27 and 6.1.29 remain in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 these versions of the Standards 6.1.24, 6.1.25, 6.1.26, 6.1.27 and 6.1.29 come into force on 30 November 2023
<p>a) at the last reasonable opportunity before departure of the aircraft; and</p> <p>b) if there is a competent stock handler travelling on the flight, and where feasible:</p> <p>Within 60 minutes of commencement of the flight; and</p> <p>At least every 3 hours during the flight; and</p> <p>c) at the first reasonable opportunity after landing, including during transit/transshipment stops; and</p> <p>d) at the last reasonable opportunity before departure during any transit/transshipment stops.</p>	<p>a) at the last reasonable opportunity before departure of the aircraft; and</p> <p>b) [deleted]</p> <p>c) at the first reasonable opportunity after landing, including during transit/transshipment stops; and</p> <p>d) at the last reasonable opportunity before departure including during any transit/transshipment stops.</p>
<p>6.1.27 Any livestock identified as being distressed or injured must, where feasible:</p> <p>a) be given prompt treatment; and/or</p> <p>b) be euthanased without delay as necessary; and</p> <p>c) arrangements must be made to remove or separate sick or dead livestock from pens carrying multiple animals in transit. If animals need to be unloaded, arrangements must be made to ensure the health and welfare of the animals.</p>	<p>6.1.27 During the air export journey, any livestock identified as being distressed or injured must, where feasible:</p> <p>a) be given prompt treatment; and/or</p> <p>b) be euthanased without delay as necessary; and</p> <p>c) arrangements must be made to remove or separate sick or dead livestock from pens carrying multiple animals in transit. If animals need to be unloaded, arrangements must be made to ensure the health and welfare of the animals.</p>
<p>6.1.29 Contingency plans, including details for contacting the exporter, must be prepared in writing for each consignment that address:</p> <p>a) unavailability of the aircraft to be used for the air transportation; and</p> <p>b) mechanical breakdown, including partial or full disablement of the ventilation system; and</p> <p>c) rejection of the consignment, by the importing country; and</p> <p>d) diversion and landing at a location different from the intended transit stop(s) or destination and how the welfare of animals will be overseen; and</p> <p>e) euthanasia on board the aircraft if competent livestock are accessible and it is safe to do so, or as soon as possible after unloading from the aircraft.</p>	<p>6.1.29 Contingency plans for an air export journey, including procedures for contacting the exporter, must be prepared in writing for each consignment that address:</p> <p>a) unavailability of the aircraft to be used for the air transportation; and</p> <p>b) mechanical breakdown, including partial or full disablement of the ventilation system; and</p> <p>c) rejection of the consignment, by the importing country; and</p> <p>d) diversion and landing at a location different from the intended transit stop(s) or destination and how the welfare of animals will be overseen; and</p> <p>e) euthanasia on board the aircraft if a competent stock handler is accompanying livestock, if livestock are accessible and if it is safe to do so, or as soon as possible after unloading from the aircraft; and</p> <p>f) procedures for the humane recapture of livestock that escape during the loading process.</p>

Table 13 Pregnancy testing and penning requirements for the export of juvenile alpaca

ASEL 3.2 these versions of Standards 6.1.14, 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 remain in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 these versions of Standards 6.1.14, 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 come into force on 30 November 2023
<p>6.1.14 When calculating pen space allocation and penning livestock:</p> <p>a) accurate final weights of livestock must be obtained in view of the weight limitations imposed by the load capabilities of the aircraft and the space required per animal; and</p>	<p>6.1.14 When calculating pen space allocation and penning livestock:</p> <p>a) accurate final weights of livestock must be obtained in view of the weight limitations imposed by the load capabilities of the aircraft and the space required per animal; and</p>

ASEL 3.2 and 3.3 comparison tables

ASEL 3.2 these versions of Standards 6.1.14, 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 remain in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 these versions of Standards 6.1.14, 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 come into force on 30 November 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) where the number of animals per crate calculated is not a whole number, decimal point 4 and below must be rounded down. Decimal point 5 and above can be rounded up if the resulting space allocation does not exceed a 5% decrease from minimum requirements; and c) the livestock must be able to stand normally, and once lying down should be able to regain their feet unaided and without undue interference from other animals; and d) when livestock stand normally, no part of the animal's body (including horns) must touch any overhead part of the crate including any supporting crossbars; and e) expected ambient temperatures and ventilation capacity at loading, transits, transhipments and unloading must be taken into account; and f) livestock must be penned with animals of the same species, class, sex and of a similar weight (note: castrated males may be penned with females however entire males must be penned separately) g) where animals of unequal size are placed in the same crate, the crate must be divided so that they are penned separately; and h) where the total air export journey time scheduled is greater than 24 hours, the pen area per head must be increased by 10% (not cumulative with other requirements in Standards 6.2 to 6.10); and i) when livestock are loaded with mixed cargo in aircraft lower holds, the pen area must be increased by 10% (cumulative with other requirements in Standards 6.2 to 6.10). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) where the number of animals per crate calculated is not a whole number, decimal point 4 and below must be rounded down. Decimal point 5 and above can be rounded up if the resulting space allocation does not exceed a 5% decrease from minimum requirements; and c) the livestock must be able to stand normally, and once lying down should be able to regain their feet unaided and without undue interference from other animals; and d) when livestock stand normally, no part of the animal's body (including horns) must touch any overhead part of the crate including any supporting crossbars; and e) expected ambient temperatures and ventilation capacity at loading, transits, transhipments and unloading must be taken into account; and f) livestock must be penned with animals of the same species, class, sex and of a similar weight with the exception of the following categories where animals may be penned together: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Females and castrated males, or ii. Entire male and female alpacas if they have been socialised together in the source mob and they are less than 35kg at the time of loading for export from the approved premises or other premises used for export preparation; and g) where animals of unequal size are placed in the same crate, the crate must be divided so that they are penned separately; and h) where the total air export journey time scheduled is greater than 24 hours, the pen area per head must be increased by 10% (not cumulative with other requirements in Standards 6.2 to 6.10); and i) when livestock are loaded with mixed cargo in aircraft lower holds, the pen area must be increased by 10% (cumulative with other requirements in Standards 6.2 to 6.10).
<p>6.2.3 Female alpacas sourced for export as feeder or slaughter animals must be pregnancy tested using ultrasound within 30 days prior to export, by a registered veterinarian with demonstrable current experience in camelid pregnancy diagnosis, who must certify in writing that the animal is not detectably pregnant. The certification must include the certifier's name, veterinary registration number, statement of experience, signature, the animal's identification and the date of the procedure.</p>	<p>6.2.3 Female alpacas with a weight of 35kg or more sourced for export as feeder or slaughter animals must be individually pregnancy tested using ultrasound within 30 days prior to export, by a registered veterinarian with demonstrable current experience in camelid pregnancy diagnosis, who must certify in writing that the animal is not detectably pregnant. The certification must include the certifier's name, veterinary registration number, statement of experience, signature, the animal's identification and the date of the procedure.</p>
<p>6.2.4 Female alpacas sourced for export as breeder animals must:</p>	<p>6.2.4 Female alpacas with a weight of 35 kg or more sourced for export as breeder animals must:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be pregnancy tested using ultrasound foetal measurement by a registered veterinarian with demonstrable current experience in camelid pregnancy diagnosis; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be pregnancy tested using ultrasound foetal measurement by a registered veterinarian with demonstrable current experience in camelid pregnancy diagnosis; and

ASEL 3.2 these versions of Standards 6.1.14, 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 remain in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 these versions of Standards 6.1.14, 6.2.3 and 6.2.4 come into force on 30 November 2023
<p>b) be certified in writing by the testing veterinarian as either not detectably pregnant or pregnant and if pregnant include the number of days pregnant. The certification must include the certifier's name, veterinary registration number, statement of experience, signature, the individual identification number of the animal and the date of the procedure. Certification is valid for 60 days for not detectably pregnant alpaca, from the date of the procedure; and</p> <p>c) be not more than 227 days pregnant at the scheduled date of export, unless otherwise provided in a last third of pregnancy management plan approved in writing by the department.</p>	<p>b) be certified in writing by the testing veterinarian as either not detectably pregnant or pregnant and if pregnant include the number of days pregnant. The certification must include the certifier's name, veterinary registration number, statement of experience, signature, the individual identification number of the animal and the date of the procedure. Certification is valid for 60 days for not detectably pregnant alpaca, from the date of the procedure; and</p> <p>c) be not more than 227 days pregnant at the scheduled date of export, unless otherwise provided in a last third of pregnancy management plan approved in writing by the department.</p>

Table 14 The requirement for contingency plans for escaped livestock - Air

ASEL 3.2 this version of Standard 6.1.29 remains in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 this version of Standard 6.1.29 comes into force on 30 November 2023
<p>6.1.29 Contingency plans, including details for contacting the exporter, must be prepared in writing for each consignment that address:</p> <p>a) unavailability of the aircraft to be used for the air transportation; and</p> <p>b) mechanical breakdown, including partial or full disablement of the ventilation system; and</p> <p>c) rejection of the consignment, by the importing country; and</p> <p>d) diversion and landing at a location different from the intended transit stop(s) or destination and how the welfare of animals will be overseen; and</p> <p>e) euthanasia on board the aircraft if competent livestock are accessible and it is safe to do so, or as soon as possible after unloading from the aircraft</p>	<p>6.1.29 Contingency plans for an air export journey, including procedures for contacting the exporter, must be prepared in writing for each consignment that address:</p> <p>a) unavailability of the aircraft to be used for the air transportation; and</p> <p>b) mechanical breakdown, including partial or full disablement of the ventilation system; and</p> <p>c) rejection of the consignment, by the importing country; and</p> <p>d) diversion and landing at a location different from the intended transit stop(s) or destination and how the welfare of animals will be overseen; and</p> <p>e) euthanasia on board the aircraft if a competent stock handler is accompanying livestock, if livestock are accessible and if it is safe to do so, or as soon as possible after unloading from the aircraft; and</p> <p>f) procedures for the humane recapture of livestock that escape during the loading process.</p>

Table 15 Clarifying livestock identification requirements in laboratory test reports - Air

ASEL 3.2 this version of Standard 6.1.3 remains in force up to, and including 2 April 2024	ASEL 3.3 this version of Standard 6.1.3 comes into force on 3 April 2024
<p>6.1.3 Livestock sourced for export must be:</p> <p>a) identified in accordance with state and territory and NLIS requirements; and</p> <p>b) be traceable to the property of source; and</p>	<p>6.1.3 Livestock sourced for export must be:</p> <p>a) identified in accordance with state and territory and NLIS requirements; and</p> <p>b) be traceable to the property of source; and</p> <p>c) accompanied by correctly completed and signed movement records such as NVDs/waybills; and</p>

ASEL 3.2 and 3.3 comparison tables

ASEL 3.2 this version of Standard 6.1.3 remains in force up to, and including 2 April 2024	ASEL 3.3 this version of Standard 6.1.3 comes into force on 3 April 2024
<p>c) accompanied by a correctly completed and signed movement records such as NVDs/waybills; and</p> <p>d) individually identified where testing, including pregnancy testing, is required during preparation, excluding feeder/slaughter sheep and goats where the pregnancy testing certification may identify animals to a mob-based level; and</p> <p>e) accompanied by any test results, including all pregnancy testing and spay declarations where applicable. Laboratory test results must be linked to the PIC from where the animal was sampled and the NLIS tag number of the animal where individual identification is required by state or territory legislation.</p>	<p>d) individually identified where testing, including pregnancy testing, is required during preparation, excluding feeder/slaughter sheep and goats where the pregnancy testing certification may identify animals to a mob-based level; and</p> <p>e) accompanied by any test results, including all pregnancy testing and spay declarations where applicable. Laboratory test reports must include the results of testing undertaken and the below information in a single report:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the NLIS identification number of the animal where individual identification is required by state or territory legislation, ii. the PIC where the animal was sampled, and iii. the visual tag number of the animal (if applied).

Table 16 Rejection criteria table-air

ASEL 3.2 this version of Table 23 remains in force up to, and including 29 November 2023	ASEL 3.3 this version of Table 23 comes into force on 30 November 2023
<p>Table 23 Rejection criteria for all species by air</p> <p>Head</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blindness in 1 or both eyes • Cancer eye • Keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) • Excessive salivation • Nasal discharge consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease • Coughing consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease • Respiratory distress-difficulty breathing • Sharp horns • Horns causing damage to the head or eyes • Bleeding horn stumps or broken antlers • Horns longer than appropriate for export • Scabby mouth 	<p>NB: For some rejection criteria, management procedures may occur after sourcing so livestock meet eligibility criteria at the time of export.</p> <p>Table 23 Rejection criteria for all species by air</p> <p>Head</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blindness in 1 or both eyes • Cancer eye • Keratoconjunctivitis (pink eye) • Excessive salivation • Nasal discharge consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease • Coughing consistent with signs of a contagious or infectious disease • Respiratory distress-difficulty breathing • Sharp horns • Horns that could injure the animal or other animals • Horns that could restrict access to feed or water • Bleeding and/or not fully healed horn stumps or broken antlers • For sheep, horns longer than 1 full curl* • For cattle, horns longer than 12cm** • Scabby mouth <p>* unless otherwise provided in a relevant management plan approved in writing by the department</p> <p>** horns may be longer than 12 cm if they are pointing downwards parallel to the face or unless otherwise</p>

ASEL 3.2 this version of Table 23 remains in force up to, and including 29 November 2023

ASEL 3.3 this version of Table 23 comes into force on 30 November 2023

provided in a relevant management plan approved in writing by the department

4 Miscellaneous amendments

4.1 Goat pen space allocation

This version of Standard 6.7.9 comes into force on 30 November 2023

Amendment to address a typographical error. In the following standard d) has been replaced with b):

6.7.9 When calculating pen space allocation, the pen area per head must be increased by 10%

- a) for goats with more than 25mm of hair (not cumulative with b)); and
- b) for goats with horns in excess of Standard 6.7.7 d) (not cumulative with a)). These goats are to be penned separately

4.2 Linear Interpolation

This version of the following definition comes into force on 30 November 2023

Amendment to provide a more detailed explanation of linear interpolation.

Linear interpolation means a method of finding new values at positions between two data points.

The formula is: $y = y_1 + ((x - x_1) * (y_2 - y_1)) / (x_2 - x_1)$.

For the purposes of ASEL, this is where **x** is the **known value** (the animal's liveweight in kilograms - **Liveweight [kg]**), **y** is the **unknown value (Minimum pen area [m²/head])**, **x₁** and **y₁** are the liveweight and pen area below the known value in the ASEL table, and **x₂** and **y₂** are the liveweight and pen area **above** the known value in the ASEL table.

For example, to find the pen area for a **23kg** animal in the below example:

Liveweight (kg)	Minimum pen area (m ² /head)
20	0.238
30	0.311

$$y = y_1 + ((x - x_1) * (y_2 - y_1)) / (x_2 - x_1)$$

- x is the known value (**23kgs**),
- y is the unknown value (**i.e. the Minimum pen area [m²/head]**)
- x₁ and y₁ are the table values that are below the known value (**x₁ = 20kgs, y₁ = 0.238**) and,
- x₂ and y₂ are the table values that are above the known value (**x₂ = 30kgs, y₂ = 0.311**).

$$\text{Minimum pen area (y)} = 0.238 + ((23 - 20) * (0.311 - 0.238)) / (30 - 20)$$

$$= 0.238 + (3 * 0.073) / 10$$

$$= 0.238 + 0.0219$$

$$= 0.259$$

Minimum pen area for a 23kg animal = 0.26m²

4.3 Minimum aircraft crate pen area for alpacas exported by air

This version of Table 25 comes into force on 30 November 2023

Amendment to provide a greater weight range for minimum aircraft crate pen area for alpacas exported by air.

Table 25 Minimum aircraft crate pen area for alpacas exported by air

Liveweight (kg)	Minimum pen area (m2/head)
20	0.238
30	0.311
40	0.377
50	0.436
60	0.492
70	0.545
80	0.595
90	0.643
100	0.689
110	0.734
120	0.778

4.4 Veterinary Medicines onboard

These versions of Tables 7 and 14 come into force on 30 November 2023

Amendment to standardise naming of veterinary medicines and equipment in ASEL. Dexadreson has been replaced with Dexamethasone in the following tables:

Table 7 Minimum veterinary medicines and equipment for buffalo

Table 14 Minimum veterinary medicines and veterinary equipment for cattle

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Australia and their continuing connection to land and sea, waters, environment and community. We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians of the lands we live and work on, their culture, and their Elders past and present.

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